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An
Epigraphical Journey
in
Asia Minor.

By
F. R. Sitlington Sterrett.

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PAPERS

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME II.

1883-1884.

AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY IN ASIA MINOR.

^{John Robert}
By J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, PH.D.



BOSTON:
DAMRELL AND UPHAM.
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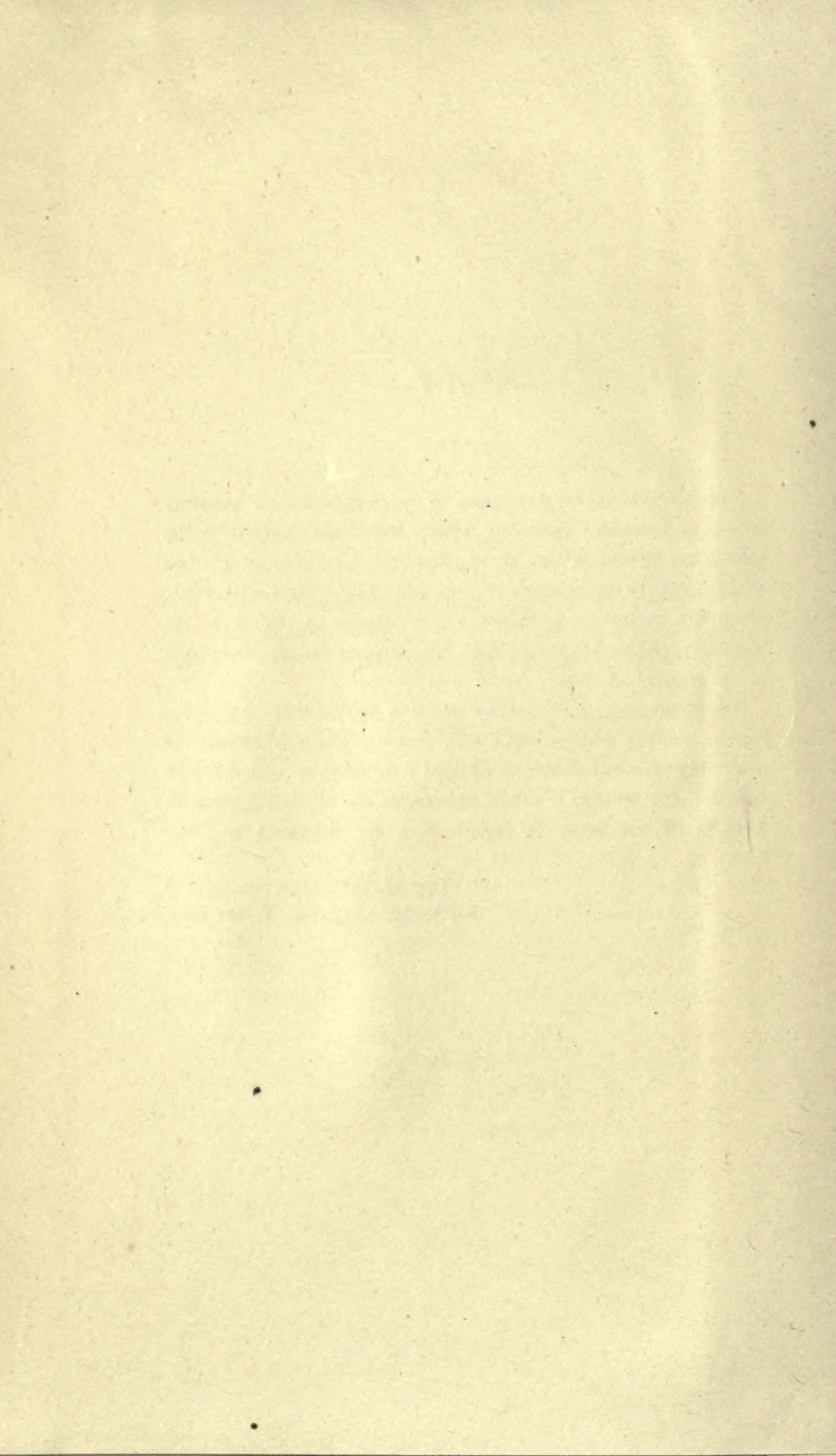
NOTE.

THE second and third volumes of the Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens have been devoted to the publication of the results of Dr. Sterrett's two journeys in Asia Minor, made in the summers of 1884 and 1885. The third volume, which was published in March, 1888, contains the report of the Wolfe Expedition, made in 1885. The present volume is devoted to the journey of 1884.

The Committee of Publication wish it to be distinctly understood, that for obvious reasons, which they trust will commend themselves to all, they have undertaken no editorial supervision of these volumes, and that Dr. Sterrett is solely responsible for all that appears in them under his name, as regards both the substance and the form.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, } *Committee of*
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, } *Publication.*

June, 1888.



PREFACE.

THE expenses of the journey in Asia Minor, the results of which are contained in this volume, were borne by myself, with the exception of one hundred and fifty dollars, which were contributed by gentlemen in Boston.

The inscriptions in whose headings no reference is made to a previous publication are new. Those in whose headings reference is made to some publication have been published before, but with inaccuracies.

The square brackets [] mean that what is inclosed between them was originally on the stone, but having become defaced has been supplied by me. The round brackets () mean that what is inclosed between them was never on the stone, *i.e.* either that the word was abbreviated on the stone and has been written out in full, or else that an error of the stonecutter has been corrected by me. The broken brackets < > mean that what is inclosed between them is on the stone, but that it is redundant.

The following Turkish terms need explanation : —

<i>Ak</i> , white.	<i>Bunar</i> , a living Spring; see <i>Puñar</i> .
<i>Ashagha</i> , lower.	<i>Boghaz</i> , literally a Throat, applied
<i>Aghatch</i> , a Tree.	to defiles that lead up to a Pass
<i>Bash</i> , a Head.	(<i>Bel</i> or <i>Gedik</i>).
<i>Bel</i> , a Pass, generally low and broad;	<i>Böyük</i> , large, big.
see <i>Gedik</i> .	<i>Dagh</i> , a Mountain.

- Dere*, a Valley, broad or narrow; applied also to Cañons.
Djami, a Mosque.
Düden, a Place where water sinks under the Ground; *Kapaßóßpa*.
Eski, old.
Gedik, literally a Notch, applied to a Pass where the mountains rise up on both sides like a saddle; see *Bel*.
Gök, blue.
Göl, a Lake.
Hissar, a Castle.
Indje, narrow.
Irmak, a large River.
Kale, a Castle.
Kara, black.
Kassaba, a Market Town.
Kaya, a Rock.
Khan, a Caravansary.
Kieui, a Village.
Kilisçe, a Church.
Kishla, Winter Quarters.
Kizil, red.
Köprü, a Bridge.
Kütchük, small.
Kuyu, a Well.
Medressi, a College for the Study of Law and Divinity.
- Mesdjid*, a small parish Mosque.
Monastir, a Christian Convent.
Ören, Ruins.
Orta, middle.
Ova, a Plain.
Puñar, a Variation of *Bunar*.
Sari, yellow.
Shehir, a Town.
Sivri, pointed, peaked; applied to sharp, abrupt mountain Peaks.
Su, literally Water; applied also to large Rivers.
Tash, a Stone.
Tchai, a small River.
Tcheshme, an artificial Fountain; see *Bunar*.
Tekke, a Mohammedan Convent.
Tepe, a Hill.
Toprak, Field, Soil.
Turbe, a Mausoleum or Chapel built over a Tomb.
Ulu, large.
Uzun, long.
Veran or *Viran*, Ruins, ancient Site.
Yaila, Summer Quarters.
Yazüülü, inscribed.
Yeni or *Yeñi*, new.
Yer, Earth, Dirt.
Yokara, upper.

I desire to tender again to Professor Heinrich Kiepert, of the University of Berlin, my most hearty thanks for the cartographical construction of my routes from observations and measurements made by me in the field.

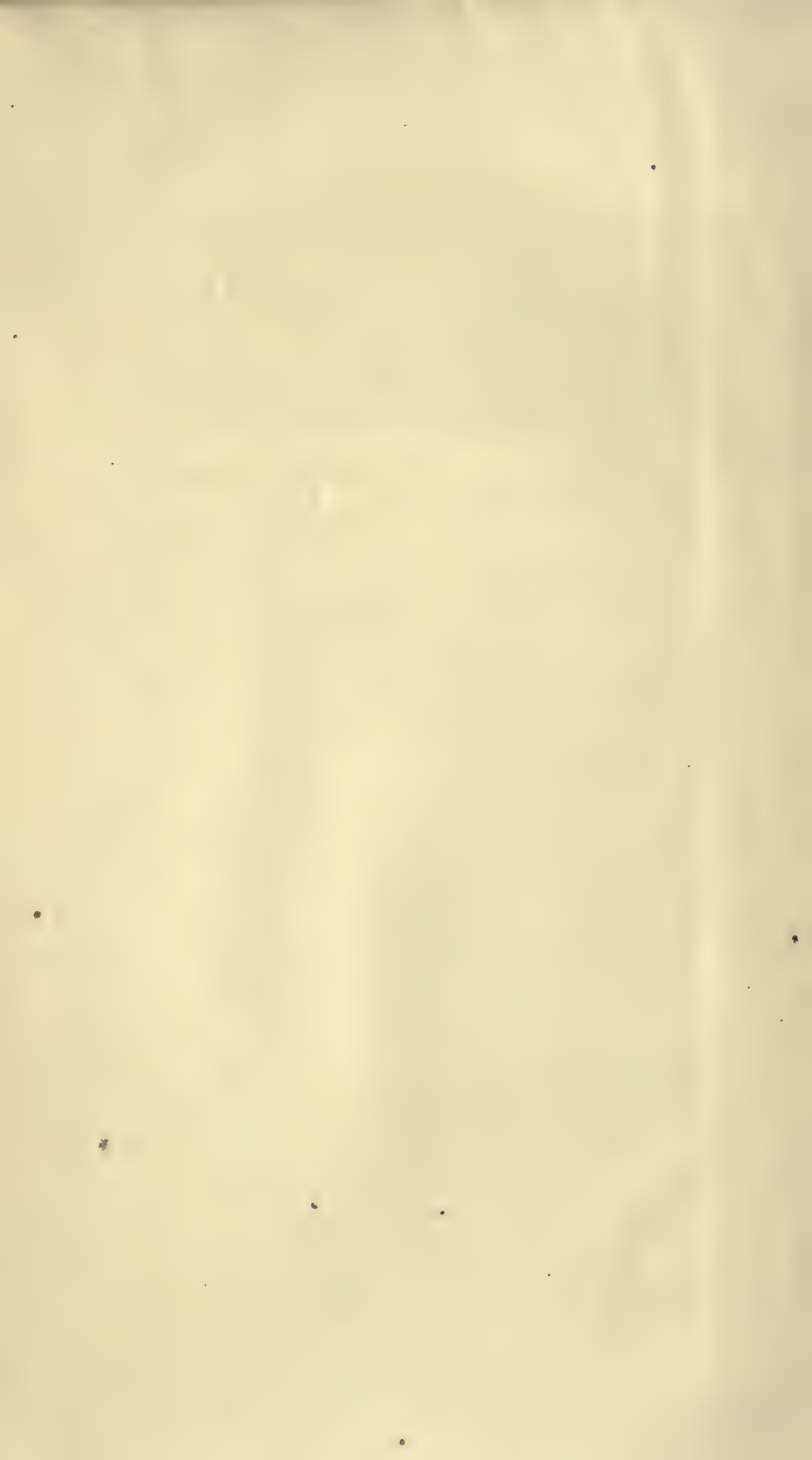
The first part of my road-notes were turned over to Professor W. M. Ramsay, according to our agreement, by which the geographical results of that part of the journey during which we worked together were to belong to him, and the epigraphical results to me. Accordingly, my routes begin at Isparta, the point where I ceased to give my road-notes to Mr. Ramsay.

The routes made on the journey from Isparta to Ak Serai are laid down on the large map which accompanies the *Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor*. The routes made on the journey from Ak Serai to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to Angora, are given in the two maps which accompany the present volume.

In editing this volume I have had suggestions from W. M. Ramsay, F. D. Allen, Th. Mommsen, B. Pick, and my lamented friend, J. McKeen Lewis.

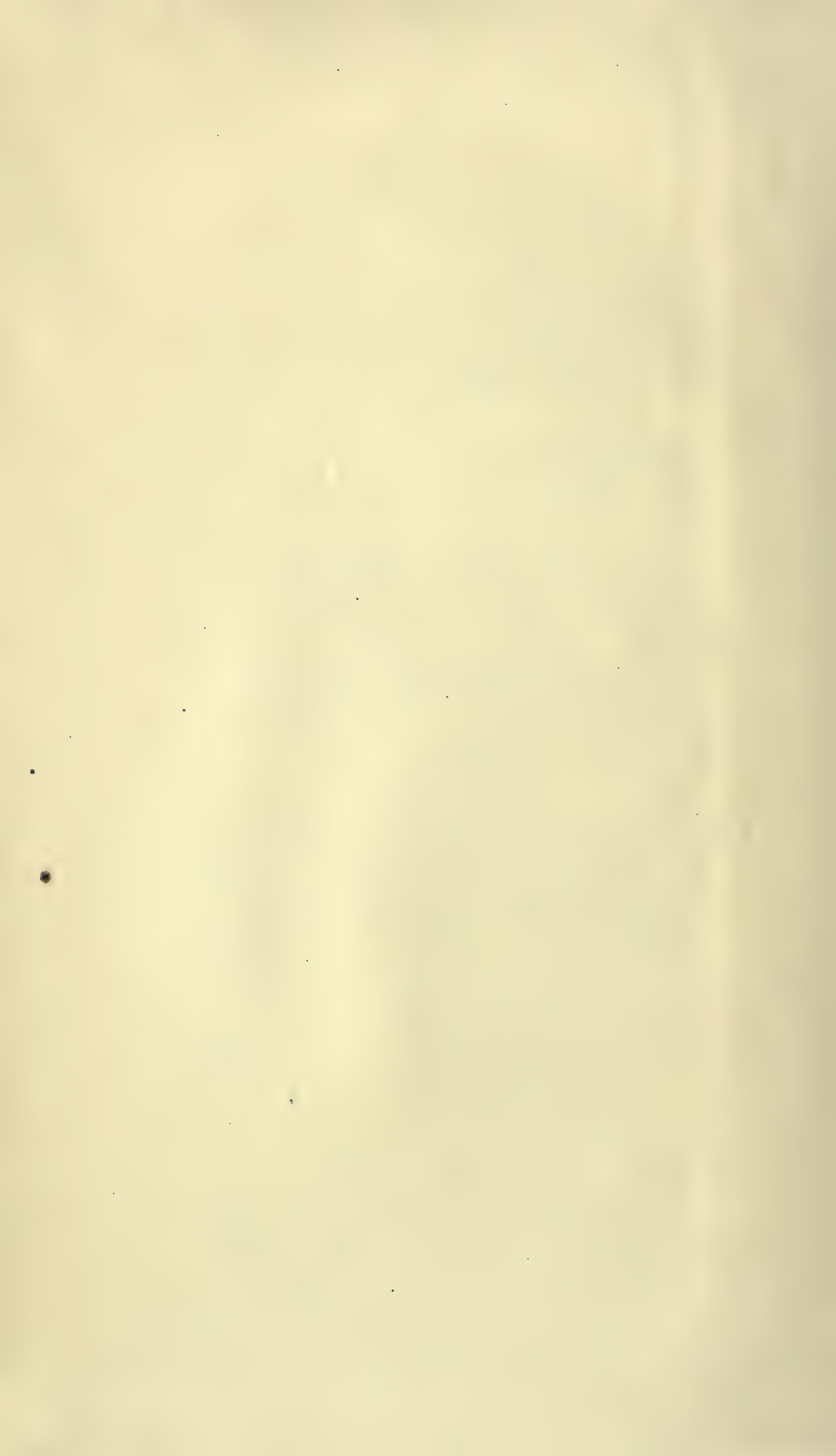
J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT.

June, 1888.



AN
EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY
IN ASIA MINOR,
DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884.

BY
J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT.



EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY IN ASIA MINOR.



IN the fall of 1883 I was in Smyrna, having just returned from my summer's work with W. M. Ramsay, Esq., in Phrygia. I was making preparations to return to the interior on a journey of my own, when I received a telegram from Professor L. R. Packard, then Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, requesting me to come to Athens immediately in order to assist him in the School. I went to Athens at his call, but with the determination to indemnify myself for the journey I had to abandon by undertaking a more extended tour at my own expense during the summer of 1884. Fortunately I was able to carry out my plans, and this present volume embodies the results of that journey. Mr. Ramsay had also made arrangements for spending this summer of 1884 in archæological research in Asia Minor, and it seemed expedient for us to work in concert as long as the general plan of our journeys would allow, for thus a greater extent of country could be explored systematically.

In pursuance then of our agreement we met in Smyrna on May 15th, 1884, where I provided myself with the necessary travelling outfit. I then went to Aïdin Giuzel Hissar, the ancient Tralleis, to buy horses and make other final arrangements.

Mr. Ramsay, who was to be accompanied by A. H. Smith, Esq., of Cambridge, England, was detained in Smyrna, and in the meantime I undertook an excursion in the direction of Nazli, during which I copied the first four inscriptions.

No. 1.

Kiosk. On a round pedestal in a café. It is broken at the top and bottom, there being some faint traces of a line at the bottom but none at the top. The Alpha bars vary as indicated.¹

ΖΑΝΔΡΟΝΟΞΕΙΔΑΝ
 ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΑΒΙΟΛΟΓΟΝ
 ΑΞΙΟΝΕΙΚΗΝΔΙΑΤΕΤΗΝ
 ΤΟΥΕΡΓΟΥΥΠΕΡΟΧΗΝΚΑΙ
 5 ΤΟΚΟΞΜΙΟΝΤΟΥΗΘΟΥΞΝΕΙ
 ΚΗΞΑΝΤΑΔΕΕΝΑΞΙΑΑΓΩΝΑΣ
 ΤΗΕΝΛΥΚΙΑΔΕΚΑΙΠΑΜΦΥΛΙΑ
 ΚΗ % ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΝΔΕΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ
 ΩΝΚΑΙΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝΓΕΡΟΥ
 10 ΞΙΑΞΤΗΝΔΕΜΕΙΛΙΣΙΝ

[Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 ἐτείμησεν Φλά(βιον) Ἀλέ-]
 1 ξανδρον Ὀξειδαν
 Νεικομηδέα, βιολόγον
 Ἀσιονείκην διὰ τε τὴν
 τοῦ ἔργου ὑπεροχὴν καὶ
 5 τὸ κόσμιον τοῦ ἡθους, νει-
 κήσαντα δὲ ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἀγῶνας
 ιη', ἐν Λυκίᾳ δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίᾳ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, MH; line 3, HN bis; 4, HNK; 5, NE; 8, HN. In line 2 the O between Γ and N is small, as is also line 10 the Ω between Ι and Ν. In line 10 there was probably a horizontal bar connecting Ι and Ε; in other words, the two letters were ΗΕ in ligature, but this is conjecture, as I failed to see such a connecting bar, and my copy has ΙΕ as given above.

κς', βουλευτήν δὲ Ἀντιοχέ-
ων καὶ Ἡρακλεωτῶν, γερου-
10 σιαστὴν δὲ Μειλ[η]σίων.

.

This inscription is a replica of one found in 1866 in the theatre of Tralleis, and published by Waddington from a copy of Salvetti. The first two lines have been restored from the inscription of Tralleis [Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1652 b].

No. 2.

Kiosk. On a large round pedestal in the cemetery. A large segment has been broken out of the pedestal, and with it has disappeared the left side of the inscription. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 600 a. C.I.G. 2942 d.¹

██████ Ν Ε Ρ Ω Ν Α Κ Λ Λ Δ Ι Ο Ν
██████ Ξ Ε Β Α Ξ Τ Ο Ν Γ Ε Ρ Μ Α Ν Ι Κ Ο Ν[†]
██████ Α Υ Τ Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Ρ Α Θ Ε Ο Ν

5 ██████ Μ Ο □ Ο Κ Α Ι Ξ Α Ρ Ε Ω Ν Κ Α Ο Ι Ε Ρ Ω Ξ Ε
Ε Π Ι Α Ν Θ Υ Π Α Τ Ο Υ
██████ □ Ρ Ι Ο Υ Π Λ Α ██████ Ο Υ Ξ Ι Λ Ο Υ Α □ Ο Υ Δ Ι Α Ν Ο Υ
Ε Π Ι Μ Ε Λ Η Θ Ε Ν Τ Ο Ξ
██████ Ι Β Ε Ρ Ι Ο Υ Κ Λ Λ Υ Δ Ι Ο Υ Ι Ε Ρ Ο Κ Λ Ε Ο Υ Ξ
██████ Κ Υ Ρ Ε Ι Ν Α Ι Ε Ρ Ο Κ Λ Ε Ο Υ Ξ Φ Ι Λ Ο Κ Α Ι Ξ Α Ρ Ο Ξ
10 ██████ □ Α Γ Ν Ο Υ Υ Ι Ο Υ Π Ο Λ Ε Ο Ξ

Νέρων[α] Κλ[αύ]διον
[Καίσαρα] Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν
Αὐτοκράτορα θεὸν

¹ In line 7 end, ΔΙΛΝΟΥ is certain. In line 10, ΠΟΛΕΟΣ is certain, not ΠΟΛΕΩΣ.

- [ὁ δῆ]μο[ς] ὁ Καισαρέων καθιέρωσε
 5 ἐπὶ ἀνθυπάτου
 [Τιβε]ρίου Πλα[υτίου Σιλουα]νοῦ (Αἰ)[λ][α]νοῦ
 ἐπιμεληθέντος
 [Τιβε]ρίου Κλαυδίου, Ἱεροκλέους
 [υἱοῦ], Κυρεῖνα, Ἱεροκλέους Φιλοκαίσαρος
 10 [Σ]άγνου?, υἱοῦ πόλε(ω)ς.

Mr. Waddington places this inscription in the last years of Nero's reign, about 54 A.D.; cf. his commentary in *Voyage Archéologique*, 600 a.

No. 3.

Kavakavak, near Kiösk. Quadrangular stone built into the wall of a well, with the inscription up. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1652 f.

Π·ΑΙΛΙΟΝΛΑΚΙΠΑΛ
 ΤΟΝΕΠΙΤΟΥΚΟΠΩΝΟ
 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΑΔΡΙΑΝ
 ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤ
 5 Π·ΑΙΛΙΟΣΠΛΟΥΤΑΓΟΡΟΥ
 ΥΙΟΣΕΡΜΟΔΩΡΟΣ
 ΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΚΑΙΤΗ
 ΕΙΣΤΗΝΓΝΟΙ

- Π. Αἴλιον [Ἀ]λκιπᾶ[λην]
 τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ [κ]ο[ιτ]ῶν[ος]
 Αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριαν[οῦ]
 Καίσαρος Σεβαστ[οῦ]
 5 Π. Αἴλιος, Πλονταγόρου
 υἱὸς, Ἑρμόδωρος
 ἀρετῆς ἔ[νεκα] καὶ τῆ[ς]
 εἰς τὴν [πόλιν εὐ]νοί[ας].

The reading of line 1 is certain. Mr. Waddington (loc. cit.) conjectures ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔΗΝ, and identifies him with the person mentioned *C.I.G.* 2947, 2948. The name Ἀλκιπάλης is certainly strange, but still not more so than many others that occur on Asiatic soil.

No. 4.

At a fountain by the roadside one hour west of Kiösk. It is a long rectangular stone, with a fragmentary inscription in two columns. The left end of the stone is broken away, and with it the commencement of the lines of the inscription forming Column I. The letters of this inscription are larger than those of its mate in Column II., which has been much worn away by the action of water. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1652; My Preliminary Report, p. 4

COLUMN I.

1. ΟΥ...ΙΟΥΤΙΙΙ...
 2. ΟΞΤΟΥΕΝΤΗΕΡΑΚΩ...
 3. ΛΩΚΕΝΑΞΙΩΜΑΔΙΟΥΕΛΕ
 4. ΙΞΙΟΝΙΕΡΑΞΚΟΜΗΞΚΑΤΟΡ
 5. ΙΔΡΥΜΕΝΑΤΩΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
 6. ΞΤΑΞΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ
 7. ΟΞΑΠΑΡΧΗΣΕΙΧΕΝΕΓΩΔΕ
 8. ΠΟΤΩΝΠΡΟΕΜΟΥΒΑΣΙ
 9. ΕΙΝΤΕΚΑΙΤΑΤΩΝΘΕ
 ΤΗΝ

COLUMN II.

1. ΤΕΚΑΙΩΞΕΤΙΜΗΘΗΔΙΑΤΑΥ
 2. ΤΗΝΠΑΤΡΙΟΝΒΑΛΕΙΑΝΚΑ
 3. ΤΟΞΤΕΤΑΥΠΟΤ
 4. ΞΚΗΠΤΡΟΝΕΧΟΥΞΗΚ
 5. ΥΝΤΛΕΙΝΚΑΘΥΔ
 6.

COLUMN I.

.
 ος τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἱερᾷ Κώ[μῃ]
 [ἐ]δωκεν ἀξίωμα δι' οὗ ἔλε-
 [υθέρους ἀφῆκε τοὺς πλησίον Ἱερᾶς Κ[ώ]μης κατοι-
 [κούντας καὶ τὰ] ἰδρύνενα τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι
 [εἰ]ς τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ θεραπεί[ας]
 [καθώ]ς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς εἶχεν· ἐγὼ δε
 [ἀ]πὸ τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ βασι-
 [λέων αὐξῶ] εἰω τε καὶ τὰ τῶν θε-
 [ῶν] τὴν.

COLUMN II.

τε καὶ ὡς ἐτιμήθη διὰ τα[ύτης τῆς ἐπιστολῆς?]
 τὴν πάτριον βασιλείαν κ[αὶ]
 τὸς τε τὰ ὑποτ[εταγμένα]
 σκῆπτρον ἐχούσ[η]
 [σ]υντ[ε]λεῖν κάθυδ[ρον]?

This inscription is a fragment of a letter of one of the later kings, possibly Antiochus the Great, in regard to the people of Hieria Kome and the sanctuary of Apollo.

At Kuyudjak I met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. From this point our final start was made, going by way of Antiochia to Aphrodisias, the modern Geira.

Antiochia has disappeared entirely, it seems, and from the villages of this region we collected only a few insignificant inscriptions.

No. 5.

Ali Agha Tchiftlik. On a square marble basis. Circular anathema with a hole in the centre. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.¹

ΕΚΑΤΗΝ
 ΝΧΑΡΜΙ
 2 Ν [blank space]
 ΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ
 5 ΣΑΜΕΝΟΥΤΗΣ
 ΑΞΕΩΞΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΙ
 ΖΩΞΙΜΟΥΤΟΥ %
 ΡΟΞΑΥΤΟΥ [blank]
 ΟΥΤΩΝΠΑΤΡΙΩΝ
 10 ΛΙΤΟΥΚΥΡΙΟΥ
 ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ

..... Χαρμί-

[δην παίδ]ων

[νικήσαντα? πα]νκράτιον.

5 [προνοη]σαμένου τῆς

[ἀναστ]άσεως τοῦ ἀνδρι-

[άντος] Ζωσίμου τοῦ

[πατ]ρὸς αὐτοῦ,

[νεωκόρ]ου τῶν πατρίων

10 [θεῶν κα]ὶ τοῦ κυρίου

[αὐ]τοκράτορος.

¹ The lower lines are $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; the lost space is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In line 1, HN are in ligature.

No. 6.

Ali Agha Tchiftlik. In a cemetery on a hill near a Turbe, about fifteen minutes east of the village.

ΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ	τὸ μνημεῖον
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΤΟΥ	[Α]πολλωνίου τοῦ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ	[Α]πολλωνίου.
ΖΗ	Ζῆ.

No. 7.

Ali Aghi Tchiftlik. Broken at both ends; letters six inches high. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.¹

ΙΦ ΞΙΛΙΝΓ

No. 8.

Yeñidje. Large block broken at both ends, now serving as a mouth-piece to a well.

ΛΡΙΩΝΑΓΑΙΟΥ
ΠΕΡΠΟΠ

. . . Θεα]ρίωνα? Γαῖον
[Ἀσ]περ? Πόπλ[ιος?].

A large number of inscriptions from Geïra (Aphrodisias) have been published already, and consequently we could not hope for great epigraphical gain unless we should spend a number of days among the ruins, in order to sift the new from the old, the unknown from the known inscriptions. But time pressed, and we reluctantly abandoned the plan of investigating the site carefully. Still our visit was not wholly without fruit.

¹ ΝΓ are in ligature.

No. 9.

Geira [Aphrodisias]. Slab with mouldings: length inside the mouldings, 0.75 m. (including the moulding, 0.88 m.); height within the moulding, 0.55 m. (including moulding, 0.69 m). Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.

ΙΑΤΟΥΠΑΤΙΟΥ^{ΣΤΗ}-ΙΣΗΝΣΟΡΟΝΚΕΚΗΔΕΥΤΑΙΘΕΟΔΟΤΟ
 ΣΑΥΤΟΣΚΑΙΑΜΜΙΑ.ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΟΥΤΟΥΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ
 ΙΑΝΑΝΟΙΖΑΙΤΗΝΣΟΡΟΝΜΕΤΑΤΟΕΝΤΑΦΗΝΑΙ
 ΝΧΩΡΗΣΙΝΗΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΝΤΙΝΑΠΕΡΙΤΗΣ
 ΝΤΙΠΟΙΗΣΑΣΩΔΗΠΟΤΕΤΡΟΠΩΣ
 ΜΑΣΤΩΝΣΕΒΑΤΩΝΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ*Ϛ
 ΙΤΗΥΠΟΤΗΝΣΟΡΟΝΚΗΔΕΥΘΗΣΕΤΑΙΔΙΟ
 ΝΟΣΟΤΟΥΑΔΕΛΦΟΥΜΟΥΥΙΟΣΕΤΕΡΟΣ
 ΙΟΥΚΑΙΟΙΕΖΑΥΤΩΝΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙΠΕΡΙ
 ΑΝΠΟΙΗΣΑΙΟΥΔΕΝΙΤΡΟΠΩΠΕΖΑΛ
 ΟΙΣΕΠΑΝΩΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟΙΣΠΡΟΣΤΕΙ
 \ΚΙΟΝΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ

5

10

- [.] Ἀμμ[ι]ά τοῦ Παπίου, εἰς ἣν σορὸν κекήδευται Θεόδοτο-
 [ς, κηδευθήσεται δὲ . . .]ς αὐτὸς καὶ Ἀμμία Ἀριστείδου τοῦ Ζήνωνος.
 [ἕτερος δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔξει ἔξουσ]ίαν ἀνοῖξαι τὴν σορὸν μετὰ τὸ ἐνταφῆναι
 [τοὺς προγεγραμμένους πάντας, οὐδὲ συν]χώρησιν ἢ οἰκονομίαν τινὰ περὶ τῆς
 6 [σοροῦ] ἐπεὶ ὁ ἀ]ντιποιήσας φῶ δήποτε πρόπῳ ἔσ-
 [ται ἀσεβὴς καὶ τυμβωρύχος καὶ ἀποτείσει εἰς τε]μῆας τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἀργυρίου * ,ς
 [. ἐν δὲ τῇ εἰσώστῃ]? τῇ ὑπὸ τὴν σορὸν κηδευθήσεται Διο-
 [γένης?]νος ὁ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου υἱὸς· ἕτερος
 [δὲ οὐδεὶς]λου καὶ οἱ εἰς αὐτῶν γεινόμενοι περὶ
 10 [.]αν ποιῆσαι οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ ἐπέξελ-
 [λοτριῶσαι? τὸν πλάταν]τοῖς ἐπάνω γεγραμμένοις προστεί-
 [μοις· τοῦτου ἀντίγραφον ἀπετέθη εἰς τὸ χρεωφυλά]κιον ἐπὶ στεφανηφόρου Τιβερίου
 [Κλαυδίου Ὑμικλέους].

No. 10.

Geïra. *Inscription on a large stone, circa 6 × 4½ feet.
Letters ornamentally cut, 1½ inches in height. Copied by
A. H. Smith.*

ΟΡΩΜΟΞΚΑΙΗΕΠΙΚΕΙΜ
ΥΠΟΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ Χ ΕΙΣΗΝΞΟΡ
ΡΙΑΝΟΞΚΑΙΟΥΛΠΙΑ. Κ
5. ΑΥΤΟΥΕΤΕΡΟΞΔΕΟΥ
ΑΥΤΗΝ ΕΑΝΔΕΤΙΞΕΠ
ΤΩΝΕΝΚΗΔΕΥΟΗ Ξ
ΤΩΝΔΙΑΤΕΤΑΓΜΕΝΩΝ

[. καὶ] ὁ [β]ωμὸς καὶ ἡ ἐπικειμ[ένῃ αὐτῷ] σορὸς]
[κατεσκευάσθησαν?] ὑπὸ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου[.]
[.] Ἰουλιανοῦ, εἰς ἣν σορ[ὸν κηδευθήσονται]
[αὐτὸς καὶ Οὐαλε]ριανὸς καὶ Οὐλπία κ[αὶ οὗς ἂν
βουληθῶσιν]
[αὐτὸς? καὶ ἡ δεῖνα ἡ γυνή?] αὐτοῦ, ἕτερος δὲ οὐ[δεὶς
ἔξει ἐξουσίαν]
[ἐνθάπαι τινὰ ἄλλον εἰς] αὐτὴν· ἐὰν δέ τις ἐπ[εισβιάζεται]
[.] τῶν ἐν κηδευ[θ]ῇ[.]
[.] τῶν διατεταγμέ[νων]]

From Geïra Messrs. Ramsay and Smith went around Baba Dagħ to the north, by way of Deñizli, and I to the south. On this excursion these gentlemen copied the following two inscriptions.

No. 11.

Assar. In a wall. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

Δ Ρ Α Ξ Ι
 Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ Λ
 Ω Τ Λ Τ Ο
 Ε Τ Ο Υ Δ
 5 Ι Ο Υ
 Λ Ι Π Τ Η Ν
 Ε Ι Ν Ι Α Ν Ο
 Χ Ρ Ο Ν Ι Ο Υ

. ἀν]δράσι? . .
 τοῦ . .
 δοκιμ]ωτ[ά]το[υ]?
 . . . ἀγωνο]θέτου δ-
 [ιὰ β]ίου
 [ἀ]λίπτην?
 . . . Λονγ]εινιανὸ[ς]
 χρονίου.

No. 12.

*Hadji Eyuplu, half an hour from Denizli. Copied by
 W. M. Ramsay.*

The inscription is on a stele with a gable, in which is represented the sun; below the gable is inscription *A*. Below this is an arched niche, in which are represented two human figures. On the arch is inscription *B*.

A.

ΖΩΞΑΔΙΜΟΛΟΣΘΟΧΘΡΟΣ
ΟΚΙΛΑΡΑΖΕΘΝΜΝΙΑΞΧΑΡΙΝ

B.¹

ΕΛΠΙΞΠΑΡΟΔΙΤΑΙΞΧΕΡΙΝ

A.

Ζωσᾶδι Μολοσῶ ὁ χῶρος
ὁ Κιλαραζέων μνίας χάριν.

“The country of the Kilarazeis to Zosas Molosos, by way of remembrance.”

B.

Ἐλπὶς παροδίταις χέριν.

“Elpis greets the passers-by.”

The name Ζωσᾶς occurs *C.I.G.* 3665, but neither is this form or the form Ζωσᾶς, — ᾶτος common in Greek onomatology (see *Revue Archéologique*, 1878, XXXVI. p. 318, and Letronne, *Inscriptions Grecques et Romaines de l’Egypte*, II. p. 457.

Possibly the ΖΩΞΑΔΙ of our inscription may be a mistake for ΖΩΞΑΤΙ or ΖΩΞΑΔΗ. The form Ζωσάδης occurs in an inscription of Athens in Φιλίστωρ III. p. 568. •

May 29. Geïra to Makuf, 4 h. 40 m. The plateau upon which Aphrodisias was situated contracts gradually as one advances, until it strikes the foot of a spur of Baba Dagħ immediately beyond Besh Kavaklar. We cross this spur of Baba Dagħ, and in 2 h. 15 m. from Besh Kavaklar we reach its foot in the Davas Ova. Traversing the plain we reach Kara Hissar in 35 m.

¹ In line 3, ΧΕΡΙΝ stands for ΧΑΙΡΙΝ.

No. 13.

Kara Hissar. Block now used as a mouth-piece to a well near the village. Length, 1.10 m.; width, 0.90 m.; height of letters, 0.06 m.

ΤΟΝ ΣΕΙ
 ΚΟΝΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΝ
 ΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΡ
 ΤΟ ΠΑΙΔΟΝ
 ΑΝΟΥΣΑ
 ΚΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΣΤΑΤ
 ΥΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΑΡΧΙΑΤ
 ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ Κ

. [ἄριστον? Σε[βαστὸν]
 [Γερμανικὸν ἀρχιερέα μέγιστον]
 [δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ [ιθ', αὐτο]κράτορ[α]
 [τὸ -? ὑπατον] τὸ ζ', πα[τέρα πατρίδο[ς], . . .
 ανουσα
 [ἐκ] διαθήκη[ς Τίτου?] Στ[απιλίου]
 ου γενομ[ένου] ἀρχιάτ[ρου καὶ]
 [στεφανηφόρου] τοῦ κυρίου Κ[αίσαρος].

Concerning the ἀρχίατρος, see Marquardt, *Privatleben*, II. p. 755, No. 4; Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1695; *C.I.G.* 3953 h; *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 360, 1885, p. 337, No. 20.

The office of στεφανηφόρος is connected with that of the ἀρχίατρος in an inscription of Heraclea given in *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, p. 337, No. 20, so that it must probably be restored here.

Travelling east from Kara Hissar we reach Makuf, the site of the ancient Heraclea (see Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1695, and *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, p. 330), in 22 m.

The Stadion at Heraclea is still very distinct. The Acropolis is a low hill of great extent on top. The walls of the Acropolis are

easily followed around the whole circuit. In some places they are level with the ground, while in others they are still erect. The walls have been destroyed and then rebuilt, as is clear from the architectural fragments, and even inscribed stones which are built into the present wall. But that the foundations of the wall date from a comparatively early period is shown by the fact that on the outside the wall is provided with finely executed stone shoots at the bottom to carry the water off. Still, it must be noted that, at a place where the wall is now used as a quarry by the villagers of Makuf, I discovered an honorary inscription (No. 15) in the very foundation. The walls were evidently rebuilt in time of great and pressing need, when the anxious citizens made use of anything in the shape of stone that came in their way.

No. 14.

Makuf [Heraclea]. Near the Acropolis walls and close to the Stadion. The stone is unpolished and very roughly hewn. See my Preliminary Report, pp. 4, 5. Shortly after its appearance in the Preliminary Report the inscription was also published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 332. I had to copy the inscription in a rain and could not read the last lines given by the French gentlemen, who saw the stone under more propitious circumstances. It is 0.41 m. in height; 0.50 m. in width.

ΗΘΗΚΗΗΓΟΡΑΘΗΥΠΟΤΙΤΟΥΣΤΑΤΙΑΙ
 ΜΗΤΙΟΧΟΥΕΝΗΤΕΘΗΕΤΕΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΗΓΥΝΙ
 ΑΥΤΟΥΑΥΡΗΙΑΜΕΛΙΤΙΝΗΔΙΟΝΥΚΙΟΥΚ
 ΟΝΑΝΑΥΤΟΙΤΕΡΙΟΝΤΕΣΒΟΥΛΗΘΩΣΙΝΕΤΕ
 5 ΡΩΔΕΟΥΔΕΝΙΕΞΕΣΤΑΙΕΝΘΑΥΕΤΙΝΑΕΙΤΕ
 ΕΝΘΑΥΑΙΤΙΝΑΠΟΤΙΣΕΙΤΩΚΥΡΙΑΚΩ
 ΔΙΚΩ*ΦΚΑΙΤΗΒΟΥΛΗΤΗΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ
 ΤΩΝ*ΦΚΕΟΥΔΕΝΗΤΤΟΝΟΕΝΤΑΙ
 ΙΕΤΑΤΕΘΗ
 10 ΟΥΝΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΠΕ
 ΕΙΣΤΑΑΡΧΕΙΑ
 ΟΣΕ

Ἡ θήκη ἡγοράσθη ὑπὸ Τίτου Στατιλίου
 Μητιόχου, ἐν ᾗ τεθήσεται (=αι) αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ γυν[ή]
 αὐτοῦ Αὐρηλία Μελιτινή Διονυσίου κ[αὶ]
 ὃν ἂν αὐτοὶ περιόντες βουληθῶσιν· ἐτ[έ]-
 5 ρω δὲ οὐδενὶ ἔξεσται ἐνθάψαι (=αι) τινα· εἴ[περ]
 [ὁ] ἐνθάψα(ς) τινα(ς) ἀποτίσει τῷ κυριακῷ
 [φ]ίσκῳ (δηνάρια πεντακόσια) καὶ τῇ βουλῇ τῇ
 Ἡρακλεω-
 τῶν (δηνάρια πεντακόσια), κὲ οὐδὲν ᾗττον ὁ ἐντα[φείς]
 [μ]ετατε[ε]θή[σεται] (=αι)· τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς ταύ[της]
 10 [της ἀπλ]οῦν ἀντίγραφον ἀπε[τέ]-
 [θη] εἰς τὰ ἀρχεῖα, [ἔτους]
 [μην]ὸς εἴ[κτου, ἡμέρα]

Line 3. The *Bulletin* reads ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΙ instead of ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ.

Line 5. The *Bulletin* reads ΕΝΤΑΨΕ for ΕΝΘΑΨΕ; and in line 6, ΕΝΤΑΨΑC instead of ΕΝΘΑΨΑC. On the contrary, the reading of the *Bulletin* at the end of line 5, ΕΤΕ is certainly more accurate than my ΕΙΤC.

No. 15.

Makuf. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Acropolis.

Long, 1.30 m.; wide, 0.45 m.

ΟΥΛΗΚΑΙ
 ΤΕΙΜΗCΑΝΙΕΡΩΝ ΑΜΕ
 ΝΕCΘΕCΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΝΚ-
 CΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΝΚΑΙΓ
 5 ΜΝΑΞΙΑΡΧΟΝΚΑΙΑΓ
 ΝΟΘΕΤΙΝΕΚΤΩΝΚΑ
 ΛΕΙΦΘΕΝΤΩΝΤΗΠΟΛΕΙ
 ΥΠΟΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΤΟΥ
 ΤΥΔΕCΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΟC
 10 ΤΗCΚΑΘΑΔΙΕΤΑΞΑΤC
 ΟΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟCΤΗΝΕΠΙ

ΜΕΛΙΑΝΤΗΣ ἈΝΑΣΤΑΣΕ
 ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΜΕΝ ΕΝ ΞΚΥ
 ΜΝΟΥΚΑΙΑΠΟΛΛΟ
 15 ΦΑΝΟΥΕΤ ΕΝ ΛΔΡΑΣ
 ΤΟΥΕΚΥΜΝΟΥΑΓΕ
 ΝΟΘΕΤ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΗΓ
 ΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ

[Ἡ β]ουλὴ καὶ [ὁ δῆμος
 ἐ]τείμησαν Ἱερω[νίδ]α Με-
 νεσθέως πρύτανιν κ[αὶ]
 στεφανηφόρον καὶ γ[υ]-
 5 μνασίαρχον καὶ ἀγ[ω]-
 νοθέτιν ἐκ τῶν κα[τα]-
 λειφθέντων τῇ πόλει
 ὑπὸ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ
 Τυδέως τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐ]-
 10 τῆς, καθ' ἃ διατάξατ[ο]
 ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος· τὴν ἐπι-
 μέλιαν τῆς ἀναστάσε-
 ως ποιησαμένων Σκύ-
 μνου καὶ Ἀπολλο-
 15 φάνους τῶν [Ἀ]δράσ-
 του Σκύμνου ἀγ[ω]-
 νοθετῶν τῆς (ὀγδόης) [πεν]-
 ταετηρίδος.

Two similar inscriptions from Makuf have been published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, pp. 338-339, one of which is in honor of Hieronis, and the other in honor of Apollonios himself.

Concerning the conferring of honors, such as those mentioned in this inscription, upon women, see *C.I.G.* 3415, 3953 c and d; Curtius, *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Topographie Kleinasiens*, p. 62; *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, p. 339; *Journal of Philology*, XI. p. 143.

No. 16.

Makuf. Cippus lying by the side of the Acropolis walls.

Length, 1.27 m.; width, 0.33 m.

Η Μ Ο Ξ Ε Τ Ι Μ Η Ξ Α Ν
 Ρ Υ Φ Ω Ν Ο Ξ Υ Ι Ο Ν Η Ρ Ω Α
 Ξ Α Ν Τ Α Δ Ι Ο Λ Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ
 Ξ Α Ξ Α Λ Ε Υ Τ Α Ξ Η
 5 Κ Α Ι Ν Υ Κ Τ Ο Ξ Π Ρ Ω
 Λ Τ Ε Τ Η Ν Ι Δ Ι
 Λ Ξ Τ Ω Ν Π Ι Ο
 Π Α Τ Ρ Ι Δ Α Ε Υ
 Ξ Χ Ε Ξ Ι Ν Κ Α Ι
 10 Μ Ν Α Ξ Ι Α Ρ Χ Ι Α Ξ
 Ν Α Θ Ε Ξ Ι Ν Τ Ο Υ
 Ι Ξ Α Μ Ε Ν Η Ξ Τ Α Τ Ι
 Θ Γ Α Τ Ρ Ο Ξ Ι Ε Ρ Ε Ι Α Ξ
 Δ Ι Κ Α Ι Ο Ξ Υ Ν Η Ξ Τ Η Ξ
 15 Ε Τ Ο Υ Ξ — Η Ν Ρ .

[Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτίμησαν

[Ἀτταλον Τ]ρύφωνος υἱὸν ἥρωα

[ἀγορανομή]σαντα δι' ὅλου τοῦ

[ἔτους

5 καὶ νυκτὸς πρω-

. τε τὴν ἰδί-

[αν [τῶν Πιο-

[νιτῶν πατρίδα, εὐ-

[σχημόνως ζήσαντα . . .]σχέσιν καὶ

10 γυ]μνασιαρχίας

. τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τοῦ

[ἀνδριάντος ποιη]σ[α]μένης Τατί-

[ας, Ἀττάλου] θ[υ]γατρὸς, ἱερείας

. δικαιοσύνης τῆς

15 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν]. ἔτους ηγρ'.

In line 15, the units come first, as is the case in Nos. 19 and 26.

If the era used be that of *Sulla*, then the inscription dates from the year 74 A.D.; if the era be that of *Cibyra*, then the date is 183 A.D.

No. 17.

Makuf. By the side of the walls. Greatest height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.47 m. Cf. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 337.

ΜΙΔΟΥΜΕΝ /
ΥΤΑΝΙΝΚΑΙΞΤ /
ΦΟΡΟΝΚΑΙΑΡΧΙΑ
ΝΑΤΩΝΕΥΓΕΝΕΞ
5 , ΩΝΚΑΙΕΥΞΧΗΜΟΝΕΞ
ΙΑΤΩΝΑΠΟΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΒΟΥ
ΛΕΥΤΩΝΠΑΣΑΣΑΡΧΑΣΤΓ
ΚΑΙΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΞΕΚΤ
ΚΟΤΑΤΗΠΑΤΡΙΔΙΚΑ
10 ΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΑΤΟΝΓΑ
ΜΟΤΑΤΟΝΘΥΞΑ
ΠΑΤΡΙΟΞΘ
ΒΑΞΤ

. [τ]-

[οὐ Χαρ]μίδου Μεν[άν]-

[δρου, πρ]ύτανιν καὶ στ[ε]-

[φανηφ]όρον καὶ ἀρχία-

[τρον, εὔ]α τῶν εὐγενεσ-

5 [τάτ]ων καὶ εὐσχημονεσ-

[τ]άτων ἀπὸ προγόνων βου-

λευτῶν, πάσας ἀρχάς τ[ε]

καὶ λειτουργίας ἐκτ[ετελε-]?

κότα τῇ πατρίδι κα[ὶ ἐπὶ τὸ]?

10 λανπρότατον (κ)α[ὶ πολυδαπα-]?

(ν)ότατον θύσα[ντα τοῖς]

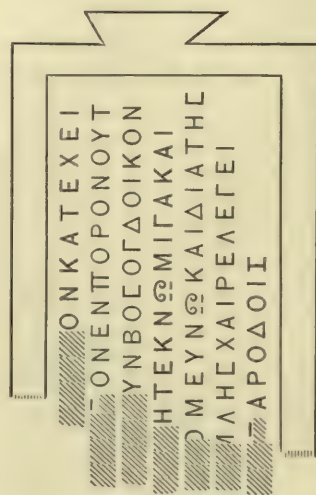
πατρίοις θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς Σ[ε]-

βαστ[οῖς]

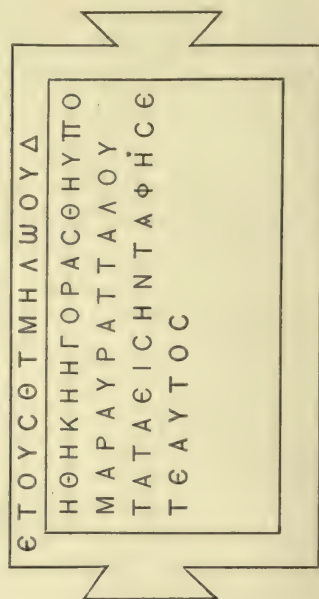
No. 18.

Makuf. In the wall of the so-called Kale. Two panels side by side on the same stone. The left panel is broken through the middle of the inscription. The right panel has been published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 341.¹

A.



B.



¹ Ligatures occur in B: line 1, MH; line 2, HK, HHΓ.

A.

— ∪ ∪]ον κατέχει [κλυ]τὸν ἔμπορον οὐτ[ος ὁ τ]ύνβος
 ὁ[ς] δ' οἶκον ∪ ∪ η τέκνῳ μίγα καὶ [συνο]μεύνῳ,
 καὶ διὰ τῆς [στή]λης “χαῖρε” λέγει [π]αρόδοις.

B.

*Επους θτ', μη(νὸς) Λώου δ'.
 *Η θήκη ἡγοράσθη ὑπὸ
 Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀττάλου
 Τατᾶ, εἰς ἣν ταφῆσε
 τε αὐτός.

If the era be that of *Sulla*, then the inscription dates from the year 225 A.D.; if the era be that of *Cibyra*, then the inscription dates from 334 A.D. The former is most probably the true date.

In *A*, line 4, ΜΙΓΑ is the adverb *with*.

No. 19.

Makuf. In the wall of the Acropolis; the stone is very rough and was never polished. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 340.

ΙΗΓΟΡΑΣΘΗ ΔΑΥΡ·ΑΙΡΤΙ
 ΕΛ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ
 ΝΗCΗΝΤΙΝΑΩΝΗCΑΤΟΥΠΟΜΑΥΡΠΟCΙ
 ΔΙΠΠΟΥΕΝΗΕΝΤΑΦΗCΑΙΤΕΗΑΓΡΙΠ
 ΠΙΝΑΚΕΟΝΑΝΤΕΡΙΟΥC ΒΟΥΛΗΘΗ

[*Η θήκη] ἡγοράσθη [ὑπὸ] Αὐρ(ηλίας) Ἀ[γ]ρ[ι]π[ί]-
 νης, [Διονυσίου] ἦντνα? ὠνήσατο ὑπὸ Μ. Αὐρ. Ποσι-
 δίππου, ἐν ᾗ ἐνταφῆσαιτε ἡ Ἀγριπ-
 πῖνα κὲ ὃν ἂν περιούσ[α] βουληθ[ῇ].

Between lines 1 and 2 the real names of the woman and her father have been inserted as an afterthought. The name of the woman may be Ἑλένη, Μελετινῇ, Μελτινῇ, or Μελίτιον, all of which are common. The reading of the inscription is certain.

No. 20.

Makuf. Fragment in the wall near the Stadion.

Λ Ι Τ Ι Ν Η Σ Δ
Ο Ν Α Δ Ε Λ Φ Ο Ν Α Ι
Ν Τ Α Φ Η Ν Α Ι Ε Π Ι Α Π Ο

.
. [Μελ]ιτινῆς Δ[ιονυσίου]?
. [τ]ὸν ἀδελφὸν α[ὐτῆς]
. [ἐ]νταφῆναι ἐπὶ Ἀπο-
[λλωνίου].

No. 21.

Makuf. Unpolished stone serving as a post to a gateway.

ΗΘΗΚΗΕΣΤΙΗΝΕΙΚΙΟΥΤΟΥΜΕΛ
ΙΝΗΕΝΗΤΕΘΗΕΤΑΙΑΥΤΟΣ
ΝΕΙΚΙΑΕΤΕΡΟΣΔΕΟΥΔΕΙC
ΠΕΙΟΙ ΙΑCΑΜΕΝΟCΑΠΟ
ΕΙCΕΙΩΚΥΡΙΑΚΩΦΙCΚΩ

* Φ

Ἡ θήκη ἐστὶν Νεικίου τοῦ Μελ[ι-]
[τ]ωνῆς, ἐν ᾗ τεθήσεται αὐτὸς
Νεικίας· ἕτερος δὲ οὐδεὶς,
[ἐ]πεὶ ὁ [ἐπεισβ]ιασάμενος ἀπο-
[τ]είσει [τ]ῷ κυριακῷ φύσκῳ
(δηνάρια πεντακόσια).

Descent is very rarely reckoned *μητρόθεν*. It may be doubted whether it be the case here or not. At any rate we know from No. 15 that women held office in Heraclea, and it may be that Melitine was one of these distinguished women from whom it was an honor to reckon descent. It seems improbable that the town Melitene in Eastern Cappadocia is referred to in this inscription.

For *ἐπιεσβιάμενος*, see *C.I.G.* 3996, 4007, 4190, 4360 n, etc.

No. 22.

Makuf. Stone forming a step in the doorway of a house.
Elegiac distich.

ΘΑΥΕΜΕΤΗΝΝΕΙΚΗΝΖΕΝΙ
ΟΞΖΕΝΕΧΑΙΡΕΠΟΡΕΥΤΟΥΜΗ
ΔΕΝΜΕΜΨΑΜΕΝΟΞΤΗΝ
ΙΔΙΑΝΑΛΟΧΟΝ

Θάψε με, τὴν Νείκην, Ξένιος· ξένε χαῖρε πορευτοῦ
μηδὲν μεμψάμενος τὴν ἰδίαν ἄλοχον.

The reading ΠΟΡΕΥΤΟΥ is certain. If *πορευτὸν* or *πορευτὸς* can be made to mean *journey*, then the sense might be: *Xenios buried me, Nike. Prosper, stranger, in thy journey, and think kindly of thine own wife.*

Nos. 23-24.

Makuf. *C.I.G.* 3953 b, from a copy of Schönborn.

The inscriptions must read :

A.

[Ἡ βουλ]ῇ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
Γλύκωνα Σωσ[θέ]νους κτί-
στην κ[αὶ] εὐε[ργέ]την τῇ[s]
π[όλ]εως
[κ]ατ[ὰ] τὴν τ[οῦ] Γλύκωνος
διαθήκην.

B.

Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 Μελίτιον Χαρ[μί]δου, γυναιῖκα
 Γλύκωνος Σω[σθ]ένους
 κατὰ τὴν το[ύ] Γλύκωνος
 διαθήκην.

The above inscriptions are published (badly) in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1886, p. 519, as coming from Acharkieui near Tralleis.

May 30. Makuf to Davas, 4 h. 30 m. From Heraclea I journeyed to the southeast and south through the plain now known as Davas Ova, passing Tilkily and Karakieui, and made as good a survey of the district as I could. I visited Tabae, now Davas, but found no inscriptions, and but few traces of an antiquity other than Turkish. Tabae is situated on a high hill in a gorge between two mountains, and is surrounded by cañons three or four hundred feet deep on all sides except one. On this one side it is approached by a bridge, which crosses a chasm where it is least deep; after the bridge is crossed a narrow neck of land, just wide enough for a roomy road, leads by a tortuous and laborious ascent to the town on the hill. When seen from any point in the plain, Davas seems to be situated on a neck or saddle of the mountains, and one is extremely surprised at the real topography of the place.

May 31. Davas to Medet, 4 h. 45 m. The plain of Tabae is one of extraordinary fertility; in antiquity it supported three cities, Heraclea, Tabae, and a third at Medet, to which Messrs. Paris and Holleaux give the name of Apollonia (see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, p. 342 sqq.). The inscriptions published by these gentlemen (*Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, p. 344 sqq.) were copied by me also (see my *Preliminary Report*, p. 6).

That Apollonia was a town of considerable importance and wealth is clear from a very substantial antique substructure in huge hewn stones of blue limestone. Upon these foundations there now stands the Mosque, which has without doubt superseded a prouder structure in honor of a pagan god. The neighboring hill, which certainly served as the Acropolis, contains no traces of antiquity, except the many architectural fragments of great weight and size which are found in the cemetery.

June 1. Medet *via* Kizildje to Kizildje Beilik, 6 h. 3 m. The distance from Medet to Kizildje is 2 h. 20 m. Immediately east of Uzun Puñar we begin the ascent of the mountain which lies between Medet and Kizildje. The following inscription found at Kizildje identifies the site as that of Sebastopolis.

No. 25.

Kizildje [Sebastopolis]. In the wall of the Djami. Length, 1.25 m.; width, 0.50 m. See my Preliminary Report, p. 6.¹

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΝΕΡΒΑΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ
 ΑΡΙΣΤΩΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ
 ΚΩΔΑΚΙΚΩΠΑΡΘΙΚΩ
 ΚΑΙΤΩΔΗΜΩΤΩΣΕΒΑΤΟΠΟ
 5 ΛΕΙΤΩΝ·Π·ΣΤΑΤΙΟΙΣΕΡΜΑΣΑΓΟ
 ΡΑΝΟΜΗΕΑΣΚΑΙΠΑΡΑΦΥΛΑΖΑΣ
 ΚΑΙΤΕΙΜΗΘΕΙΣΕΤΙΤΕΥΠΕΡ
 ΤΗΣΞΤΡΩΞΕΩΞΤΗΣΕΞΞΕ
 ΔΡΑΣΤΗΣΕΝΤΩΤΕΤΡΑΣΤΥ
 10 ΛΩΤΟΥΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥΤΕΙΜΑΙΣ
 ΕΙΡΗΝΑΡΧΙΚΑΙΣΠΑΛΙΝΔΕΥ
 ΠΕΡΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΞΤΗΣΝΕΙ
 ΗΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΤΕΙΜΗΘΕΙΣ
 ΤΕΙΜΑΙΣΔΙΑΝΥΚΤΟΣΞΤΡΑΤΗ
 15 ΓΙΚΑΙΣΚΑΙΑΠΟΔΟΧΕΥΣΓΕ
 ΝΑΜΕΝΟΞΓΧΜΑΣΚΑΙΑΡΓΥ
 ΡΟΤΑΜΙΑΣ*ΔΚΑΘΩΞΚΑΙ
 ΔΙΑΤΩΝΥΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ
 ΠΕΡΙΕΧΕΙ

Αὐτοκράτορι Νέρβα Τραϊανῶ,
 Ἀρίστῳ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ Γερμανι-
 κῷ Δακικῷ Παρθικῷ

¹ Shortly after the appearance of my *Preliminary Report* the inscription was also published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1885, pp. 346-347.

- καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Σεβαστοπο-
 5 λειτῶν Π. Στάτιος Ἑρμᾶς ἀγο-
 ρανομήσας καὶ παραφυλάξας
 καὶ τειμηθεὶς ἔτι τε ὑπὲρ
 τῆς στρώσεως τῆς ἐ(ξ)ξέ-
 δρας τῆς ἐν τῷ τετραστύ-
 10 λῳ τοῦ γυμνασίου τειμαῖς
 εἰρηναρχικαῖς, πάλιν δὲ ὑ-
 [π]ὲρ ἀναστάσεως τῆς Νεί-
 [κ]ης ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τειμηθεὶς
 τειμαῖς διὰ νυκτὸς στρατη-
 15 γικαῖς καὶ ἀποδοχὲς γε-
 νάμενος γ' (*) μᾶς' καὶ ἀργυ-
 ροταμίας *δ καθὼς καὶ
 διὰ τῶν ψηφισμάτων
 19 περιέχει.

Lines 15-16, ΓΕΝΑΜΕΝΟΣ is certain; for this form see Ahrens, *Dial.* II. p. 305; Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, I. p. 568, Anmerk. 4; and *Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts*, 1881, p. 258. Line 16, X is probably *, the sign for Denars; the number of the Denars is σμα' (= 241). In line 17 I have placed the stroke below the δ, making it 4000, inasmuch as δ' (4) seems too small.

No. 26.

Kizildje. Stone serving as a step in the stairway of a house.

Σ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ ΜΟ
 Ω - ΜΙ Θ Ρ Η Ν Ζ Ω
 Ρ Α Τ Ι Α Ε Τ Ε Ρ Ω Δ Ε Ο
 Ν Κ Η Δ Ε Υ Σ Α Ι Τ Ο Λ
 Υ * Β Φ Κ Α Ι Υ Π Ε Υ
 - Ρ Α Φ Ο Ν Α Π Ε Τ Ε
 Κ Θ Μ Β

. τοῦ Τειμο[θέου]
 Μίθρην Ζω[σίμου?]
 Σ]τρατία· ἐτέρῳ δὲ ο[ὐδενί]
 ἔξεστι]ν κηδεῦσαι το
 * βφ' καὶ ὑπεύ[θυνος].
 τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς ἀντίγ]ραφον ἀπετέ[θη εἰς τὰ
 ἀρχεῖα, ἔτους] κθ', μη(νὸς) β'.

The inscription dates from the year 55 B.C., which corresponds with the year 29 of the era of Sulla, or 52 A.D., which corresponds with the year 29 of the era of Cibra.

From Kizildje we return to the neighborhood of Medet, and thence to Kizildje Beilik, the time occupied between Kizildje and Kizildje Beilik being 3 h. 43 m.

June 2. Kizildje Beilik to Kizil Hissar, 5 h. 43 m. We follow up the Harpasus River, and in 4 h. 9 m. the watershed is reached in the neighborhood of Sarai Ova. A descent of 20 m. brings us to the extreme northwestern corner of the Karayuk Bazar Ova. From this point there is a gentle descent until within a short distance of Kizil Hissar, which is situated at the western edge of the plain on the slopes of the mountain. The distance from the watershed near Sarai Ova to Kizil Hissar is 1 h. 34 m. I was detained a day at Kizil Hissar, waiting for Messrs. Ramsay and Smith, who found it impossible to be punctual.

June 4. Kizil Hissar, *via* Yüreghil, Yataghan, Kuyudjak, Kaïbazar, Avshar, to Güine, 6 h. 34 m. One hour's travel brings us to the easternmost limit of the plain. Henceforward the country is rolling, the above-mentioned villages lying in narrow valleys, each with a little stream of water. Kaïbazar is a large and prosperous village. Güine is situated at the northern edge of a little valley, that is hemmed in on all sides by mountains, except that the water finds an exit through a narrow gorge to the west.

June 5. Güine, *via* Dodru Agha, Yazir, Gümtish, Gumavshar, to Tchamkieui, 6 h. 33 m. Leaving Güine we traverse the little valley mentioned above, and cross a mountain ridge to a narrow valley which leads west to Derekieui. Here are the ruins of an ancient town. We continue to head nearly southeast, crossing a mountain

ridge to Dodru Agha. The distance from Güine to Dodru Agha is 3 h. 33 m.

No. 27.

Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami; length, 0.42 m.; height, 0.30 m. Impression.¹

ΛΟΕ ΤΥΛΟ ΤΟ ΕΔΙΟΝ
 ΟΣΣΑΒΑΛΟΥΤΕΚΤΩΙ
 ΝΝΑΟΝΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗΣΕΝ
 ΡΤΕΙΜΕΙΣΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΜΟΥΙ
 5 ΗΤΑΤΙΑΣΠΟΝΤΠΩΝΙΟΥΜΗ
 ΝΩΕΔΙΟΕΚΟΥΡΙΔΟΥΒΑΙΡ
 ΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΕΙΣΛΑΔΙΚΗΣΙ
 ΑΤΡΙΑΝΕΑΡΧΟΣΑΓΕΛΑ

.
 [Ἄττα]λος [Σ]υλο[σῶντ]ος? Διον[υσίου] . . .
 ος Σαβάλου τέκτω[ν]
 [τὸ]ν ναὸν οἰκοδόμησεν
 [Ἀ]ρτεμείς Ἀττάλου Μου[νδίωνος].
 5 η Τατίας Ποντωνίου Μ[ήνιδος].
 [Μί]νως Διοσκουρίδου Β[α]ι[βαίου?].
 ου Ἀρτεμείς Λαδίκης
 [Κ?]απρία· Νέαρχος Ἀγελά[ου].

Line 6. If Βαβαίου be a correct conjecture, it must be the ethnic for the town Βαῖβαι in Caria.

Line 7. Λαδίκη stands for Λαοδίκη. The form Λαδίκη occurs in *C.I.G.* 3371, and in *Hdt.* 2, 181. Λαδική occurs in Dumont's *Inscriptions et Monuments Figurés de la Thrace*, p. 24, No. 53.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, ΜΗΕ; line 4, ΜΕ; line 5, ΝΠ; line 7, ΜΕ, ΗΕ.

No. 28.

Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami. Length, 0.40 m.; height, 0.40 m. C.I.G. 4380 s.

ΟCΑΝΤΟΥΤΟΜΝΗ
ΜΕΙΟΝΑΔΙΚΗΕΙΘΕΩΝ
ΚΕΧΩΛΩΜΕΝΩΝΤΥΧΟΙ
ΤΟΝΠΙCΙΔΙΚΩΝ

Ὅς ἂν τοῦτο τὸ μνη-
μεῖον ἀδικήσῃ θεῶν
κεχωλωμένων τύχοι-
τον Πισιδικῶν.

In *C.I.G.* 4380 *r* and *s* Franz gets rid of ΤΥΧΟΙΤΟΝ very unmethodically in *two* different ways. It is probably Pisidian Syntax for τύχοιεν (see Kühner, *Ausführliche Grammatik*, II, p. 18). At the date of this inscription the Dual was obsolete. "If any one violates the tomb, let *them* suffer for it at the hands of the Gods."

The two inscriptions which follow present two more examples of τύχοιτον, whatever it is.

No. 29.

*Dodru Agha. In a field. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.*¹

ΕΙΤΙCΤΟΥΤΟΤΟΜ
ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΑΔΙΚΗΕΙ
ΘΕΩΝΠΙCΙΔΩΝΚΕ
ΧΟΛΩΜΕΝΩΝΤΥΧ
ΟΙΤΟΝ

Εἴ τις τοῦτο τὸ (μ)
μνημεῖον ἀδικήσῃ
θεῶν Πισιδῶν κε-
χολωμένων τύχ-
οιτοῦ.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, ΜΝΗΜΕ, ΗΕ; line 3, ΝΠ, ΝΚ; line 4, ΜΕ.

No. 30.

*Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami.*¹

ΕΙΤΙΣΤΟΥΤΟΤΟ
ΜΝΕΙΜΕΙΟΝΑΔΙΚΕΙ
ΘΕΩΝΠΙΣΙΔΙΚΩΝΚΕ
ΧΟΛΩΜΕΝΩΝΤΥΧ
ΟΙΤΟΝ

Εἴ τις τοῦτο τό
μνειμεῖον ἀδικεῖ
θεῶν Πισιδικῶν κε-
χολωμένων τύχ-
οιτον.

No. 31.

*Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami. Long, 0.58 m.;
high, 0.30 m. Impression. C.I.G. 4380 t.*

ΜΗΘΙΣΚΑΚΟΥΡ
CΗCΙΤΟΜΝΗΜΙ
ΟΝΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΚΑΚΟΥ
ΡΓΗCΙΗΤΩΕΝΟ
ΚΟCΗΛΙΨCΕΛΗ
ΝΗ

Μηθὶς κακουρ-
[γ]ήσι τὸ μνημί-
ον, εἰ δέ τις κακου-
ργήσι ἤτω ἔνο-
κος Ἑλίῳ Σελή-
νῃ.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, MN; line 3, NTI, NK.

Concerning the late form ἡτω, see Kühner, *Ausführl. Gram.*, I. p. 666, 3.

About midway between Dodru Agha, on and around a small hill, there are sarcophagi and other traces of an ancient town. In the mosque of Yazir there are many ancient stones; sarcophagi are abundant, and I noticed the capital of a column belonging to the Christian period.

From Dodru Agha to Tchamkieui the time is three hours. Leaving Gümavshar we cross a low brushy barren hill to Tchamkieui. Here I met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith, who have explored the Karayuk Bazar Ova. During our separation of two days they had found the following six inscriptions.

No. 32.

Karayuk Bazar. Millarium forming part of a fountain outside of the town. Diameter, 21 inches. Copied by A. H. Smith and W. M. Ramsay.

OIC OICHΛWN
 AVTOKPATOICIN
 ΔIOKΛHTIANΩKAI
 KAIM MIANWCΕBB
 5 KAIKWCTANTIW
 KAIMAZIMIANW
 EΠIΦ'ΦKECAPCIN

|
 M A

..... [τ-]

οἷς [κυρί]οις ἡμῶν
 αὐτοκράτο[ρ]σω
 Διοκλητιανῶ (καὶ)

καὶ Μ[αξι]μιανῶ Σεβ(αστοῖς)
 5 καὶ Κωσταντίῳ
 καὶ Μαξιμιανῶ
 ἐπιφ(ανεστάτοις) Κέσαρσιν·
 Μί(λιον ἔν).

This is the first milestone from Themissonion, which was situated at Kara Eyuk Bazar.

No. 33.

*Karayuk Bazar. In the Djami. Copied by W. M. Ramsay
 and A. H. Smith.*

ΜΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ
 ΝΩΝΟCΥΙΟΝΚΥΡΙΝΑ
 ΤΡΥΦΩΝΑΜΕΓΑΝΑΝΤC
 ΝΙΑΝΟΝΑΡΧΙΙΕΡΕΑΤΗC
 5 CΙΑCΧΕΙΛΙΑΡΧΗCΑΝΤC
 ΚΑΙΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΝΕΞΑ
 ΧΟΝCΤΕΙΡΗCΤΡΩΤΗC
 ΟΥΛΠΙΑCΓΑΛΑΤΩΝΕΝ
 ΠΑCΙΝΤΡΩΤΟΝΤΗCΠΟ
 10 ΛΕΩCΤΕΚΑΙΤΗCΕΠΑΡΧΕC
 ΑCΤΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΤΗC
 ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟC·ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙC
 ΔΗΜΟC ΤΗΝΑΝΑCΤΑ
 CΙΝΠΟΙΗCΑΜΕΝΗC
 15 ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑCΑΡΙCΤΗCΑΛ
 ΒΙΛΛΗCΤΗCΕΓΓΟΝΗCΑΥΤΟΥ
 ΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ

- Μ. Οὐλπιον),
 [Ἀγ]νωνος? υἱόν, Κυρίνα,
 Τρύφωνα μέγαν Ἀντ[ω]-
 νιανόν ἀρχιερέα τῆς [Ἀ]-
 5 σίας χειλιαρχήσαντ[α]
 καὶ γενόμενον ἔ[π]α[ρ]-
 χον σπείρης πρώτης
 Οὐλπίας Γαλατῶν, ἐν
 πᾶσι πρῶτον τῆς πό-
 10 λεώς τε καὶ τῆς ἐπαρχε[ί-]
 [α]ς, τὸν εὐεργέτην τῆς
 πατρίδος, ἣ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ
 δῆμος· τὴν ἀνάστα-
 σιν ποιησαμένης
 15 Ἀντωνίας Ἀρίστης Ἀλ-
 βίλλης τῆς ἐγγόνης αὐτοῦ
 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων.

No. 34.

*Karayuk Bazar. Copied by W. M. Ramsay and A. H. Smith.*¹

ΑΙΜΟΥΝΑΝΙΞΑΠΟΛ
 ΛΩΔΟΣΠΛΕΥΡΟΥ
 ΜΑΝΗΔΙΚΑΙΧΟΨΔΑΔΗ

Αἶμον Νανὶς Ἀπόλ-
 λωδος Πλεύρου
 Μάνηδι καὶ Χο[ρ]δάδῃ.

The inscription is puzzling, and the last four names are new and strange.

¹ Ligature of NH in line 3.

No. 35.

*Tchamkieui. Drum of a red column. Copied by
W. M. Ramsay.*

ΤΟΙΣΘΕΩΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΩΣΕΥΗ
ΤΙΝΑΚΙΣΕΒΑΣ
5 ΛΔ[]ΗΝΙΚΩΠ
ΚΑΙΛ[]ΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΑΝΤΩΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ[]
[]

10 ΓΛΔΩΝΙΑ
ΣΕΡΑΣΤΗΙΙΙΓΙΛΛΑ
ΛΙΟΜΒΥΙ

Τοῖς θεῶν [ἐπιφανεστάτοις]
Αὐτοκράτο[ρι Καίσαρι Λουκίῳ]
Σεπτιμίῳ Σευή[ρῳ] Εὐσεβεῖ Περ-
τίνακι Σεβασ[τῶ] Ἀραβικῶ]
5 [Ἀ]δ[ιαβ]ηνικ[ῶ] Π[αρθικῶ] Μεγίστῳ]
καὶ [Αὐτ]οκράτο[ρι Καίσαρι Μάρκῳ]
Αὐρηλί[ῳ] Ἀντων[εῖνῳ] Εὐσεβεῖ]
Σεβαστῶ [καὶ Ποπλίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ]
[Γέτα ἐπιφανεστάτῳ Καίσαρι]
10 [καὶ Ἰουλ]ί[α] Δ[όμν]α
Σεβαστῇ [μ]η[τρὶ κάστρων].
[Ἀπ]δ [Κι]βύ[ρας]

.

No. 36.

Usuftcha. Circular basis beside the entrance to the Djami.

Copied by A. H. Smith.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ
ΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΥ ΕΝ ΤΑΥΘΑ ΡΟΜ
ΟΙ ΕΓΙΜΗΣΑΝ ΜΙΘΡΗΝΕΥΡ
ΧΡΥΞΩΙΣ ΤΕ ΦΑΝΩΙΤΙΜΟΙΣ
ΚΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΙ

Ὁ δῆμος καὶ οἱ πραγμα-
τευόμενυ ἐνταῦθα Ρομ[αῖ-]
οι ἐ[τ]ίμησαν Μίθρην Εὐ[βίου?]
χρυσῶι στεφάνωι τιμ(ί)ωι
καὶ εἰκό[νι γραπτῇ?]

For an enumeration of the places where Roman merchants were settled, see *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, I. p. 31, and III. p. 339, No. 473.

No. 37.

Aghlan. Site of old city near Aghlan; on a red column with capital. Copied by W. M. Ramsay, who makes a note that every symbol in the last line is certain except Λ, which is probably A.

ΜΗΝΙCΠΟΛΩΝ
ΟΥΕΑΥΤΩΖΩΝ
ΚΑΙΝΑΝΑΤΗΓΥΝΑΙ
ΖΩCΗ ΚΙ
ΙΕΡΕΥCΔΗΜΗΤΡΟC
ΚΛΙCΑΘΑΖΟΥ

Μῆνις [᾽Α]πολων[ί-]
 ου ἐαντῶ ζῶν
 καὶ Νάνα τῇ γυναικὶ
 ζώσῃ
 ἱερεὺς Δήμητρος
 κ[α]ὶ Σαοάζου.

June 6. Tchamkieui to Derekieui, 2 h. 54 m. We retrace our steps to the neighborhood of Gümvavshar, and thence to Derekieui, passing around a high mountain on our right. At Yaghmur Tash (= stone rain) the plain is strewn with many huge bowlders, having been precipitated down from the almost perpendicular heights. The plain here really looks as though it had rained stones. Half an hour north of Derekieui in the plain there are substantial foundations, possibly of a temple. On the top of the mountain immediately east of Derekieui the villagers report a Kale and inscriptions, but having promised to meet Messrs. Ramsay and Smith at a fixed time, it was not possible for me to investigate the site.

June 7. Derekieui to Karamanlü, 8 h. 36 m. Leaving Derekieui we went up the narrow valley and passed the ruins mentioned on June 5. Thence we recross the mountain ridge to Dodru Agha. Leaving Dodru Agha, 33 m. travel east over a rough country brings us to the foot of the high, rugged, and in places almost impassable Eshler Dagħ. After a climb of 3 h. 50 m. the final summit of the mountain is reached. A descent of 1 h. 39 m. brings us to the foot of the Eshler Dagħ, at the westernmost limit of the plain of Karamanlü. Thence, passing Gultchan, we reach Karamanlü in 1 h. 26 m.

Nos. 38-40.

Karamanlü. Quadrangular cippus at the fountain west of the village. Height, 1.45 m.; high between the mouldings, 1.05 m.; width, 0.50 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 246 sqq. Impressions.

A.¹

ΚΑΛΠΟΡΝΙΟCΔΑΟC
CΟΥΡΝΟΥΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC

ΑΥΡΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗCΝΕΑΡΧΟΥΙ
ΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
5 ΑΥΡΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟCΑΤΤΗ
ΔΙCΤΟΥΟCΑΕΙΙΕΡΑCΑΤΟ
ΥΡΔΗΜΗCΧΑΡΗΤΟCΓΝΑΙ
ΟΥΙΕΡΑCΑΤΟ
ΔΗΜΗCΝΕΙΚΑΔΑ
10 ΚΑΔΑΟΥΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
ΟC ΜΗΝΙCΤΡΙΛΑΤΥΠΟC
ΟC ΙΕΡΑCΑΤΟ
ΟC ΕΙΤΑΛΙΚΟCΚΑCΙΟΥ
ΠΑCΑΙΕΡΑCΑΤΟ
15 * ΑΤΤΑCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ
ΟC ΥΤΡΙCΤΟΥΙΕΡΕΟCΙΕΡΑ

Var. Lect.

- 2 init. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΥΙΝΟΥ.
3. The *Bulletin* omits Ι in fine.
4. " " omits Ε in init.
6. " " reads Δ in init.
7. " " reads Α in init. ΟCΓΝΑΙ in fine.
10. " " inserts in the line the ΟC, which is on the edge of the stone and belong to inscription *B*.
11. The *Bulletin* inserts ΝΟC, which belongs to *B*, as above.
12. " " omits the ΟC belonging to *B*, and reads Ε in init.
14. " " omits Π in init., and indicates the loss of two letters.
16. " " inserts in the line in small letters the ΟC on the edge of the stone, and which belongs to *B*.

¹ The small letters to the left of the uncial text belong to inscription *B*, which occupies the side of the stone to the left of inscription *A*. In line 1, Υ has been omitted in the name. In line 5, the stone is uncut after ΑΤΤΗ. In line 11, the C in ΤΡΙCΑΑ is very small. Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding.

NOC CATO
 ΑΥΡΚΑΛΛΩΝΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ
 ΓΙΕΡΕΟCΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
 20 ΑΥΡΤΡΟΠΙΜΟCΜΟ
 NOC ΚΩΤΟΥΕΙΕΡΑCΑ
 ΤΟ

Var. Lect.

17. The *Bulletin* inserts in the line in small letters ΦΙΟC instead of the NOC on the edge, and which belongs to *B*.
 18. The *Bulletin* reads a small C above the line in fine.
 21. " " inserts the NOC belonging to side *B*.
 22. The ΤΟ of this line completes inscription *A*. The additional lines 23-27 given by the *Bulletin* belong to side *B*, and are directly opposite the lines indicated in my uncial text of inscription *B*.

*B*¹

[Twenty-one lines so badly defaced as to be hopeless, although single letters at the beginning of the lines are distinct.]

22 ΑΠΟΛΛΩ
 ΚΑCΙΟ
 ΕΚΟΜΕC ΟCΑΜΕΝΟC

Var. Lect.

22. The *Bulletin* reads ΑΠ alone.
 23. " " reads C in fine.
 24. " " reads ΓΕ.Ο alone.

¹ The letters to the right of the uncial text belong to this side as indicated, but they are inscribed on the side of the stone to the right of inscription *B* (see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 246, lines 23-27, and p. 249, lines 23-27). In line 31, ΕΙΑ, by error of the stonecutter is certain. In line 3, the reading ΑΟΥΧΝΕΙ is certain, the X being probably a numeral.

- 25 NEIKΛΔACMHNIΔOC KΑΔAYOYIEPACAMΕ
 MENECΘEYC ~~W~~ CIMOYIEPACAMΕ
 ΔHMHTPIOS MAPKEAΛOC IE PACAMENOC
 KAPNOC ATTOΛAWNI OYIEPEOC IE PACAMENO
 NEAPXOC ATTOΛAWNI OY MOYNΔIW
 30 KIΔPAMOAC ΔIC NEOC IE PACAMENOC
 KACTWP MOAYKOC EIA PACAM
 AYATTOΛAWNIC IEPEOC NEOC IE PAC
 NEIKOΛAC ATTA OYXNEIKOΛAYIE
 AYPONHC IMOC MENECTEOC ~~IE~~ PACAMΕ
 35 APTEI ~~HN~~ HC XAPHΔOCN ~~W~~
- NOC IE PACAMENOC
 ENOC
 AMENOC
 NOC

Var. Lect.

25. The *Bulletin* reads . HN . . O and nothing more.
 26. “ “ omits entirely.
 27. “ “ reads K and nothing more.
 28. “ “ omits entirely.
 29. “ “ reads ITTA and nothing more.
 30. The *Bulletin* omits the A in OAC.
 31. “ “ reads KACTWP KOC and nothing more.
 32. The *Bulletin* ends the line with IEPA . . .
 33. “ “ reads NEIKEAAC in init.
 34. The *Bulletin* reads CIE where I read C ~~W~~ E, and ends the line with ME.
 35. “ “ reads NHC instead of MHC; it reads CC ~~W~~ in fine.

TOY€IEPACAMENOC
 AYPKACIOCTPICΓ
 OYIEPACATO

40 MO IEPACATO

Var. Lect.

36. The *Bulletin* reads TOYIE in init.
 37. “ “ reads TPICL in fine.
 39. “ “ does not indicate the defaced line.
 40. “ “ reads MOY . . EPAC.

C.¹

MHNICTPICOCA€IIEPAC
 AMENOC

AYPATTAΛOCOCA€IKΛHPONOM
 MENO

AYPOCA€ICATTAΛOYNEOCIEPAC

5 YNEIKACACMHNIΔOCKAΔAYOYIEPACAT

YRHATTALOCNEIKOLA OYIEPACAN

AYPHΛIOCMHNIATTALOU

ENO

KALLIKΛEOYCIEPACAMENOC

1APKEΛΛOCNEOCIEPACAMENOC

Var. Lect.

3. The *Bulletin* reads M in fine, and does not indicate a break.
 4. “ “ ends the line IEPAC, and does give the
 MENO above the line.
 5. The *Bulletin* reads A in init., and closes the line with IEP.
 6. “ “ reads A in init. and M in fine, failing to give the
 ENO below the line.
 9. The *Bulletin* reads APKEΛAOC in init.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 5, HN; line 10, MHN. In line 7, the C between I and A is very small. Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding.

10 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΙΚΚΑΛΟ

ΧΑΡΗCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΙΕΡΕ
ΟCΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
ΡΟΥΦΕΙΝΟCΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
ΙΑCΚΟΥΡΙΔΗCΔΙCΕΥΤΥΚΟΥ

15 ΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC

ΤΑΛΟCΒΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΟΥCΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC
ΜΗΝΙCΝΙΚΑΔΑΔΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΚΑΔ
ΥΙΕΡΑCΑΜΕΝΟC

ΓΕΩΡΓΟCΓΑΕΙΟΥΙΕΡΑ

20 CΑΜΕΝΟC

Var. Lect.

10. The *Bulletin* reads ΛΟ in fine, and after line 10 indicates a defaced line; it is a natural gap.

16. The *Bulletin* reads . . ΤΑΛΟCΚΑ, omitting the Β between C and Κ; it closes the line with ΑΜ.

17. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΗΝΙCΝΙΚΑΔΟC in init., and ΚΑΛ in fine.

19. The *Bulletin* reads . ΕΩ in init.

A.

Καλπόρνιος Δάος

Σούρνου ιερασάμενος

Αὐρ. Ἡρακλεΐδης Νεάρχου ι-
ερασάμενος.

5 Αὐρ. Νεικόλαος Ἀττη

[Δ]ις τοῦ Ὅσαεὶ ιεράσατο.

[Α]ὐρ. Δημῆς Χάρητος Γναί-
ου ιεράσατο.

Δημῆς Νεικάδα

10 Καδάου ιερασάμενο[s].

Μῆνις τρὶς λατύπο[s]

ιεράσατο.

[E]ἰταλικὸς Κασίου

Πασᾶ ἱεράσατο·

15 Ἄττας Ἀπολλωνίο-

υ τρὶς τοῦ Ἱερέος ἱερά-

σατο·

Αὐρ. Κάλλων Ἀπολλωνίο[υ]

γ' Ἱερέος ἱερασάμενος·

20 Αὐρ. Τρόπιμος Μο-

κωτοῦ εἰεράσα-

το.

B.

22 Ἀπολλώ[νιος ἱερασάμενος]·

Κάσιο[ς ἱερασάμενος]·

. ἐκο [ἱερα]σάμενος·

25 Νεικάδας Μήνιδος Καδαίου ἱερασάμε[νος]·

Μενεσθεὺς [Ζ]ωσίμου ἱερασάμε[νος]·

Δημήτριος Μάρκελλος ἱερασάμενος·

Κάρνος Ἀπολλωνίου Ἱερέος ἱερασάμενο[ς]·

Νέαρχος Ἀπολλωνίου Μουνδίωνος ἱερασάμενος·

30 Κιδραμόας δις νέος ἱερασάμενος·

Κάστωρ Μόλυκος εἰερασάμενος·

Αὐ[ρ]. Ἀπολλῶνις Ἱερέος νέος ἱερα[σ]άμενος·

Νεικόλας Ἀττάλου [δ' ?] Νεικολά[ο]υ ἱε[ρα]σάμενος·

Αὐρ. Ὀνήσιμος Μενεστέος [ἱ]ερασάμενος·

35 Ἀρτεμιῆς Χάρηδος [Μοκω-]

τοῦ εἰερασάμενος·

Αὐρ. Κάσιος τρὶς Γ[αί-]

ον ἱεράσατο·

[Ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ Ζωσί-]

40 μο[υ ?] ἱεράσατο.

C.

- Μῆνις τρὶς Ὅσαεὶ ἱερασ-
 ἀμενος·
 Ἀὐρ. Ἄτταλος Ὅσαεὶ κληρονό[μος]·
 Ἀὐρ. Ὅσαεὶς Ἀττάλου νέος ἱερασ[ά]μενο[ς]·
 5 [Α]ὐ[ρ]. Νεικάδας Μήνιδος Καδαῦν ἱεράσατ[ο]·
 [Α]ὐρή(λιος) Ἄτταλος Νεικολάου ἱερασά[μ]ενο[ς]·
 [Α]ὐρήλιος Μῆνις Ἀττάλου
 Καλλικλέους ἱερασάμενος·
 [Μ]άρκελλος νέος ἱερασάμενο[ς]·
 10 Ἄτταλος Μήνιδος Ἰσκάλου·
 Χάρης Ἀπολλωνίου Ἱερέ-
 ος ἱερασάμενος·
 Ῥουφεῖνος ἱερασάμενος·
 [Δ]ιασκουρίδης δις Εὐτύκου
 15 [ἱ]ερασάμενος·
 [Ἄτ]ταλος β' Καλλικλέους ἱερασάμενο[ς]·
 [Μ]ῆνις Νεικάδαδος Μήνιδος Καδ[αύ-]
 [ο]ν ἱερασάμενος
 [Γ]εωργὸς Γαείου ἱερα-
 20 σάμενος.

Nos. 41-42.

Karamanlii. Quadrangular cippus near the fountain, west of the village. Height, 1.20 m.; within the mouldings, 0.87 m.; width, 0.44 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 250. Impression.¹

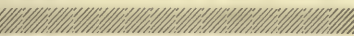
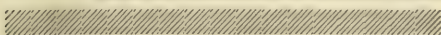
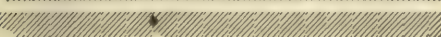
¹ Lines 1-2 are on the top moulding. The | at the end of line 3 is very small. The letters to the right of the uncial text belong to this inscription as indicated, but are on the side of the stone immediately to the right of A (see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 251, lines 12-14). In line 23, MO in ligature probably stands for ΜΟΥΝΔΙΩΝ.

A.

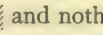


- ΘΗΤΥΧΗΤΟΥΣ
 Θ ΠΙΛΙ
 ΥΠΕΡΕΩΤΗΡΙΑΣΑΥΤΩΝΚΑ
 ΕΩΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΒΗΡΟΥΚΑΙ
 5 ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΣΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΥ
 ΟΡΜΗΛΕΩΝΕΠΙΑΕΙΘΑΛ
 ΟΥΣΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΤΟΥ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΣΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΜ
 ΟΥΝΔΙΩΝΟCΠΡΟΑΓΩΝ
 10 ΝΕΑΡΧΟCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙCΔΙCΕΙΕΡΕΟCΚ
 ΟΥΡΠΑΕΡΜΑΙΟCΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙCΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΜΟΥΝΔΙΩΝΟC
 ΕΙΤΑΛΙΚΟCΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΥ
 15 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
 ΧΑΡΗΣΜΗΝΙΔΟCΚΟΥΜΑΔΙC
 ΜΗΝΙCΔΙCΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙCΔΙCΟCΑΕΙΚΑCΤΩΡ
 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΔΟCΜΗΝΙCΧΑΡΗ
 20 ΤΟCΕΚΥΤΕΟCΝΕΙΚΑΔΑC
 ΜΗΝΙΔΟCΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 ΖΩCΙ [vacat] ΜΗΝΙCΓΝΑΙΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads Τ ΧΗΖΓΟΥ.
2. " " reads Π.
3. " " reads · Π in init. and ΑΙ in fine.
6. " " reads Α in fine.
7. " " reads ΟΥC in init. and ΤΟΥΜ in fine.
8. " " omits entirely.
10. " " reads ΠΟΛ:
16. " " reads ΚΟΥΤΙΑΛΙ in fine.
19. " " reads ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟC in init. and Η in fine.

ΧΑΡΗΤΟΕΛΛΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΤΡΙΕ
 ΜΗΝΙΕΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΤΡΙΕ
 25 ΜΗΝΙΕΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΕΔΙΕΔΡΑΥΚΩΝ
 ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΕΔΙΕΡΜΑΙΕΔΙΕ
 ΜΗΝΙ 

 30 
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΔΙΕΜΟΥΝΔΙΩ ΝΟΕ
 ΜΗΝΙΕΚΑΣΤΟΡΟΕ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΤΡΙΕΙΕΡΕΟΕΚΟ ΥΡΤΑ
 ΕΤΡΑΤΩΝΚΩΒΕΛΛΕΩΕΤΕ ΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ

Var. Lect.

23. The *Bulletin* declares the small O above the Μ a point.
 24. “ “ does not indicate the break in the upper part of the Υ.
 26. “ “ reads ΔΡΑΥΚΩΝ.
 27. “ “ reads ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗ  and nothing more.
 28. “ “ omits and says “quatre ligues martelées”; there are
 but two wholly defaced lines, 29 and 30.
 31. The *Bulletin* read Ω  in fine, and does not discover that the
 ΝΟΕ around the corner is the end of the line.
 33. The *Bulletin* reads ΕΚ  in fine, and does not discover that the
 ΥΡΤΑ around the corner is the end of the line.
 34. The *Bulletin* reads ΕΤΡΑΤΩΝ'ΩΒΕΛΛΑΖΩΕΙ, and does not
 discover that the ΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ around the corner is the end of
 the line. After line 11 of inscription B, the *Bulletin* gives
 parts of the ends of lines 31, 33, 34 as belonging to inscrip-
 tion B, whereas in reality they belong to A, as indicated in
 my uncial text.

B.

On the second face of the same stone, but by a different stone-
cutter. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 251.¹

¹ None of the lines were ever carried clear across the stone. Line 3 was never
 finished, owing, no doubt, to the carelessness of the engraver.

ΜΕΝΙΕΘΕΥΕΟΝΗΕΙΜΟΥ
 ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΕΔΙΕΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ
 ΜΕΝΙΕΘΕΥΕΔΙΕΜΕΝΙΕ
 ΝΑΙΟΕΜΕΝΙΕΘΕΟΕ
 5 ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΕΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟ
 ΧΑΡΗΕΑΠΟΛΛ
 ΩΝΙΟΥΕΙΕΡΕΟΕ
 ΛΟΥΝΔΙΩΝΟΕ
 ΚΑΕΤΩΡΜΗΝΙΔΟΕ
 10 ΜΟΛΥΚΟΕ
 [blank]
 ΛΟΥΝΔΙΩΝΟΕ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* gives all the Ε as C.
3. " " reads M in init.
4. " " reads . ΝΑΙΟΕ in init. and Ε in fine.
5. " " reads Α in init. and ΤΡΑΤ.
6. " " reads Ω in fine.
8. " " reads ΛΟΥ in init.
9. " " reads Κ in init.
11. " " reads ΛΛ in init.

Lines 12-14 of the *Bulletin* are the ends of the lines 31, 33, 34 of inscription A.

A.

[Ἀγα]θῇ Τύχῃ· ἔτους
 θ . . [μηνὸς] . . ΠΙΛΙ . .
 [ὕ]περ σωτηρίας αὐτῶν κα[ὶ]
 σωτηρίας Σεβήρου καὶ
 5 Φαυστείνης καὶ δήμο[υ]
 Ὀρμηλέων ἐπὶ Ἀειθαλ-
 οῦς πραγματευτοῦ
 Ἀπολλῶνις Ἀττάλου Μ-
 ουνδίωνος προάγων·

- 10 Νέαρχος Ἀπολλωνίου·
 Ἀπολλῶνις δις Εἰερέος Κ-
 ουρπᾶ· Ἑρμαῖος Δημητρίου·
 Μῆνις Ἀττάλου Μουνδίωνος.
 Εἰταλικὸς Τροφίμο[υ]·
- 15 Ἀτταλος Ἀπολλωνίου·
 Χάρης Μήνιδος Κουμᾶ δι[ς]·
 Μῆνις δις Νεικάδου·
 Μῆνις δις Ὀσαεῖ· Κάστωρ
 Νεικάδαδος· Μῆνις Χάρ[η]-
- 20 τος Σκύτεος· Νεικάδας
 Μήνιδος Νεικάδου,
 ζῶσι· Μῆνις Γναίου
 Χάρητος Μο(υνδίωνος)· Νεικάδας τρις·
 Μῆνις Νεικάδο[υ] τρις·
- 25 Μῆνις Νεικάδου·
 Μῆνις δις Δραύκων(ος?)·
 Κ[α]λλι[κ]λῆς δις· Ἑρμ[α]ῖς δις
 Μῆνι[δος]·

- 30
 Ἀπολλῶνις δις Μουνδίωνος·
 Μῆνις Κάστορος·
 Ἀπολλῶνις τρις Εἰερέος Κουρπᾶ·
 Στράτων Κωβελλέως Τειμοθέου·

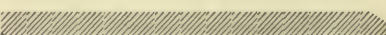
B.

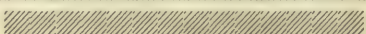
- Μενισθεὺς Ὀνησίμου·
 Ἰταλικὸς δις Ἰταλικοῦ·
 [Μ]ενισθεὺς δις Μενισ(θέος)·
 [Γ]ναῖος Μενισθέος·
- 5 [Ἀ]πολλώνιος Στράτωνο[s]·


Χάρης Ἀπολλ-
 νίου Εἰερέος
 Μο[υ]νδίωνος ·
 [Κ]άστωρ Μήνιδος ·
 10 Μόλυκος
 [Μ]ουνδίωνος.

No. 43.



Karamanlii. Quadrangular cippus at the fountain west of the village. Height, 1.55 m.; height within mouldings, 1.03 m.; width, 0.50 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 253. Impression.¹

A I 

T B 

CWTHPIACANIIACAYPH
 IACTPAYCTPNHC THCK 
 5 ICTHCCTPIETITPOPOY

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads A.
2. " " reads TIB.
3. " " reads WTH in init., and PH · in fine.
4. " " reads IACTPAYCTPNHC THCK 
5. " " reads ETIETITPO  PO\ in fine.

¹ Lines 1-9 are on the mouldings. Line 2 is certainly TB and not TIB. In line 4, ΠAYCTPNHC is distinct. Line 6 has very distinctly ΠΡΓ·ΑΛΛΕΥ, a serious blunder of the engraver. In line 9 end, ΠΡΑ is certain, not ΠΡΟΑ. In line 11 an omega is written upside down. In line 12, ΤΡΕC for ΤΡΙC. In line 19 there is certainly but one C where there should be two. In line 22, ΤΥΔΡΑΗΟΝ is distinct and certain, possibly an error for something like ΤΥΔΡΑΙΩΝ. It is a native name.

ΟΣΚΕΠΡΓΑΛΑΤΕΥ
 ΤΟΥΚΕΥΠΕΡCΩΤΗΡΙΑC
 ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΟΡΜΗΛΕΩΝ

- ΑΥΡΚΡΑΤΕΡΟCΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥΠΡΑ
 10 ΓΩΝΕCΤΗCΕΝΤΟΝΒΩΜΟΝ
 ΕΚΤΥΝΕΙΔΙΩΝΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΤΩΝ
 ΚΑCΙΟCΤΡΕCΤΑΝCΑ
 ΖΩCΙΜΟCΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ
 ΥΔΑΡΝΟCΠΡΟΑΓΩΝ
 15 ΤΡΟΠΙΜΟCΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ
 ΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ

- ΤΑΛΙΚΟCΚΑCΙΟΥ
 ΑΙΟCΤΡΙC
 ΟΥΠΙΝΟCΩΚΡΑΤΟΥ
 20 ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟCΔΙC
 ΩCΙΜΟCΔΙΑCΚΟΥΡΙΔΟΥ

- ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟCΤΥΔΡΑΗΟΝ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΓΠΑΡΜΟΝC
 ΤΑCΚΟΥΡΙΔΗC Δ'ΙΙ C
 25 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΓΕΡΜΕΟΥ
 ΗΡΑΚΛΙΔΗCΝΕΑΡΚΟΥ

Var. Lect.

6. The *Bulletin* reads ΟCΚΕΠΡΓΜΑΤΕΥ.
 11. " " reads ΤΥΝ.
 12. " " reads · ΑCΙΟCΤΕC in init.
 13. " " reads ΩC in init., omitting Ζ.
 14. " " omits Υ in init.
 17. " " reads ΚΑC.
 20. " " reads · ΛΕ in init.
 23. " " reads \Π in init.
 24. " " reads · ΙΑ in init.

The date of the inscription is 218 A.D. Concerning *πραγματευτής*, see Lightfoot, *Apostolic Fathers*, Part II. Vol. I. p. 616, and *C.I.G.* 3101.

- Ἀ[γαθῇ Τύχῃ· Ἔτους]
 τβ', [μηνὸς ὑπὲρ]
 σωτηρίας Ἀνίας Αὐρη[λ-]
 ίας Πανστ(ί)νης τῆς κ[ρατ-]
 5 ἰστης [ἐ]πὶ ἐπιτρόπο[υ]
 ος κὲ πρ[α]γ[μα]τευ-
 τοῦ, κὲ ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας
 τοῦ δήμου Ὀρμηλέων·
 Αὐρ. Κρατερὸς Κλαυδίου πρ(ο)ά-
 10 γων ἔστησεν τὸν βωμὸν
 ἐκ τῶν εἰδίων ἀναλωμάτων·
 [Κ]άσιος τρὲς Πάνσα·
 Ζώσιμος Ἀπολλωνίο-
 ῦ· Δάρνος προάγων·
 15 Τρόπιμος Ἰταλικοῦ·
 [Κ]αλλικλῆ[ς] Ἰταλικοῦ·
 [Ι]ταλικὸς Κ[α]σίου·
 [Γ]άϊος τρίς·
 [Ρ]ουπῖνο(ς) Σωκράτο[υς]
 20 [Ἀ]λέξανδρος δῖς·
 [Ζ]ώσιμος Διασκουρίδου·
 Ἀπολλώνιος Τυδραγον·
 Ἀπολλώνιος γ' Παρμόν[ου]·
 [Δι]ασκουρίδης Δι[ασκουρίδου?]
 25 [Ἀ]ιταλος γ' Ἑρμέου·
 Ἡρακλίδης Νεάρκου·

Nos. 44-45.

Karamanli. Quadrangular basis originally surmounted by a round column now broken off. In the cemetery. Impressions.

A.

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗΕΤΟΥΞΙ
 ΟΙΜΥΞΤΑΙΤΟΥΔ
 ΟΥΥΠΕΡΞΘΤΗΡ
 ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΟΡΝ
 5 ΤΗΡΙΑΞΑΝΝΙ
 ΚΑΙΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ
 ΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ
 ΠΡΑΓΜΑ
 ΤΟΥΚΑΙΛ
 10 ΚΕΛΛΙΘ

B.

ΑΥΡΗΛΛΙΟΣ
 ΚΙΔΡΟΛΛΑΣΤΡΙΞΙΕΡΕΥΞΔ
 ΙΟΞΞΑΥΑΖΙΟΥΚΑΙΗΓΥ
 ΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΕ
 ΙΞ
 5 ΥΡΗΛΛΙΟCΑΥΡΗΛΛΙΟC
 ΤΑΛΟCΟCΑΕΙΙΕΡΕ
 ΛΛΟΥΟCΑΕΙCΑΤ

A.

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ· ἔτους [τβ' ?]
 Οἱ μύσται τοῦ Δ[ιὸς Σαυαζί-]
 ου ὑπὲρ σωτηρ[ίας αὐτῶν καὶ]
 τοῦ δήμου Ὀρ[μηλέων καὶ σω-]
 5 τηρίας Ἀννί[ας Φανστείνης]
 καὶ Τιβερίου [Κλαυδίου ἐπὶ ἐ-]
 πιτρόπου [Κριτοβούλου, ἐπὶ]
 πραγμα[τευτῶν Ἀβασκάν·]
 του καὶ [Ἀνθίνου καὶ Μαρ-]
 10 [κ]ελλίω[νος].

B.

Αὐρήλλιος
 Κιδορολλᾶς τρὶς ἱερεὺς Δ-
 ιὸς Σαυαζίου καὶ ἡ γυ-
 νὴ αὐτοῦ Ἀρτεμεις.
 5 [Α]ὐρήλλιος Ἀὐρή[λ]λιος
 [Ἀτ]ταλος Ὀσαεὶ· Ἱερε-
 [ὺς Ἀττά]λου· Ὀσαεὶς Ἀτ-
 [τάλου].

This and the following inscription restore each other mutually. Concerning Zeus Sabazios see Foucart, *Les Associations religieuses chez les Grecs*, p. 77 ff.; Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογικὴ, 1883, p. 245 ff. publishes an inscription from the Piraeus concerning the worshippers of the God.

No. 46.












Karamanlî, In front of the Mesdjid. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 243. Impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 4, NH; line 15, MH; line 17, MH; line 20, HN; line 21, MH; line 22, HN, MH; line 23, MHN; line 24, MHN; line 25, MHN; line 26, MHN; line 27, MHN; line 28, MHN. The close of line 23 seems to be MHNID with MHN in ligature, but it is not absolutely certain. In line 10, the C in ABACKAN is small, having been originally omitted by the stonemason.


ΙΟΞΞΑΟΥΑΖ
 ΙΑΞΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙ
 ΗΛΕΩΝΚΑΙΞΩ
 ΑΞΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΞ
 5 ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥΕΠΙ
 ΚΡΙΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥΕΠΙ
 ΕΥΤΩΝΑΒΑΣΚΑΝ
 ΝΘΙΝΟΥΚΑΙΜΑΡ¹¹
 ΝΟΞΕΠΙΜΙΞΘΩΤΩΝ
 10 ΙΟΥΑΒΑΚΑΝΤΟΥΚΑΙ
 ΟΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΗΡΑ
 ΔΟΥΚΑΙΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΔΙΞ
 ΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΞΚΙΔΡΑΜΑ
 ΔΙΞΚΑΙΕΛΠΙΔΟΞΤΗΞ
 15 ΝΑΙΚΟΞΑΥΤΟΥΜΗΝΙΞΔΙ
 ΗΔΟΥΟΞΑΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΙΕ
 ΥΞΕΡΜΟΥΜΑΡΚΟΞΔΙΞΜΗ
 ΟΓΕΝΟΥΕΝΘΕΟΞΚΡΑΤΕΡΟ
 ΥΜΑΧΟΥΙΕΡΕΥΞΔΙΟΝΥΞΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* omits Ι in init. and Ζ in fine.
2. " " reads ΙΑΑΞ in init. and ΚΑ in fine.
3. " " omits Ω in fine.
6. " " omits Ι in fine.
8. " " reads ΝΘ in init. and ΑΡ¹¹ in fine.
9. " " indicates a missing letter in fine.
11. " " indicates a break in fine.
12. " " reads ΔΙΟ in fine.
14. " " reads ΔΙ in init.
15. " " indicates a break in fine.
16. " " reads -Δ in init.
18. " " indicates no break in init., and a break in fine.
19. " " indicates no break in init.

- 20  Η Ν Ι Ξ Α Τ Τ Α Λ Ο Υ Μ Ο Υ Ν Δ Ι 
 Ο Ξ Α Τ Τ Α Λ Ο Ξ Δ Η Μ Η Τ Ρ Ι Ο Υ
 Ι Ν Ι Ξ Α Τ Ε Ι Μ Η Τ Ο Υ Ι Ξ Π Α Τ Α
 Ο Ξ Μ Η Ν Ι Δ Ο Ξ Ε Ν Θ Ε Ο Ξ Μ Η Ν Ι Δ
 Μ Η Ν Ι Ξ Π Ο Ξ Ι Δ  Ν Ι Ο Υ Ε Ν Θ
25  Ξ Α Κ Ε Π Τ Ο Ξ Μ Η Ν Ι Δ Ο Ξ Ο Ξ Α Ι 
 Λ Α Υ Κ Ο Υ Μ Η Ν Ι Ξ Ν Ε Ι Κ Ο Λ Α Ο Υ
Κ Ι Β Υ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ Μ Ε Ν Ι Ξ Τ Ε Υ Ξ Μ Η Ν Ι
 Ο Ξ Μ Ε Ν Ι Ξ Τ Ε Ο Ξ Ν Ε Α Ρ Χ Ο Ξ Μ Η Ν Ι Δ
 Ο Ξ Ν Ε Α Ρ Χ Ο Ξ Ν Ε Ι Κ Ο Λ Α Ο Υ Κ Ι Β Υ Ρ Α Τ 

Var. Lect.

20. The *Bulletin* reads ΗΝ in init., indicating no break for the missing M.
 21. The *Bulletin* indicates no break in init.
 22. “ “ reads ΗΝ, indicating no further break in init.
 23. “ “ indicates no break in init., closing with ΕΝΘΕΟΞ.
 24. “ “ omits entirely.
 25. “ “ indicates no break in init., and reads ΑΕ in fine.
 26. “ “ indicates no break in init.
 28. “ “ reads ΟΞ, and does not indicate a break in init.; but does indicate a break in fine.
 29. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΝ in init., indicating no break between Ο and Ν; it reads ΤΟ  in fine.

[Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ· Ἔτους τβ?]

[Οἱ μύσται τοῦ Δ]ιὸς Σαουαζ[ίου]

[ὑπὲρ σωτηρ]ίας αὐτῶν καὶ

[τοῦ δήμου Ὀρμ]ηλέων καὶ σω[τ-]

[ηρίας Ἀννί]ας Φαυστειῆς

5 [καὶ Τιβερίου] Κλαυδίου ἐπὶ ἐ-

[πιτρόπου] Κριτοβούλου, ἐπὶ

[πραγματ]εντῶν Ἀβασκάν-

- [του καὶ Ἀ]νθίνου καὶ Μάρ[κ-]
 [ελλίω]νος, ἐπὶ μισθωτῶν
 10 [Κλαυδ]ίου Ἀβασκάντου καὶ
 [Μήνιδ]ος Νεικάδου Ἑρα-
 [κλεί]δου καὶ Νεικάδου δις,
 [ἱερα]τεύοντος Κιδράμα-
 [ντος] δις καὶ Ἑλπίδος τῆς
 15 [γυ]ναικὸς αὐτοῦ· Μῆνις Δι-
 [ομ]ήδου, Ὅσαις Ἀττάλου ἱε-
 [ρε]ὺς Ἑρμοῦ, Μάρκος δις Μη-
 [ν]ογένου, *Ενθεος Κρατερο-
 [ῦ Σ]ν(μ)μάχου ἱερεὺς Διονύσου,
 20 [Μ]ῆνις Ἀττάλου Μουνδίω-
 [ν]ος, *Ατταλος Δημητρίου,
 [Μῆ]νις Ἀτειμῆτου (δ)ις, Πάτα-
 [λ]ος Μήνιδος, *Ενθεος [Μήνιδ-]
 [ος], Μῆνις Ποσιδωνίου, *Ενθ-
 25 [εο]ς *Ακεπτος Μήνιδος Ὅσαι
 [Γ]λαύκου, Μῆνις Νεικολάου
 Κιβυράτου, Μενιστεὺς Μήνι-
 [δ]ος Μενιστέος, Νέαρχος Μήνιδ-
 ο[ς], Νέαρχος Νεικολάου Κιβυράτ[ου].

Nos. 47-50.

Karamanlii. Broken quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. The top moulding is broken entirely away. The whole present height of the stone is 1.09 m.; to the bottom moulding, 0.90 m.; width, 0.61 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 257 ff. Impressions.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 13, HN; line 16, HN; line 17, MH; line 19, WN, MH; line 22, MH; line 24, MH. The N at the end of line 27 is the numeral belonging to line 28, but is written for reasons known only to the stonecutter above the *.

A.

			OXAC
	* N -		[uncut]
	AKETTOC		MHNI
5	ΔOCETEI	[Horseman]	MHCEN
	TON		OXΛON
	* N		[uncut]
	ΑΓΑ		ΘΟΠΟ
	ΥCΑΤ		THEC
10	TEΠ		ANW
			CE * KE
	ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΚΑΙΑΜΥΝΤΑC		
	ΜΗΝΙΔΟCΚΑΛΑΜΙCΚΟΥ		
	ΕΤΙΜΗCΑΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ		
15	* N		
	ΜΗΝΙCΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΠΟΛΥ		
	ΔΕΥΚΟΥΜΕΤΑΔΗΜΗΤΡ		
	ΟΥΤΟΥΑΔΕΛΦΟΥΚΑΙΤΩ		
	ΝΥΙΩΝΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟ		
20	ΛΟΝ * CΟΕ		
	CAEICATΤΑΛΟΥ * N		

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΛΙΟΝ in init., and omits OXAC in fine.
4. " " reads MHVI in fine.
5. " " reads MICEN in fine.
9. " " reads YCA THEY.
11. " " reads CI*.
12. " " reads A in init.
16. " " indicates no break in init.
20. " " indicates no break in init.
21. " " does not note that the *N in fine belong to the end of 22, being engraved above the line, as often happens.

ΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ
 ΟΝΗCΙΜΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΕΤΕΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 25 ΜΗΝΙCΤΡΙCΜΙΛΛΑΚ□C
 ΕΤΙΜΗCΕΤ□Ν□ΚΛ□Ν
 ΜΑΡΚ□CΔΙCΕΝΘΕ□C Ν
 ΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝ□ΧΛΟΝ*
 ΛΕΥΚΙCΜΗΝΙCΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΤ
 30 ΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 ΜΗΝΙCΔΡΑΥΚΩΝΕ
 ΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ
 ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΥCΜΗ
 ΛΙΛCΚΑΝΤΟΥΕΤ
 35 ΝΤΟΤΤΟΚΛΟΝ

Var. Lect.

23. The *Bulletin* reads . . IMOC in init.
 24. “ “ reads *M(?) in fine.
 25. “ “ reads ΜΗΝΙCΦ and nothing more.
 26. “ “ reads . TIMHCEN . . N.
 27. “ “ reads ΕΝΟC in fine.
 28. “ “ reads . TI in init. and ΧΛΟΝ in fine, failing to give
 the numeral N above the line.
 29. The *Bulletin* reads ΛΟΥΚΙC ΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝ.
 31. “ “ reads ΜΗΝΙCΔΙ . ΜΟΝΕ.
 34. “ “ reads . . ACK.
 35. “ “ reads ΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ.

B.

*A fragment, — lines 14 to 19, — which has been broken
 from the stone, fits in as indicated in the text.¹*

¹ Lines 14 to 19 represent the fragment given in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 259. Ligatures occur: line 7, HN; line 9, HN.

ΛΑΙΟΥΖΕCZ
 ΝΟΤΟΚΟCΕΙCΛΑΧ/
 ΝΟΝΧΩΡΗCΕΙ
 ΜΗΝΙCΤΡΙCΜΕΛΙC
 5 CΟΡΓΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕ
 ΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΜΗΝΙCΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΚΙΚΚΟΥΕΤ
 ΜΗCΕΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝΕΛΑΙΟΥΖC
 CΤΑCΖΜΗΝΙCΒΙΛΛΙΟΥC
 10 ΤΕΙΜΗCΕΤΟΝΟΧΛΟ
 CΟΥΡΝΟCΝΕΟCΕ-
 ΤΟΧΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΗΤΡΙΟΥC-
 Ε
 15 CΙΟΥ
 *ΚΕ
 ΕΤΙΜΗ
 ΠΕΡΤΟΥ
 ΟΥΡ
 20

Var. Lect.

2. The *Bulletin* reads ΙΟΤ in init., and ΧΑ in fine.
 8. " " omits C in fine.
 9. " " reads ΜΗΝΙCΠΙΜΙC in fine.
 11. " " reads ΝΕΑ in fine.
 13. " " reads ΟΥ.

Lines 63-67 of the *Bulletin* belong to this inscription, as is perfectly clear when the fragment is adjusted to the stone. Hence

14. The *Bulletin* reads Ε.
 15. " " ΥCΙΟ.
 16. " " omits entirely.

C.¹

		Δ Ε Σ Τ Α
		Κ Α Ι Ο Ι
		Τ Α Σ Ρ
		Κ Α Σ Τ Ο
5		Ε Ι Μ Η
		Ο Ν Ο
		* Κ Ε
		Μ Η Ν Ι Α Π □ Λ Λ Ω Ν Ι □ Υ Δ Α
		Ρ Ω Ν □ Ε Τ Ε Ι Μ Η Σ Ε * Α Ζ
10		Μ Ε Ν Ι Σ Τ Ε Υ Σ Μ Η Ν Ι Δ Ο Σ Λ Υ Γ Ο Σ
		Τ Ρ Ο Π Ο Σ Ε Τ Ε Ι Μ Η Σ Ε Ν Τ Ο Ν Ο Χ Λ Ο Ν
		Τ
		Μ Η Σ Ε Ν Τ Ο Ν Ο Κ Λ Ο Ν
		Η Μ Η Τ Υ Σ Τ Ρ Α Τ
15		Ε Ν Τ Ο Ν Η Χ Λ Ο Ν
		Π Λ Ω Ν Ι Ο Σ
		Τ Ι Μ Ι

[Here follow nine hopelessly defaced lines.]

Var. Lect.

2. The *Bulletin* reads AC in init.
3. " " reads TAC · P in fine.
12. " " reads . . . ΚΕ.
- 13-17. The *Bulletin* omits entirely, with the remark: "Cette face n'est pas remplie."

¹ In line 4 the T is inserted above the line between C and O. The N at the end of line 11 is incised immediately above the O. In line 13 the letters ΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ are small and somewhat cramped. Ligatures occur: line 8, ΗΝ; line 13, ΗΜΗ; line 15, □ΝΗ, the reading of this line is very doubtful.

D.¹

Κ Λ C I O C K A I K P A T E
 Y I O I Γ A I O Y M H N I Δ
 Ε Τ Ε I M H C A N T O N
 Υ Ρ I B I K A I T O N
 5 Ο I A Y T O I K A C I O
 Τ Ε Ρ Ο C Ε Τ I Ε
 Ν Ω C A N * N
 Γ I O C Δ I C K
 Μ Η C Ε Ν
 10

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads C K A I in init.
 2. " " reads Y I O I . A I in init., and I Λ in fine.
 3. " " reads . T in init.
 4. " " reads T O P I B I . K A I T O .
- 6-9 are entirely omitted by the *Bulletin*.

A.

In lines 3, 7, 11, 15, etc., I read *δηνάρια* in the Accusative, because the Accusative *ξίστας* is certain in inscription *B*, line 9, and in inscription *C*, line 3.

[Ὁ δειῦνα τοῦ δειῖνος ἐτίμη-
 σε τ]ὸν ὄχλ[ον]
 (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)·
 * Ἀκεπτος Μήνι-
 5 δος ἐτείμησεν
 τὸν ὄχλον
 (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)·

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, MHN; line 3, MH.

- Ἀγαθόπο-
 υς Ἀττη ἐσ-
 10 τεπάνω-
 σε (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 [Ἀ]τταλος καὶ Ἀμύντας
 Μήνιδος Καλαμίσκου
 ἐτίμησαν τὸν ὄχλον
 15 (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)·
 [Μ]ῆνις Νεικάδου Πολυ-
 δεύκου μετὰ Δημητρ[ί]-
 ου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τῶ-
 ν υἱῶν ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄ-
 20 [Χ]λον (δηνάρια διακόσια ἐβδομήκοντα πέντε)·
 [Ο]σαεῖς Ἀττάλου
 ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).
 Ὀνήσιμος Μήνιδος ἐτεί-
 μησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 25 Μῆνις τρις [Μ]ίλλακος
 ἐτίμησε τὸν ὄκλον. [(δηνάρια?)]
 Μάρκος δις Ἐνθεος
 ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)·
 [Λ]εῦκис Μῆνις ἐτείμησε τ[ὸν]
 30 ὄχλον (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 [Μ]ῆνις Δραύκων ἐ[τείμ-]
 ησεν τὸν ὄχλον [(δηνάρια)?]
 Ἀγαθόπους Μή[νιδος]
 [Ἀβ]ασκάντου ἐτ[είμησε-]
 35 ν τὸ[ν ὄκλον] [(δηνάρια)?]

B.

[Ὁ δεῦνα ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον
 ἐ]λαίου ξέσ(τας ἐπτά) [ῶ-

- ν] ὁ τόκος εἰς λάχ[α-]
 νον χωρήσει·
 Μῆνις τρὶς Μελισ-
 5 σόργου ἐτείμησε
 τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)·
 Μῆνις [Ἀ]ττάλου Κίκκου ἐτέ[ι-]
 μησε τὸν ὄχλον ἐλαίου ξ[έ-]
 στας (ἐπτὰ)· Μῆνις Βιλλίου [έ-]
 10 τείμησε τὸν ὄχλο[ν (δηνάρια) ?]
 Σοῦρνος νέος ἐ[τείμησε]
 τὸ(ν) ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα)· [ὁ δεῖνα]
 [Δημ]ητρίου [ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.]
 [Ὁ δεῖνα ἐτ]ε[ίμησεν κ.τ.λ.]
 15 [Ὁ δεῖνα Διον]υσίο[ν ἐτείμησεν]
 [τὸν ὄχλον] (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 [Ὁ δεῖνα ἐτίμη]σεν κ.τ.λ.]
 ὕ[πέρ τοῦ
 ουρ

C.

-
 (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε) καὶ οἷ-
 νου ξέστας (ἐκατόν)·
 Μῆνις Κάστο-
 5 ρος ἐτείμη-
 σεν τὸν ὄ-
 χλον (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 Μῆνις Ἀπολλωνίου Δά-
 ρωνος ἐτείμησε (δηνάρια τριάκοντα ἐπτὰ)·
 10 Μενιστεὺς Μήνιδος λυγροσ-
 τρόπος ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον [κ.τ.λ.]
 [Ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δεῖωος ἐ]τ-

- [εί]μησεν τὸν ὄκλον [κ.τ.λ.]
 [Δ]ημήτ[ριος] Στράτ[ωνος] ἐτείμ-
 15 [ησ]εν [τ]ὸν [ὄ]χλον [κ.τ.λ.]
 [Ἀ]π[ολ]λώνιος [τοῦ] δειῖνος
 [ἐ]τίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.]

Line 10. λυγοστρόπος is probably an appellative = λυγοστρόφος, a withe-twister.

D.

- Κ[ά]σ[ι]ος καὶ Κρατε[ρὸς]
 υἱοὶ Γαῖου Μήνιδ[ος]
 ἐτείμησαν τὸν [ὄχλον]
 [*] ριβ <Ι> καὶ τὸ[ν] τόκον.
 5 Οἱ αὐτοὶ Κάσιω[ς] καὶ Κρα-
 τερὸς ἔτι ἐ[στεφά-]
 νωσαν (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα) · [Κά-]
 [σ]ιος δις Κ[ρατεροῦ] ἐτεί-
 μησεν [τὸν] ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.]

No. 51.

Karamanlû. Fragment in the court of a house.



No. 52.

Karamanlû. Cippus serving as a basis to a pillar of the vestibule of the Mesdjid. Length, 1.02 m.; length within the mouldings, 0.71 m.; width, 0.32 m. Copy and impression.¹

¹ Lines 1-4 are on the top moulding. Ligatures occur in lines: 2, NH₂; 4, MH.

ΟΣΟΓΜΗΛ
 ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΩΝΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗ
 ΣΟΥΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΣΟΥ
 ΜΗΛΙΑΣΚΟΡΝΟΦΙΚΙΑΣ

- 5 ΑΥΡΑΡΤΕΙΜΗΣΧΑΡΗ
 ΤΟΣΜΟΓΓΟΥΕΤ
 ΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΔΗ
 ΜΟΝΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΚΙ
 ΙΑΤΤΙΚΑΣΤΕ
 10 ΜΗΝΙΚΕΑΡΤΕΙΜΗΣ
 ΟΙΥΙΟΙΑΡΤΙΜΟΥΧΑΡΗ
 ΔΟΣΜΟΥΝΓΟΥΕΣΤΕ
 ΠΑΝΩΣΑΝΤΟΝΔΗΜ
 ΟΝ*ΣΩΝΟΤΟΚΟΣ
 15 ΚΩΡΗΣΙΚΑΤΕΤΕ
 ΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΤΟΥ
 ΚΥΤΟΥ

. [δῆμ]ος Ὁ[ρ]μη[λέων]
 κληρονόμων Φαυστείν[η-]
 ς [θ]υ(γατρὸς) Φαυστείνης Οὐ[μ-]
 μη[δ]ίας Κορνοφικίας·

- 5 Ἀὐρ. Ἀρτεμιῆς Χάρη-
 τος Μόγγου ἐτ-
 είμησεν τὸν δ[ῆ-]
 μον ἄριστον κ[α-]
 ἰ ἀ[νε]ικαστ[ότατον]
 10 [Μ]ῆνις κὲ Ἀρτεμιῆς
 οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀρτίμου Χάρ[μι-]
 δος Μούνγου ἐστε-

πάνωσαν τὸν δῆμ-
 ον (δηνάρια διακόσια), ὧν ὁ τόκος [ὑπ-]
 15 [ο]κωρήσι κατ' ἔτος ὁ
 [γ]εινόμενο[ς] τοῦ [ἀρ-]
 [γ]ύ[ρ]ου.

Line 3. I lay no stress on the conjecture of *θυγατρὸς*; but if it be possible, it helps out of a difficulty. *Οὐμμηδίας* is miswritten for *Οὐμμιδίας*. The meaning of lines 14-17 is that the money shall be funded and the interest expended yearly.

June 8. Karamanlü to Tefeny, 1 h. 3 m. At Tefeny I again met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. Here we copied the following inscriptions.

Nos. 53-55.

Tefeny. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Height, 1.58 m.; within mouldings, 1.20 m.; width, 0.41 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 56 ff.; C.I.G. 4366 w. The inscriptions are so badly blurred by the gradual wearing away of the stone that impressions would be worthless. The reader will have to accept the texts on the united testimony of Mr. Ramsay and myself.

A.

Lines 1-25 copied by J. R. S. S., copy verified by W. M. Ramsay; lines 26-36 copied by W. M. Ramsay, copy verified by J. R. S. S.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 5, the second NE; line 6, NE; line 7, NE, HP; line 10, HP; line 14, HP, NE; line 18, MHN; line 19, MH; line 20, NE, HP; line 21, MHN; line 22, MHN; line 23, MHN; line 24, NE, MHN, NE; line 25, NE; line 28, NE; line 29, NE; line 30, MHN; line 31, MHN, MHN, NE; line 32, NE, NE; line 33, NE. In line 9, OYP occurs twice, and in both cases the Y is written above the line between O and P. In line 13 a small N is inserted between Y and Δ. In line 21 the Y of OYA is inserted above the line between O and Λ. In line 24 the OY at the end of the line is written above ΑΔ. In line 32 the O at the end of the line is written above the Δ.

ΤΗΡΙΛΞΛΝΝΙΑΞΦΑΥ
 ΤΕΙΝΗΞΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΥΟΙ
 ΜΗΛΕΞΝΕΠΙΑΒΑΞΚΑ
 ΤΟΥΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΤΟΥ
 5 ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΣΞΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΣΞΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣΞΜΙΛΛΑΚΟΣ
 ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΞΞΟΥΡΝΟΣ
 10 ΜΗΝΙΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΗΡ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΟΣΑΕΙ ΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΞΜΟΥΞΔΙΩΝΟΣ
 ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 15 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣΞΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΟΞΑΕΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΙΑΞΑΝ, and adds a Ξ in fine, indicating no break.
2. The *Bulletin* reads OP in fine.
3. " " reads ΜΗΛΕΩΝ in init.
5. " " reads ████████ΜΟΣΞΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ.
6. " " reads ████████ΟΣΞΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ.
7. " " reads ΛΔΑΞΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ.
8. " " reads . . Ο . . ΟΔΟ . ΟΞ . . . ΛΛΑΚΟΣ.
9. " " reads ΚΑΛΠΟΡΝΙΞΞΟΡΝΟΣΞ.
10. " " reads ΗΡ████ in fine, failing to note the ΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ immediately below the line.
11. The *Bulletin* reads ████████ΝΙΞΟΣΑΕΙ██████.
12. " " reads ████████ΟΛΛΙΑΝΙΟΥ.
13. " " reads ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΞ██████ΔΙΩΝΟΣΞ.
14. " " reads ΗΡΑ . . . ΔΗ . ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ.
16. " " reads ΟΡΞΑ in init.

- ΜΑΡΜΑΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΧΑΡΗΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΜΑΡΜΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΣ ΤΡΙΣ ΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ
 20 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣ ΔΙΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΚΑΡΤΩΝ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΟΥΛΟ
 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΔΙΔΥΜΟΥ
 ΚΑΛΛΩΝ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΜΑΡΜΟΥ
 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 25 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΣ ΚΑΛΑΜΙΣΚΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑ
 ΎΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑ
 30 ΝΙΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΟΣ ΑΕΙ
 ΜΗΝΙΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 ΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ
 ΜΟΥΖΚΑΣΤΟΡΟΣ
 35 ΟΣ ΜΕΝ ΝΔΡΟΥ
 ΧΑΡΗΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΜΟ
 ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ

Var. Lect.

17. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΑΡΜΑΣ . . ΝΙΔΟΣ.
 19. " " indicates a break in fine.
 20. " " reads . ΕΙΚΑΔΑΣ ΞΙΣ in init.
 21. " " reads ΧΑΡΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΟΛΟ.
 23. " " reads . ΩΛΙΩΝ in init.
 24. " " reads ΔΑΣ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΙ.
 28. " " reads ΛΑΟ . in fine.
 30. " " omits entirely.
 31. " " reads . . ΝΙΣ in init.
 32. " " reads ΕΙΔ in fine.
 35. " " reads ΘΟΝΟΝΗ . ΝΑΤΟΥ.
 36. " " reads ΜΕ in fine.

B.

Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.¹

ΜΗΝΙΞΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΟΥΑΛ
 ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
 ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΣΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
 ΑΡΙΞΠΟΣΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ
 5 ΔΙΟΝΞΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣΕΛΙΟΥ
 ΚΑΞΤΡΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΧΑΡΗΤΟΣΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
 10 ΞΟΥΡΝΟΣΔΙΞΝΕΟΣ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΔΟΣ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
 ΒΑΞΚΑΝΤΟΣΑΒΑΞΚΑΝΤΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΥΛ in fine.
3. " " reads ΞΥΜ · ΑΧΟΣΚΡΑ.
4. " " reads ΚΡ ΞΝ . . ΚΟΛΛ.
5. " " reads ΔΙΟΝΥ ΟΞΜ.
6. " " reads Κ . . ΔΙΟΣ ΙΟ.
7. " " reads ΧΑ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ.
9. " " reads ΑΝΗΞΧΑΡΗ · ΟΞΗ.
10. " " reads ΝΕΟΖ in fine.
11. " " reads ΛΗΟC in fine.
13. " " reads ΤΑΜΑΝΤΟΣ.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, HN, HN; line 4, NE; line 5, MH; line 8, HC, MHN; line 9, MHN, HP; line 14, MHN; line 17, HN; line 19, HN; line 20, MHN; line 21, MHN, MH; line 24, NE, MH; line 25, HN, NE, MH; line 28, NE; line 29, MH; line 32, HC; line 34, NE. In line 15 the ΝΕΟC at the end of the line is written in smaller letters than those in the rest of the line. In line 19 the letters ΡΟΥ are written above the line. Between lines 28 and 29 there is a blank line which was never incised.

- ΜΗΝΙΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΔΟΣ
 15 ΑΙΚΙΝΝΙΟΣΔΙΞ^{NEOC}
 ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΟΣΑΕΙ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΥ
 20 ΚΑΛΙΚΛΗΕΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΟΥΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ
 ΜΗΝΙΞΔΙΣΤΟΥΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ
 ΓΝΑΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΚΛ·ΝΕΑΡΧΟΣΜΗΝΙΑΝΟΥ
 25 ΜΗΝΙΕΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΜΗΝΙΕΑΤΤΗΔΟΣ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΔΙΕΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
 ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΙΛΤΕΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ

Var. Lect.

14. The *Bulletin* reads ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗ.
 15. " " reads ΗΝΙΔΟΣΔΙΞ.
 17. " " reads · HN in init.
 18. " " reads Λ ΟΥ—ΑΣ.
 19. " " reads · ΗΝΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΔ.
 20. " " reads ΚΛΕΟΥ—ΜΗΝΙΞ in fine.
 21. " " reads · HN in init. and ΗΔΟΥ in fine.
 22. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΞΔΙΞ ΜΙΛΑΝΟΣ.
 24. " " reads Ν ΔΙΧΟΛΜΗΝΙΔΙΟ.
 25. " " reads ΚΑΔΟΥΜΗΙΔΟΣ.
 26. " " reads ΝΙΔΟΣ.
 27. " " reads ΟΔΙΕΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ.

After line 28 the *Bulletin* inserts a line as wholly defaced ; no such line exists.

29. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΝΑΛΛΑΚΟΣ.

30 NTΘNIOEΔICEKYNACKOC
 K.ΞOYPNOΞTPICE
 (APHΞΓNAIOYTNTΘN
 CYMAXOC MANOY
 NEIKOLAOCCYMMAXOC
 35 IKAΔACEOΛWNOEΓPYTTOC
 ENANΔPOCCOYP
 OCMENANΔPO

Var. Lect.

30. The *Bulletin* reads EKY.
 31. " " reads PN.
 32. " " reads KAIHEΓNAIOYTEN.
 33. " " reads MMAXOCMAKOY (sic).
 34. " " reads NEIK in init., and CYMAXOC in fine.
 35. " " reads ΠAΔACEOΛINOΞEPYTTOC.
 36. " " reads EN in init., and COYP in fine.
 37. " " reads ΔP in fine.

C.

*Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by J. R. S. S.*¹

MHNICTPIEMHNIDOC
 NIKADOCY [complete]
 ΔHMHTPIOCATTAΛO

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads MHNICMHNIDOC.
 2. " " reads . . NIKADOC.
 3. " " reads ΛOY in fine.

¹ In line 15, MH are in ligature. In line 18 the OC does not belong to line 18, but serves as the final ending of MEΛITWN in lines 17 and 19. The KPOY in line 20 belongs to the MA at the end of line 21. Line 32: Mr. Ramsay has a note that J. R. S. S. preferred to read KAI at the beginning of the line.

- ΝΙΚΑΔΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΝΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 *5 ΑΤΤΗΕΔΙΣΤΟΥΟΣΑΕΙ
 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ
 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΔΙΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
 ΚΑΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΣΟΥΡΝΟ
 ΜΗΝΙΣΔΙΣΚΥΒΥΡΟΥ
 10 ΜΗΝΙΣΜΑΚΡΟΥΜΙΛΛΑΚΟ
 ΜΗΝΙΣΤΡΙΣΟΥΑΔΑΡΟΥ
 ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΔΑΟΣΣΟΥΡΝΟ
 ΟΣΑΕΙΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΟΥΑΔΑΡΟΥ
 ΚΛΑΥΔΙΣΔΙΣΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
 15 ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΔΙΣΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
 ΚΙΔΡΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΞ
 ΑΛΛΙΚΑΗΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ
 ΚΑΛ·ΣΟΥΡΝΟCΔΑΟΥ ΟC
 ΜΗΝΙΣΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΟΥCΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ
 20 ΜΗΝΙΣΤΡΙCΚΙΒΥΡΟΥ ΚΡΟΥ
 ΑΡΙCΤΕΑCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΤΡΙCΜΑ

Var. Lect.

5. The *Bulletin* omits as wholly defaced.
 7. “ “ reads ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΥ.
 8. “ “ reads ΚΑΜΕΡΙΑΜΑΡΟΣCΑΡΔΙΟΥ.
 9. “ “ reads ΜΗΝΙCΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΥ.
 10. “ “ reads ΜΗΝΙCΜΑΡΚΟΕΛΛΑΚ.
 12. “ “ indicates a break in fine.
 15. “ “ ΔΟCΔΗΙΚΑΔΟΥ in fine.
 16. “ “ ΚΙΔΡΑΜΑCΤΡΙC ΚΑΛΛΙΚ.
 17. “ “ reads ΚΑΛΛΙΚΑΗCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΜΕΛΙΟ, and
 does not note the OC below the line. This OC is the ending
 of the name in both lines 17 and 19.
 18. The *Bulletin* reads ΑΛΕΟΥΙΝΟCΔΑΟΥ.
 20. “ “ reads ΑΝΝΙCΤΡΙCΥΡΟΥ.
 21. “ “ reads ΠΙΕΤΤΕCΜΗΝΙΔ, and fails to
 note the ΚΡΟΥ above the line.

ΟCΑΙCΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΝΕΟC
 ΚΑΧΑΡΙΤΩΝΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΚΛCΟΥΡΝΟC CΟΥΡΝΟΥΝΕΟC
 25 ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟCΑΤΤΗΔΟCΔΙCΟCΑΕΙ
 ΜΗΝΙCΝΕΑΡΚΟΥΛΑΠΟΥ
 ΑΥΡΗΛ·CΤΡΑΤΩΝΚΩΒΕΛΛΕΟC
 ΙΙCΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥΚΥΝΑΚΟC
 CΟΥΡΝΟCΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ
 30 ΝΑΧ·CΔΙCΝΕΙΚΟΛ·
 ΚΑCΤΩΙ·ΔΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟC
 Κ·ΝΑΜΙ·CΟΥΡΝΟ·
 ΔΗΜΗCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΚΙΒΥΡΟΥ
 ΟCΑΙCΑΤΤΗΔΟCΔΙCΤΟΥΟCΑΕΙ
 35 ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟCΔΙCΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΔΙCΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΤΟΥΟC

Var. Lect.

22. The *Bulletin* indicates a break in fine, thus omitting the letters ΝΕΟC.
 23. The *Bulletin* indicates as wholly defaced.
 24. " " indicates as wholly defaced.
 25. " " reads ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟCΑΤΤΗ·ΟΓΔΙΟCΑΕΙ.
 26. " " reads ΜΗΝΙCΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ·
 27. " " reads ΥΡΡΙΑCΑΤΩΝΙΩ·
 28. " " reads ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC CΥΝ·
 29. " " reads ΘΩΝΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ.
 30. " " reads ΙCΝΕΙΚΟΛ·
 31. " " reads ΟΥΜΕΝΕ·
 32. " " indicates as wholly defaced.
 33. " " reads ΔΗΜΗCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΝ·
 34. " " reads ΟCΑΙCΑΤΤΗΔΟCΔΙCΤΩ·
 36. " " ends the line with ΛΟΥ, and does not indicate a break.

ΑΤΤΗCΤΡΙCΤΟΥΟCΑΕΙ
 ΟCΑΗCΔΙCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΟΚΕΡΗΓ
 ΝΙΚΑΔΑΕΤΡΙCΜΗΝΙΔΟC
 40 ΜΗΝΙCΔΙCΟCΑΙΝΕΟCΡΗΓΕ
 ΜΗΝΙCΒΚΑCΙΟΥΒΟΡΙCΚΟΥ
 ΩΒΕΛΛΙCΤΡΑΤΩΝΟC

Var. Lect.

37. The *Bulletin* ends the line with ΟCΑΕΙC, reading a superfluous C.
 38. “ “ ends the line with ΜΗΝΙΔΟC
 39. “ “ ends the line with ΜΗΝΙΔ
 40. “ “ ends the line with ΝΕΟC, and does not indicate a break for the remaining letters.
 41. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΗΝΙCΒΙCΑΕΙCΥΒΟΙΚΟ.

After 41 the *Bulletin* inserts a wholly defaced line which does not exist.

42. The *Bulletin* reads ΒΕΛ in init.

A.

- [Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ· ἔτους
 . . . μηνὸς . . . ὑπὲρ σω-]
 τηρί[α]ς [Ἀ]ννίας Φαν[σ-]
 τείνης καὶ δήμου Ὀ[ρ-]
 μηλε[ω]ν ἐπὶ Ἀβασκά[ν-]
 του πραγματευτοῦ·
 6 Νεικόλαος Νεάρχου·
 Νεικόλαος Συμμάχου·
 Νεικάδας Ἡρακλείδου·
 Ἀπολλόδοτος Μίλλακος·
 Καλπούρνης Σοῦρνος·
 10 Μῆνις Νεικάδου Ἡρ[α]κλείδου·
 Μῆνις Ὅσαεί·
 [Μῆν]ις Ἀπολλωνίου·

- *Ατταλος Μουνδίωνος ·
 Ἡρακλείδης Νεικάδου ·
 15 Κρατερὸς Συμμάχου ·
 Ὅσaeis Ἀττάλου ·
 Μάρμας Μήνιδος ·
 Χάρης Μήνιδος Μάρμου ·
 Μῆνις τρις Μελίτων[ος] ·
 20 Νεικάδας δις Ἡρακλείδου ·
 Κάρπων Μήνιδος Οὔλο[υ] ·
 Κρατερὸς Μήνιδος Διδύμου ·
 Κάλλων Μήνιδος Μάρμου ·
 Νεικάδας Μήνιδος Νεικάδου ·
 25 Νεικάδας Ἡρακλείδου ·
 Μῆνις Καλαμίσκου ·
 Μῆνις Διομήδου ·
 Διονύσιος Νεικολά[ου] ·
 [Σύ]μμαχος Νεικολά[ου] ·
 30 [Μῆ]νις Μήνιδος Ὅσαεί ·
 Μῆνις Μήνιδος Νεικ[ά]δου ·
 Νεικάδας Νεικάδου Ἡρακλείδο[υ] ·
 [Ἀ]πολλόδοτος Νεικολάου ·
 Μόλυξ Κάστωρος ·
 35 [*Ατταλ?]ος Μεν[ά]νδρου ·
 [Ὅσαει?]ς Χάρηδος Μό[λυκος?]

B.

- Μῆνις Μήνιδος Ουάλ[εντος] ·
 Κλαύδιος Κρατεροῦ ·
 Σύμ[μ]αχος Κρατεροῦ ·
 Ἀρίσ[τιπ]πος Ν[ε]ικολάου ·
 5 Διον[ύ]σιο[ς] Μήνιδ[ος] ·
 Κρατερὸς Ἑλίου ·

- Κάστωρ Μήνιδος ·
 Διομήδης Μήνιδος ·
 Μῆνις Χάρητος Ἑρακλείδο[υ] ·
 10 Σοῦρνος δις νέος ·
 *Ατταλος Καλλικλῆδος ·
 *Ατταλος Δημητρίου ·
 [Ἀ]βάσκαντος Ἀβασκάντου ·
 Μῆνις Καλλικλῆδος ·
 15 Λικίνιος δις νέος ·
 [Μ]ένανδρος Κρατεροῦ ·
 Μῆνις Συμμάχου ·
 *Ατταλος Ὅσαεί ·
 Μῆνις Ἀττάλου [Δ]η[μ]ητρ[ί]ου ·
 20 [Κ]αλικλῆς Καλλικλέους Μήνιδος ·
 [Μ]ῆνις Μήνιδος Διομ[ή]δου ·
 Μῆνις δις τοῦ Μίλακος ·
 Γναῖος Μήνιδος ·
 Κ(αύδιος) Νέα[ρ]χος Μηνιανο[ῦ] ·
 25 Μῆνις Νεικάδου Μήνιδος ·
 Μῆνις *Αττηδος ·
 [Ἀ]ττ[α]λος δις Δημητρίου ·
 [Μ]ένανδρος Νεάρχου ·
 [Ἀρι]στέ[α]ς Μήνιδος Μίλακο[ς] ·
 30 [Ἀ]ντώνιος δις Κύνακος ·
 Κ(αύδιος) Σοῦρνος τρίς ·
 [Χ]άρης Γναίου Τ[έκ]των[ος?] ·
 Σύμαχος Μάνου ·
 [Ν]εικόλαος Συμμάχ[ου] ·
 35 [Νε]ικάδας Σόλωνος Γρυπός ·
 [Μ]ένανδρος Σούρ[νου] ·
 [Σοῦρν]ος Μενάνδρο[υ] ·

C.

Μῆνις τρὶς Μήνιδος

Νικάδου·

Δημήτριος Ἀττάλο[υ]·

Νικάδας Μήνιδος Νικάδου·

5 * Ἀττης δις τοῦ Ὅσαεί·

Κρατερὸς Κλαυδίου·

Νεικάδας δις Μ[ή]νιδος·

Κ[λ](αύδιος) Μένανδρος Σούρνο[υ]·

Μῆνις δις Κυβύρου·

10 Μῆνις Μάρκου Μίλλακο[s]·

Μῆνις τρὶς Οὐαδάρου·

Καλπούρ(νιος) Δάος Σούρνο[υ]·

Ὅσαεὶς Μήνιδος Οὐαδάρου·

Κλαῦδις δις Κρατεροῦ·

15 Δημήτριος Μήνιδος δις Νεικάδου·

Κιδράμας τρίς·

[Κ]αλλικλῆς Μήνιδος Μελίτωνος·

Καλ(πούρνιος) Σοῦρνος Δάου·

Μῆνις Καλλικλέους Μελίτωνος·

20 Μῆνις τρὶς Κιβύρου·

Ἀριστέας Μήνιδος τρὶς Μάκρου·

Ὅσαις Ἀττάλου νέος·

Κ[λ](αύδιος) Χαρίτων Νεάρχου·

Κλ(αύδιος) Σοῦρνος Σούρνου νέος·

25 Νεικόλαος Ἀττηδος δις Ὅσαεί·

Μῆνις Νεάρκου Λάπου·

[Μ]. Αὐρηλ. Στράτων Κωβελλέος·

[Μῆν]ις Ἀντωνίου Κύνακος·

[Κλ. ?] Σοῦρνος Μενάνδρου·

30 [Σύμμ]αχ[ος] δις Νεικολ[άου]·

Κάστω[ρ Νεικά]δου Μήνιδος·

- Κ[αλά]μι[σκος δι]ς Σούρνο[υ·]
 Δημῆς Μήνιδος Κιβύρου
 'Οσαῖς *Αττηδος δις τοῦ 'Οσαεῖ·
 35 Μένανδρος δις Νεάρχου·
 *Ατταλος δις 'Αττάλου τοῦ 'Οσ[αεῖ]·
 *Αττης τρις τοῦ 'Οσαεῖ·
 'Οσαῆς δις Μήνιδος ὁ κὲ 'Ρήγ[ελλος]·
 Νικάδας τρις Μήνιδος·
 40 Μῆνις δις 'Οσαι νέος 'Ρήγε[λλος]·
 Μῆνις β' Κασίου Βορίσκου·
 [Κ]ωβέλλις Στράτωνος.

Lines of C, 38 and 40. The name ΠΗΓΕΛΛΟΣ is certain in No. 72, A, line 11.

Nos. 56-58.

Tefeny. Quadrangular stone serving as a foundation for the wooden pillar which supports the portico of the House of Mehmet Bey. It is almost certainly inscribed on the fourth side also, but the stone cannot be removed without doing damage to the house. Its greatest present length is 0.97 m.; width, 0.56 m. Published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1884, p. 497 sqq.

A.

The commencement of the lines were copied by A. H. Smith and verified by J. R. S. S. I was suffering from the fever at the time and could not bear to lie on my stomach with my head in the hole below me, consequently I have had to rely upon the impression for the body of the inscription on this side. Fortunately it is good. Impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 7, HNHB; 8, HN; 10, NK; 11, NHN, MH; 12, MN; 13, HM; 14, HM; 17, TH; 19, HN, HN; 20, HN, NMH; 24, HN; 26, MN, HMM, HP; 27, HP; 29, HN; 30, NMH, HNN; 31, NN.

Δ
 ΙΟΝ
 ΜΟΥΝΟΙ
 ΣΕΙΣ ^Σ ^Α ^Τ ^Ι
 5 ΑΚΟΤΗΤΑΦΥC
 ΞΑΘΛΑΗΖΕΙΞΚΑΙΔΩ
 \ΑΥΚΩΠΙΞΑΘΗΝΗΒΟΥC
 ΔΙΚΑΤΑΘΥΜΙΟΞΗΝΕΠΙΒ/
 \ΑΑΑΩΗΩΜΟΙΡΩΝΩΤΕΞΞΑ
 10 ΕΙΠΤΩΝΚΑΙΜΟΥΝΟΙΤΕΞΞΑΡΕ-
 ΙΡΑΞΙΝΗΝΤΡΑΞΞΕΙΞΜΗΤΡΑΞ
 ΑΡΑΜΕΙΝΟΝΑΜΦΙΔΕΚΑΜΝΟΙ
 ΧΑΛΕΤΟΝΑΔΙΑΜΗΧΑΝΟΝΕΞΤ,
 ΠΟΔΗΜΟΝΙΔΕΞΙΑΙΧΡΟΝΩΟΥΘ
 15 ΚΟΝΕΞΤΑΙΩΓΓΑΑΑΩΘΩΑΕΤΟΥΔΙΟ
 ΕΙΔΕΚΕΠΕΙΠΤΩΞΙΝΔΥΟΤΡΕΙΟΙΤΡ
 ΙΞΔΑΜΑΜΟΥΝΟΙΩΑΕΤΟΞΥΥΙΠΕΤΗΞ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* omits.
2. " " reads ΙΟΗ.
3. " " omits Ι at the end.
4. " " reads ΟΤ in fine.
5. " " reads ΦΥΙ in fine.
6. " " reads ΔΩC in fine.
7. " " omits \ in init.
8. " " reads ΘΥΜ and Β/ in fine.
9. " " omits \ in init.
10. " " reads ΡΕ in fine.
11. " " reads ΤΡ in init., further on ΓΡΑ for ΤΡΑ.
12. " " ΝC in fine.
13. " " reads ΤΟΝΔΙΑ, and omits broken Ι at end.
14. " " reads ΤΟΑ in init., further on ΕΞ[Θ].
16. " " reads ΤΙ in fine.
17. " " reads Η> in fine.

ΕΙΞΔΕΖΙΑΧΕΙΡΟΞΟΔΕΙΤΗΞΩΝΕΠΙ
 ΜΑΝΤΕΙΑΝΑΓΑΘΗΝΞΥΝΖΗΝΙΜΕΓΙΞ
 20 ΤΩΤΕΥΖΗΕΦΗΝΟΡΜΑΞΠΡΑΖΙΝΜΗΘΕ
 ΔΕΦΟΒΗΘΗΞΙΑΑΑΑΑΙΔΑΙΜΟΝ
 ΟΞΜΕΓΙΞΤΟΥΕΙΤΗΞΜΟΥΝΟΙΤΕΞ
 ΞΑΡΕΞΟΝΤΕΞΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΗΝΤΙΝΕΧΕΙ
 ΕΥΧΗΝΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΙΞΟΙΕΞΤΑΙΒΕΛΤΕΙ
 25 ΟΝΕΙΜΕΛΛΕΙΞΠΡΑΞΞΕΙΝΚΑΤΑΝΟΥΝΑ
 ΝΕΡΙΜΝΑΞΔΗΜΗΤΗΡΓΑΡΞΟΙΚΑΙΖΕΥΞ
 ΩΤΗΡΕΞΕΞΟΝΤΑΙΑΑΑΔΓΙΤΥΧΗ
 ΙΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΞΕΙΔΕΚΕΤΡΙΞΜΟΥΝΟ
 ΤΕΞΞΑΡΑΤΡΙΑΟΠΕΜΠΤΟΞΤΗΝ
 30 ΖΙΝΜΗΤΡΑΖΗΞΗΝΝΥΝΕΠΙΒΑΛΛΗ/
 ΤΕΝΝΟΥΞΩΕΟΝΤΑΘΕΟΙΚΑΤΕΧΟ
 ΤΑΥΤΟΝΤΟΝΤΕΠΟΝΟΝΛΥΞΟ/
 ΟΙΚΑΙΟΥΘΕΝΚΑΚΟΝΕΞΤΑΙ
 ΑΙΑΝΕΙΚΗΞΕΙΔΕΚΕΤΡΕΙΞ
 35 ΙΝΧΕΙΟΙΔΕΔΥΑΛΛΟ
 ΛΥΗΔΑΘΕΛΕΙΞΤΑ/
 ΤΡΙΜΙΤΟΝΞΕ/
 ΚΡΑΤΗ
 ΜΙΟ
 ΙΧ

Var. Lect.

17. The *Bulletin* reads ΕΙΞΑΞΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΟΞ in init.
 20. " " reads ΤΩΤΕ · ΖΗ · ΦΗ in init.
 21. " " reads ΟΝ in fine.
 22. " " reads ΖΕΙΤ · Ξ.
 26. " " reads ΙΕΡ in init.
 30. " " reads ΔΡΑΖΗΞ, and ΛΗ in fine.
 31. " " reads ΤΕΝΟΥ in init.
 32. " " reads ΞΟΥ in fine.
 34. " " reads ΑΙΑ in init.
 36. " " reads ΓΥΗΛΑ in init. and ΤΑ in fine.
 37. " " reads ΞΕ in fine. 40. The *Bulletin* omits.

B.¹

*This side was copied by W. M. Ramsay and copy verified
by J. R. S. S. Copy and impression.*

— —
Δ Ο Ξ Τ Ι Ξ Ο Ι Ε
Δ Δ Α Α Ξ Ι Δ Ξ Α Γ ,
Ο Ξ Ξ Ε Ι Δ Ε Κ Ε Π Τ Ε Ι Π Τ Ο Ξ
5 Ε Ξ Ξ Α Ρ Ε Ο Ι Κ Α Ι Δ Υ Ο Μ Ο Υ Ν C
Ο Ν Ε Υ Ξ Ε Ι Ξ Ο Ι Δ Α Ι Μ Ο Ν Ο Δ Ο Ν
Ι Ι Β Α Λ Λ Η Τ Τ Ε Ν Υ Ε Ι Δ Ε Ι Ξ Α Γ Α
Ν Ξ Ε Φ Ι Λ Ο Μ Μ Ε Ι Δ Η Ξ Α Φ Ρ Ο Δ Ε Ι Θ
Ι Ν Κ Α Ρ Π Ο Ι Ξ Υ Π Α Γ Ε Κ Α Ι Α Π Η Μ Ο Ν Τ /
10 , Ο Ι Ρ Η Ξ Α Γ Γ Δ Δ Ξ Ι Ε Δ Ι Ο Ξ Ξ Ε Ο Τ Η Ρ C
Ε Ι Ξ Μ Ο Υ Ν Ο Ξ Δ Υ Ο Τ Ρ Ι Ο Ι Δ Υ Ο Τ Ε Τ Ρ Ο Ο Ι
Η Ν Ε Π Ι Β Α Λ Λ Η Τ Ρ Α Ζ Ι Ν Θ Α Ρ Ρ Ο Ν Ι Θ Ι Δ
Ρ Α Ξ Ε Ε Ν Χ Ε Ι Ρ Ε Ι Κ Α Λ Α Μ Α Ν Τ Ε Ι Α Θ Ε
Ο Ι Τ Α Δ Ε Φ Η Ν Α Ν Μ Η Τ Ε Π Ι Ν Ο Υ Ν Α Λ Ε
15 Ο Υ Ο Υ Θ Ε Ν Γ Α Ρ Ξ Ο Ι Κ Α Κ Ο Ν Ε Ξ Τ Α Ι

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* omits.
3. “ “ reads ΔΔ in init. and ΑΓΑΘ in fine.
5. “ “ reads ΝΟ in fine.
6. “ “ reads ΟΝ in fine.
7. “ “ reads ΙΒΑ in init.
8. “ “ omits Η in fine.
9. “ “ omits vertical bar in init. and reads ΟΝ in fine.
10. “ “ reads ΘΙΡΗ in init. and ΡΟ in fine.
11. “ “ omits Ι in fine.
12. “ “ omits Δ in fine.
13. “ “ omits Ε in fine.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 8, MM; 9, NK, HM; 12, HN; 14, HN, NMH; 16, MM; 17, HN; 18, HN; 26, NM; 29, NHM; 30, MH; 36, MHK; 37, HN; 38, HNH.

ΑΑΑΙΙΞΙΕΞΔΙΟΞΑΜΜΟΝΟΞΜΟΥ
 ΝΟΙΤΡΕΙΞΚΑΙΔΥΩ-ΕΙΤΑΙΞΗΝΦΡΕΞΙ
 ΝΟΡΜΑΙΜΕΙΞ-ΥΤΗΝ(ΘΙΘΑΡ
 -ΩΝΠΑΝΔΕΞΥΔΩΞΕΙΠΡΑ
 20 ΞΕΙΞΔΟΞΑΘ-ΥΥΙΒΡΕΜΕ
 ΤΗΞΞΘΤΗΡΑΙΞΓΓΓΓΓ
 ΙΕΞΤΥΧΗΞΑΙΠΑΝΤΕΞ
 -ΡΕΙΟΙΗΔΕΞΑΒΡΕΦΟΞΞΙ
 ΡΟΥΞΕΧΕΙΝΑΠΑΛΙΝΒΛ/
 25 -ΤΗΞΕΚΑΙΑΑΛΑΚΤΟΞΚΑ
 ΟΤΕΕΞΕΙΞΙΡΙΩΝΜΕΠΕΡΩ
 -ΑΞΞΔΓΙΑΑΞΔΙΟΞΞΕΝΙΟΥ
 ΤΕΤΡΩΕΙΞΚΑΙΤΡΙΟΞΚΑΙΖΕΙΘΟΞΕΙΞΚ/
 ΔΥΩΜΟΥΝΟΙΠΡΑΞΙΝΕΦΗΝΜΕΛΛΕΙΞΙΕ
 30 ΝΑΙΜΗΞΞΠΕΥΔΟΥΠΩΓΑΡΟΚΑΙΡΟΞΚΑΙ
 ΙΕΝΟΥΞΩΔΕΤΕΟΝΤΑΘΕΟΙΞΩΖΟ
 -ΤΟΙΜΩΞΚΑΙΤΟΝΕΝΑΛΛΗΧΩ
 ΛΗΖΕΙΝΘΕΟΞΑΥΔΑΞΙΓΓΓΑ
 ΛΕΟΥΞΞΞΕΙΤΟΞΕΙΞΚΑΙΤΡΕΙ

Var. Lect.

17. The *Bulletin* reads ΔΥΩ · ΕΙ, and omits Ι in fine.
 18. “ “ reads ΜΕΙΞ Υ]ΤΗΝ.
 19. “ “ reads ΡΩΝΤΑΝΔ[ΕΕΞ? Υ], and omits Α in fine.
 20. “ “ reads · ΕΙΞΔΟΞΑ[Β ΥΥΙ.
 21. “ “ reads ΙΞΓ.
 22. “ “ reads · Ε in init.
 23. “ “ reads · ΡΕ in init. and ΞΞ in fine.
 24. “ “ reads ΡΟΥ in init. and ΒΛ in fine.
 25. “ “ reads ΞΤΗ in init.
 26. “ “ reads · ΟΤΕΕΞΕΙΞΚ in init. and ΡΞ in fine.
 27. “ “ reads ΤΑΞΞΔΓΙΑΛ ΙΟΞ.
 29. “ “ reads ΔΥΩ in init. and ΞΙ in fine.
 31. “ “ reads ΖΟ in fine.

ΜΟΥΝΟΞΕΙΞΟΥΠΘΚΑΙ
ΕΥΔΕΙΞΔΕΞΥΜΗΚΞΝΑ
ΙΔΩΞΤΙΞΤΕΛΕΩΝΤΥΦΛΗΝ
ΕΙΗΝΗΞΥΧΑΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΥΚΑ
ΕΜΟΝΕΥΞΕΙΞΙΔΔΑΑΞΙΙ
Θ< - - - - - ΓΙΔΥ?

Var. Lect.

36. The *Bulletin* reads Θ|ΕΥ in init.
37. " " reads ΔΩΞ in init. and ΝΕ in fine.
40. " " reads ΘΟΞ ΕΟΙΔΥΩ.

C.¹

*This side was copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by
W. M. Ramsay. Copy and impression.*

ΙΚΑΙΕΛ
ΑΖΙΝΤΑΥΤΗΝΙΤΡ/
ΟΚΑΙΡΟΞΕΝΓΕΝΕΞΕΙ
ΝΚΑΙΟΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΞΠΑΡ
5 ΚΑΙΤΕΡΙΤΩΝΑΛΛΩΝΜΑΝ
ΕΞΤΙΚΑΛΩΞΞΟΙΞΑΙΔΔΓ
ΕΡΑΥΝΙΟΥΜΟΥΝΟΞΕΙΞΚΑ
! - ΟΞΔΥΩΤΕΤΡΩΟΙΚΑΙΤΡΙΟΞ
ΟΥΚΕΞΤΙΝΠΡΑΖΟΝΤΑΚΑ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΚΑΙΕΔ.
2. " " reads ΑΖ in init. and ΝΙΙ in fine.
4. " " reads ΤΙΡΑΡΑ in fine.
8. " " reads ΟΞΔ in init.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 2, ΗΝ; 3, ΝΓ; 4, ΝΚ; 5, ΝΜ; 10, ΜΗΝ; 11, ΗΜ;
13, ΗΗ, ΝΗ; 16, ΗΝ, ΗΝ, ΗΝ; 18, ΝΜ; 22, ΜΗ; 23, ΝΜΗ; 24, ΗΝ; 25, ΗΝΗ;
28, ΝΜ; 29, ΜΗ, ΝΓ; 30, ΗΓ; 35, ΝΝ; 37, ΗΜ; 39, ΗΝ; 42, ΗΚ.

- 10 Γ Ν Θ Μ Η Ν Α Μ Ε Ρ Ι Μ Ν Α Ξ Ο Υ Τ Ε Γ Α Ρ
 Ε Ν Λ Λ Α Θ Δ Η Μ Θ Ι Ε Ν Α Ι Ξ Υ Ν Φ Ο Ρ Ο Ν
 Ε Ξ Τ Ι Ν Ο Υ Τ Θ Ν Ο Υ Μ Ε Ν Ο Ξ Α Ι Ξ Θ Η
 Ξ Η Η Ο Ν Η Ξ Ι Μ Ο Ν Ε Ξ Τ Α Ι Ξ Δ Δ Δ Γ Γ Ξ Ι Η
 Δ Α Ι Μ Ο Ν Ο Ξ Ι Κ Ε Ξ Ι Ο Υ Ξ Τ Ε Τ Ρ Θ Ο Ι Τ Ρ !
 15 Ι Ξ Κ Α Ι Δ Υ Θ Τ Ρ Ι Ο Ι Ξ Ο Υ Ξ Ο Ι Ο Ρ Θ Β Ο Υ
 \ Η Ν Τ Η Ν Δ Ε Α Ξ Φ Α Λ Η Ν Α Λ Λ Α Ν Α Μ Ε Ι
 Ι Ο Ν Ε Υ Π Ρ Α Ξ Ε Ι Ξ Ε Ξ Τ Α Ι Ξ Ε
 Τ Υ Χ Ε Ι Ν Μ Ε Τ Α Τ Α Υ Τ Α Τ Ο Ν Υ Ν Δ Ε Η
 Ξ Υ Χ Ο Ξ Η Ξ Ο Θ Ε Ο Ι Ξ Π Ε Ι Θ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Ε Τ Ε ,
 20 Π Ι Δ Ο Ξ Ι Ξ Θ Ι Ξ Ι Γ Γ Γ Γ Ξ Ι Η Ξ Α Γ Α Θ Ο
 < Ρ Ο Ν Ο Υ Ξ Ξ Ε Ι Θ Ο Ξ Κ Α Ι Τ Ε Ξ Ξ Α Ρ Ε Ξ
 Τ Ρ Ι Ο Ι Ξ Μ Η Ξ Π Ε Υ Ξ Η Ξ Δ Α Ι Μ Θ Ν Γ Α Ρ
 Α Ν Θ Ι Ξ Τ Α Τ Α Ι Α Λ Λ Υ Π Ο Μ Γ Ι Ν Ο Ν Μ Η
 Δ Θ Ξ Τ Ι Ξ Τ Ε Κ Υ Θ Ν Τ Υ Φ Λ Η Ν Ε Κ Υ Η Ξ Γ
 25 Λ Ο Χ Ε Ι Η Ν Η Ξ Υ Χ Α Β Ο Υ Λ Ε Υ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Ξ Ο '
 Χ Α Ρ Ι Ε Ν Τ Α Τ Ε Λ Ε Ι Τ Α Ι Ξ Ι Ι Α Γ Γ Ξ Ι '
 Ε Λ Π Ι Δ Ο Ξ Α Γ Α Θ Η Ξ Ξ Ε Υ Ο Δ Α Ξ Ο Ι Π Α Ι
 Τ Ε Ξ Τ Ι Κ Α Ι Α Ξ Φ Α Λ Η Π Ε Ρ Ι Θ Ν Μ Ε Τ Ε
 Ρ Θ Τ Α Ξ Μ Η Δ Ε Φ Ο Β Ο Υ Δ Α Ι Μ Θ Ν Γ Α Ρ C

Var. Lect.

10. The *Bulletin* reads Γ Ν Θ in init.
 13. " " reads Ι Η in fine.
 14. " " does not indicate a break at the end.
 16. " " omits / in init. and reads Μ Ε Ι in fine.
 17. " " reads Ι Ο Ν in init. and Ξ Ε in fine.
 18. " " omits Τ in init.
 19. " " reads Ξ Υ Χ in init. and Ε Τ Τ Ε in fine.
 22. " " reads Γ Α Ρ in fine.
 23. " " reads Υ Τ Ο Μ Ε Ι Ν Ο Ν.
 24. " " reads Υ Η Ξ in fine.
 25. " " reads Ξ Ο in fine.
 29. " " reads Γ Α Ρ Ο in fine.

- 30 Δ Η Γ Η Ξ Ε Ι Π Ρ Ο Ξ Α Π Α Ν Τ Α Π Α Υ Ξ Ε Ι
 - Α Ρ Λ Υ Π Η Ξ Χ Α Λ Ε Π Η Ξ Λ Υ Ξ Ε Ι Δ Υ Π Ο
 Ν Ο Ι Α Ν Ξ Δ Δ Δ Ι Α Ξ Ι Θ Ξ Δ Ι Ο Ξ Κ Τ Η
 Ξ Ι Ο Υ Ξ Θ Α Ρ Ξ Ω Ν Ε Ν Χ Ε Ι Ρ Ε Ι Κ Α Ι Ε Φ Ε
 Α Π Ι Δ Ο Ξ Ε Ξ Τ Ι Ν Ο Χ Ρ Η Ξ Μ Ο Ξ Ω Ξ Τ Ι
 35 Μ Α Ν Υ Ε Ι Κ Α Ι Τ Ο Ν Ν Ο Ξ Ε Ο Ν Τ / Ω
 Ι Α Ι Ε Ι Δ Ε Τ Ι Μ Α Ν Τ Ε Υ Η Χ Ρ Ξ Χ Ρ Ξ
 Ε Ι Ξ Α Π Ο Λ Η Μ Υ Η Ξ Γ Δ Δ Δ Δ Ρ
 Ι Ο Υ Κ Ε Ρ Δ Ε Ν Π Ο Ρ Ο Υ Ξ Μ
 Β Ο Υ Λ Η Ν Ξ Α Ι Ξ Ι Φ Ρ Ε Ξ Ι Ν
 40 Ν Ω Ν Ε Ν Ε Κ Ε Ξ Τ Α Ι Π Α Ν Τ Α
 Τ Ε Υ Ξ Η Β Ο Υ Λ Ε Ι Ε Ξ Ι
 Μ Α Ν Τ Ε Υ Η Κ Α Ι Ο Υ Θ Ε Ν Ξ
 Α Ι Ξ Ι Γ Γ Γ Δ Ξ Ι Θ

Λ

Var. Lect.

30. The *Bulletin* reads ΔΗ in init.
 33. " " reads ΚΑΙΕ in fine.
 34. " " reads ΩΞ in fine.
 35. " " reads ΕΟΝΤ in fine.
 36. " " reads ΕΙΕΙΔ in init. and ΥΗΧΡ in fine.
 37. " " reads ΔΕΙΞΑΠΟΛΗΙΥΗ and omits Δ P at
 the end.
 38. The *Bulletin* reads ΙΟΥ in init., and omits Μ in fine.
 39. " " adds Ω in fine.
 40. " " reads ΩΝ in fine.
 41. " " reads ΕΙΕ . . . Ι . . in fine.
 44. " " reads ΜΙΤΕΙΑΝ.

Α.

δ

ΙΟΥ

I. [ααααγ ζ'] *****
 [εἰ δέ κε] μῶνοι [τέσσαρες καὶ τρῶις] εἰς,

[ήγεμ]ονεύσει σοι δαίμων ὁδὸν [ἦν ἐπ]ιβάλλη
 πένψει δ' εἰς ἀγά[πη]ν σε φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδείτη·
 [νῦ]ν καρποῖς ὑπαγε καὶ ἀπημον τ οιορη

VIII. αγγδδ ιε' Διὸς Σωτήρ[ος]·
 εἰς μῶνος, δύω τρίοι, δύω τετρώοι,
 ἦν ἐπιβάλλη πράξιν θαρρῶν ἴθι δρᾶσε·
 ἐνχείρει, καλὰ μαντεῖα θεοὶ τάδ' ἔφηναν,
 μητ' ἐπὶ νοῦν ἀλέου· οὐθὲν γάρ σοι κακὸν ἔσται·

IX. ααααα ιε' Διὸς Ἀιμωνος·
 μῶνοι τρεῖς καὶ δύω [ξ]εῖται,
 ἦν φρεσὶν ὀρμαίμεις [πρᾶξιν τα]ύτην ἴθι θαρ[ρ]ῶν
 πανδε[σ υ δώσει] πρά[ξ]εις δὸς? Ἀθ[ήνη]?
 ἡδὲ καὶ? Ζεὺς? ὑμιβρεμέτης σωτήρ [τε πατήρ τε?]

X. γγγγγ ιε' Τύχης
 αἱ πάντες [τ]ρεῖοι,
 ἡδὲ σα βρέφος ξ[ηρ]οὺς ἔχειν
 α πάλω βλ[άσ]τησε καὶ ἀ γ[α]λάκτος
 κα[ί] π[ο]τε ἔξεις ι πε[ρ]ὶ ὧν μ' ἐπερω[τ]ᾷς·

XI. δγσαα [ιε'] Διὸς Ξενίου
 τετρῶ εἰς καὶ τρίος καὶ ξεῖθος εἰς κ[αὶ δ]ύω μῶνοι,
 πράξιν ἐφ' ἦν μέλλεις ἰ[έν]αι μὴ (σ)σπευδ', οὐπω γὰρ
 ὁ καιρός,
 καὶ [τ']? ἐν, νούσῳ δέ τ' ἔοντα θεοὶ σωζο[ῦ]σιν ἐ[τ]οίμως,
 καὶ τὸν ἐν ἄλλῃ χά[ρ]α πόνον] λήξειν θεὸς αὐδᾷ·

XII. σγγγα [ις'] Ἑρακλ[έ]ους·
 ξεῖτος εἰς καὶ τρεῖς τρεῖοι], μῶνος εἰς,
 οὐπω καιρὸς, καθ'εὐδεις δὲ σὺ, μὴ κ(ε)νὰ [πράξης],
 [μη]δ' ὥς τίς τε λέων τυφλὴν [ἐκύησε λοχ]εῖν·
 ἥσυχα βουλεύου κα[ί] σοι θεὸς ἡγ[ε]μονεύσει·

XIII. σδδαα ις'
 [ξεί]θ[ος εἰς τεσσάρ]οι] δύ[ω, καὶ δύω μῶνοι]·

C.

XIV. [δσσα ιη'] :

[τέσσαρα δ' εἰς] καὶ ἐξείτῃ δύνω καὶ δύνω μουνῶι,
[μὴ πράξης πρ]ᾶ[ξ]ιν ταύτην, [οὐπω γὰρ?] ὁ καιρὸς·
ἐν γενέσει ν καὶ ὁ κίνδυνος παρ[αβαίνει],
καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων μαν[τειῶν] ἔστι καλῶς σοι·

XV. αςδδγ [ιη'] Διὸς Κ[εραυνίου]·

μουνῶς εἰς κα[ὶ] ξείτ[ος], δύνω τετρώοι καὶ τρῖος [εἰς],
οὐκ ἔστιν πράξοντα κα[τὰ] γνώμην ἂ μεριμνᾷς·
οὔτε γὰρ ἐν [ἄ]λλῳ δῆμῳ ἵεναι σύνφορόν ἐστιν,
οὗτ' ὠνούμενος αἰσθήσῃ ἢ ὀνήσιμον ἔσται.

XVI. δδδγγ [ιη'] Δαίμονος Ἰκεσίου·

τετρώοι τρ[ε]ῖς καὶ δύνω τρῖοι,
οὐ σοι ὁρῶ βού[λ]ην τήνδε ἀσφαλῆν, ἀλλ' ἀνάμ[ε]νον·
εὐπράξεις ἔσται σ[ε] τυχεῖν μετὰ ταῦτα· τὸ νῦν δὲ
ἦ[σ]υχος ἦσο, θεοῖς πείθου, καὶ ἐπ' ἐ[λ]πίδος ἴσθι·

XVII. σγγγγ [ιη'] Ἀγαθο[ῦ Κ]ρόνου·

ξείθος καὶ τέσσαρες τρῖοι,
μὴ σπεύσης, δαίμων γὰρ [ρ] ἀνθίσταται, ἀλλ' ὑπόμ[ε]νον,
μη[δ'] ὥς τίς τε κύων τυφλὴν ἐκύησ[ε] λοχείην·
ἦσυχα βουλεύου, καὶ σο[ι] χαρίεντα τελεῖται·

XVIII. σσαγγ [ιθ'] Ἑλπίδος Ἀγαθῆς·

εὐδοά σοι π[ά]ντ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἀσφαλῆ περὶ ὧν μ' ἐπερωτᾷς,
μηδὲ φοβοῦ· δαίμων γὰρ [ὁδ]ηγῆσει πρὸς ἅπαντα·
παύσει [γ]ὰρ λύπης χαλεπῆς, λύσει δ' ὑπόνοιαν·

XIX. δδδσα ιδ' Διὸς Κτησίου·

θαρσῶν ἐνχείρει [κ]αὶ ἐφ' ἐλπίδος ἐστὶν ὁ χρησμός,
ω[ς?] τι μανύει? καὶ τὸν νοσέοντ' ἀνασ[ώ]σ[αι]·
εἰ δέ τι μαντεύῃ χρ χρ εἰς ἀπολήμψῃ·

XX. γδδδδ [ιθ] [Ἑ]ρ[μ]οῦ Κερδενπόρου·

μ βουλὴν σαῖσι φρεσὶν ν[ων] ἐνεκ' ἔσται,

πάντα [δέ σοι ἐπι]τεύξῃ ἃ βούλει ἔ[χ]ω[ν].
 μαντεύῃ καὶ οὐθέν [σοι κακὸν ἔστ]αι
 XXI. γγγγδ ιθ'.

I. 5. The letters BOYL seem to invalidate the reading of the *Bulletin*, βού[λ]εται πράξιν σοι. The reading καταθύμιος is not certain.

II. 3. The sense seems to be for ἀλλ' ἄρα μείνον in preference to οὐδ' ἄρα μείνον of the *Bulletin*.

4. The reading ἀδιαμήχανον is reasonably certain. Διαμηχανάομαι means *to bring about, to contrive*. The Fates advise him, who has just consulted the oracle, to abstain from the matter he may have in mind, because among other things it is difficult to contrive and execute it.

5. ὕ[πὸ δῆμον is almost perfectly certain.

III. 3. εἰς δεξιὰ χειρὸς is plain and distinct on the impression.

IV. 2. [ἐ]ίτης is certain, so that the remarks in the *Bulletin*, loc. cit. p. 506, IV., do not hold good throughout.

V. 3. πράξῃς cannot be disputed, for although the π is slightly blurred on the impression, still the letter is certain.

4. κατέχο[υ]σί σε] seems more probable than κατέχο[υ]σί γε].

VI. 3. λήμ]ψῃ δ' ἃ θέλεις must be read instead of ὑψηλὰ θέλεις.

VIII. 3. δρᾶσε is given by the *Bulletin* conjecturally. The Δ is not certain on the impression, but our copy gives the letter as certain (see *Bulletin*, p. 507, V.).

4. ἐνχειρεί, imperative verb, must be read instead of ἐν χειρεῖ.

XIX. 2. ἐνχειρεί, imperative verb, must be read instead of ἐν χειρεῖ, likewise ἐφ' ἐλπίδος instead of ἐπ' ἐλπίδος.

3. [ἀνασ]ώ[σ]αι seems to be demanded by the existing letters.

5. ἀπολήμψῃ must be read instead of ἀπολήμψῃ. HM are in ligature.

For a similar inscription see *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. Nos. 339-342. See also *Hermes*, X. p. 193 sqq.: *Rhein. Mus.*, VII. p. 251; Kaibel, *Epigr. Graeca*, p. 455.

No. 59.

Tefeny. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Height, 1.75 m.; within the mouldings, 1.26 m.; width, 0.47 m. Lines 1-8 copied by J. R. S. S., copy verified by W. M. Ramsay; lines 9-19 copied by W. M. Ramsay, copy verified by J. R. S. S.¹

ΑΓΑΘΗΤΥΧΗ

ΕΤΟΥΞΔ

ΤΩΝΚΡΑΤΙCΤΩΝΤΕ

ΚΝΩΝΤΟΥΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΟΥΥΠΑΤΙΚΟΥ

ΦΛΑΒΙΟΥΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑΝΟΥΚΑ

5 ΕΙΜΝΗCΤΟΥΜΗΤΡΟCΑΥΤΩΝΠΟ

ΠΩΝΙΑCΟΥΜΙΔΙΑCΥΠΕΡCΩΤΗΡΙΑC

ΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙCΩΤΗΡΙΑCΔΗΜΟΥΟΡΜΗ

ΛΕΩΝ

Λ

ΑΥΡΜΗΝΙCΒΚΑCΙΟΥΒΟΡΙC

10 ΚΟΥΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΑΝΑΛΩΜ

ΤΩΝΑΝΕCΤΗCΕΤΟΝΒΩ

ΜΟΝΤΟΙC CΥΝΙΕΡΕΙCΙΝ

ΤΟΥΔΙΟCΕΓΕΝΕΤΑΔΑΠΑΝΗC*

ΓΑΙΟCΝΙΓΡΟΥΒΑΓΑΝΔΕΥC

15 ΑΥΡΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙCCΤΡΑΤΩΝ

ΟCΟΛΒΑCΕΥCΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗC

ΑΥΡΚΩΒΕΛΛΙCΔΙCΙCΤΡΑΤΩΝΟ

ΑΥΡΝΕΙΚΑΔΑCΔΙCΜΗΝΙΔΟC

ΑΥΡΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟCΔΙCΑΝΔΡΕ

¹ Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding. In line 3, NT are in ligature. In line 4, a small I is inserted above and between the E and C. In line 5, the H of NHC is written above the C. In line 6, the reading CΩΤΗΡΙΑC is certain, the stone-cutter having made an M by mistake instead of H. At the close of line 7, a Λ has been incised below the H; it can only belong to the name of the people, which in this instance must have two ΛΛ's.

- Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ · Ἔτους δε[ε?] . .
 Τῶν κρατίστων τέ-
 κνων τοῦ λανπρο(τά)του ὑπατικοῦ
 Φλαβίου Ἀντιοχianoῦ κα[ι τ]εῖς (= τῆς) ἀ-
 5 [ε]ιμνήστου μητρὸς αὐτῶν Πο(μ-)
 [π]ωνίας Οὐμιδίας ὑπὲρ σωτηρί[α]ς
 αὐτῶν καὶ σωτηρίας δήμου Ὀρμη(λ)
 λέων·
 Αὐρ. Μῆνις β' Κασίου Βορίσ
 10 κου ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀναλωμ[ά-]
 των ἀνέστησε τὸν βω-
 μὸν τοῖς συνιερεῖσιν
 τοῦ Διὸς· ἐγένετο δαπάνης *
 Γάϊος Νίγρου Βαγανδεύς,
 15 Αὐρ. Ἀπολλῶνις Στράτων-
 ος Ὀλβασεὺς βουλευτῆς,
 Αὐρ. Κωβέλλις δις Ἰστράτωνο[s],
 Αὐρ. Νεικάδας δις Μήνιδος,
 Αὐρ. Ἀλέξανδρος δις Ἀνδρέ[α].

Line 9. We have before us the same person mentioned in No. 53 C, line 41.

The name Ἰστράτων in line 17 is certain, but the Ι may be a mistake of the stonecutter, see No. 53 C, line 42. If not, we might assume that the natives of this region, like the Turks, felt it necessary to insert an Ι before initial Ξ, e.g. the Turkish *Ismir* [= Smyrna], *Isparta*, *Iskender*, *Istanbul*, etc. Compare No. 38 C, line 10, Ἰσκάλου.

Nos. 60-61.

Tefeny. Theatre seat in the cemetery. Copied by W. M. R. and J. R. S. S. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 171.¹

¹ In B, line 2, MH are in ligature.

A.

On the back of the seat.

ΕΤΟΥΞΗΛΞΑΥΡΦΙΛΙ
 ΡΟΞΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΜΙΚ
 ΙΟΥΙΕΡΑΞΕΤΟ
 ΕΤΟΥΞΣΛΞΑΥΡΠΑΤΗΞ
 5 ΜΙΔΑΙΕΡΑΞΑΤΟΕΚΤΩΝ
 ΔΙΩΝΘΕΛΙΩΞ

B.

On the right side of the seat.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
 ΟΕΜΗΝΟΕ
 ΜΕCΑΝΒΡΙΟ
 ΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΩΝ
 5 ΜΗΝΙΤΟΑΗCΕ
 ΩΝΕΥΧΗΝ

Var. Lect.

2. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΕΤ, and in a footnote says:
 "ΜΗΝΙΔ lettres liées."
3. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΕCΑΝΒΡΙΟ, and does not indicate a
 break in fine.
5. The *Bulletin* reads ΜΗΝΙΤΟΑΗCΕ.

C.

On the left side we could make out nothing whatever, and the copy as given in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 171, gave us no help, for here as elsewhere in this district the copies of the *Bulletin* were constantly before us. Whereas we found the inscription on the left side of the seat illegible, but that on the back easy, the French gentlemen give a copy of the former and find the latter hopeless.

A.

Ἔτους εἰς' Αὐρ. Φίλι-
 ρος Δημητρίου [Μ]ικ-
 ίου ἱεράσεται.

Ἔτους εἰς' Αὐρ. Πάπης
 5 Μίδα ἱεράσατο ἐκ τῶν
 [ἰ]δίων θελῶς.

B.

Ἀπολλώνι-
 ος Μηνὸς
 Μεσανβρίο[υ]
 ἱερατείων

5 Μηνὶ Τολησέ-
 ων εὐχὴν.

A.

There can hardly be any doubt that the writer in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* is right in considering that the era employed in this inscription and in others of this district is the Cibyritic, which has been fixed by M. Waddington (Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1213) to October, 25 A.D., not 25 B.C., as the writer in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* (1878, p. 171 top) implies in his calculation.

Accordingly the dates given in this inscription, 236 and 237 (lines 1 and 4), correspond to the years 261 and 262 A.D.

Line 6. θελῶς apparently stands for θελέως, *willingly*.

B.

"Apollonios, acting as priest of Men Mesanbrios, dedicates in discharge of a vow to Men of the Toleseis."

Two different gods Men are distinguished here; obviously they are the deities of two separate villages, one perhaps named Mesambria, and the other Tolesia (or possibly Todesia).

Nos. 62-63.

Tefeny. Stele in front of a house near that of Mehemet Bey. Copied by A. H. Smith.

A.

NACHΓYNHAYTOY
 KAIMΟΥCAIOCKAI
 IEPΩNOIYIOIAY
 TOYKAIMΟΥCAIOC
 5 OANYYIOCAYTOY
 APTEMITΩPATPI
 MNIACXAPIN

On the lower part of the same stele, but somewhat further around, is:

B.

ENACHΓYNHAYTOY
 KAIMΟΥCAIOCKAI
 IEPΩNOIYIOIAY
 TOYKAIMΟΥCAIOC
 5 OANYYIOCAYTOY
 APTEMICITΩPATPI
 MNIACXAPIN

A.

[Ε]νας ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
 καὶ Μουσ[αῖ]ος καὶ
 ἱέρων οἱ υἱοὶ αὐ-
 τοῦ καὶ Μουσ[αῖ]ος
 5 ὁ ἀνν[ι]ψιὸς αὐτοῦ
 Ἀρτεμ[ι]σίω τῷ πατρ[ὶ]
 [μ]νίας χάριν.

B.

Ἔνας ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
καὶ Μουσαῖος καὶ
Ἰέρων οἱ υἱοὶ αὐ-
τοῦ καὶ Μουσαῖος
ὁ ἀννψιὸς αὐτοῦ
Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῷ πατρὶ
μνίας χάρις.

No. 64.

Tefeny. Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by J. R. S. S.
Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 170.

ΕΤΟΥΞΤΥΖ

[Horseman]

ΑΥΡΔΙΟΝΥΞΙΟΞ

ΔΙΞΜΟΑΛΕΙΔΟΞ

ΘΕΩΞΩΖΟΝΤ

ΕΥΧΗΝ%

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΕΤΟΥΞ Τ ΖΙ.
3. “ “ reads ΜΩΑΛ.
4. “ “ reads ΝΤΙ in fine.

Ἔτους τ[κ?]'ζ'

Αὐρ. Διονύσιος

δὲς Μοαλεῖδος

θεῶ Σώζονται

εὐχὴν.

If the conjecture K in line 1 be right, the inscription belongs to the year 352 A.D.; see the commentary on Nos. 60–61.

Concerning Θεὸς Σώζων, or simply Σώζων, see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 171, No. 2; 172, No. 4, but especially 1880, p. 291 sq., where M. Collignon rejects the supposition that Σώζων represents *death* in the shape of a horseman, and thinks that the stones bearing reliefs of a horseman (along with inscriptions) are merely votive offerings dedicated to a God. It is noteworthy that Θεὸς Σώζων is mentioned on coins of Themissonion, a fact which tells strongly in favor of the close relation between this district and that in which Cibyra and Themissonion are situated.

No. 65.

Tefeny. On a rock near the tablet containing No. 68. The inscription is over a relief of Men, who bears a club. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

M E N E Λ A O C M H N I Δ O Γ
 O P O Φ Y Λ A
 E Y X H I
 E T O Y C
 C O P

Μενέλαος Μήνιδο[s]
 Ὀροφύλα[κι]
 εὐχῆ[ν].
 ἔτους
 σο[β'].

For Ὀροφύλαξ, see an inscription of Kara Agha, No. 165. The God is probably Men.

The date of the inscription is 297 A.D.

No. 66.

Tefeny. At the same place as No. 68, and on a similar stone. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΕΡΜΑΙΣΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ
ΜΑCΑΔΙΤΩΑΔΕΛ
ΦΩΠΟΗCΕΝΜΝΗ
ΝΕΚΕΝ

Ἑρμαῖς Ἑρμαίου
Μασᾶδι τῷ ἀδελ-
φῷ [ἐ]πόησεν μνή-
[μης ἐ]νεκεν.

No. 67.

Tefeny. Round column serving as a foundation stone to a pillar in the house of Mehemet Bey. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified by J. R. S. S.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟCΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΧΙ
ΖΩΝΕΠΟΗCΕΝ

Δημήτριος Δημητρίου
ἐαυτῷ καὶ τῇ γυναιχὶ
ζῶν ἐπόησεν.

No. 68.

*Tefeny. Tablet on a rock. Copied by W. M. Ramsay
and A. H. Smith.*

ΕΤΟΥΣ ΒΟΡ
ΙΕΡΩΝ Β' ΚΟΙΟΥ

*Ετους βορ'
'Ιέρων β' Κοίου.

The date of the inscription is 197 A.D.

No. 69.

*Tefeny. Fragment in a wall. Copied by A. H. Smith;
copy verified by W. M. Ramsay. Bulletin de Correspond-
ance Hellénique, 1878, p. 264.*

ΙΟ ΞΙΧΙ
ΝΕΙΛΟΣ
ΕΛΕΝΟΥ

It is broken only at the top ; not at the sides as indicated in the
Bulletin.

.....
Νεῖλος
'Ελένου.

No. 70.

*Tefeny. Cippus with base in the cemetery. Copied by
W. M. Ramsay.*

ΚΛΛΥΔΙΑ
ΟC

Κλ[α]υδία[ν]ός.





No. 71.

Tefeny. On the street leading to Sazak. Copied by A. H. Smith and W. M. Ramsay. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 263.


 _ _ K A I M H N 
 I A C O N I K A I E I A

. . . καὶ Μήνι[δι]
 Ἰάσονι καὶ Εἰζα.

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads  K A I M H N .
2. “ “ reads  A C in init. and E I A  in fine.
3. “ “ reads ΖΩΕΙΝ, where the above copy does not give it.

Before I joined Messrs. Ramsay and Smith at Tefeny they had copied the following inscriptions at Hedje and Sazak.

Nos. 72-75.

Hedje. Partly in Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 255. C.I.G. 4367. Impressions.

A.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by A. H. Smith.¹

¹ The N at the end of line 30 is regarded by Mr. Ramsay as somewhat doubtful. In line 8 the letter between Α and Ω is certainly Τ, not Γ.

ΑΓΑΘΗ [uncut]

ΚΑΤΡΟΦΙΜΟCΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥΕΤΙ

ΜΗCΕΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ * Λ

ΓΑΕΙΟCΔΙCΜΗ [uncut]

5 ΑΝΕCΤΗCΕΝ

ΕΠΙΠΡΟΑΓΟΝΤΩΝΜΗΝΙΔΟCΔΙC
ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ

ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΟCΑΕΙΑΥΑΤΤΗC

ΔΙCΤΟΥΟCΑΕΙΠΡΟΑΤΩΝ

ΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ

10 * ΡΟCΑΕΙCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΟCΑΕΙΟΥ

ΑΔΑΡΟΥΟΚΕΡΗΓΕΛΛΟCΕΤΙ

ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ * Ν

ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΜΕΛΛ

ΤΩΝΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟ

15 ΧΛΟΝ ΧC

CΟΛΩΝΝΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΕC

ΘΕΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝ

ΟΧΛΟΝ * Ν

ΠΑΝCΑCΚΑCΙΟΥΕΤΙ

Var. Lect.

The *Bulletin* starts out with the remark, "Cippe carré, écrit sur deux faces," whereas the stone bears legible inscriptions on all four sides.

1-11. The *Bulletin* omits these lines entirely.

12. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΝΟΧΛ.

13. " " reads ΚΑΙΚΛΗΜΗ.

14. " " reads . . ΝΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕ.

15. " " omits entirely.

16. " " reads ΛΛΛΛΛΝΝΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΕ.

17. " " reads ΛΛΛΛΛΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΤΟΝ.

19. " " reads ΠΑΝΕΑCΚΑCΙΟΥΕΤΕ.

- 20 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝΧΚΕ
 ΜΗΝΙCΝΕΑΡΚΟΥΛΑΠΟΥ
 ΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΜΗΝΙCΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥΚΑC
 ΤΟΡΟCΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΤΟΝ
- 25 ΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΚΕΜΑΡΚΟCΟΙΔ
 ΟΝΥCΙΟΥΤΟΥΒΡΟΜΙΟΥΕ
 ΤΙΜΗCΑΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ*
 ΗΝΙCΔΙCΚΑΛΛΟΥΕ
- 30 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΔΗΜΗCΣΥΜΑΚΟΥΤΟΥ
 ΝΙΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ
 *ΝΜΗΝΙCΔΙC [uncut]
 ΡΩΝΟCΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΚ
- 35 ΟΝ*ΚΕ

Var. Lect.

20. The *Bulletin* reads *ΚΕ in fine.
21. " " reads ΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ in the middle.
22. " " reads *Μ in fine.
23. " " reads ΚΑ in fine.
26. " " reads ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΚΕΧΛ · ΚΟΘΟ.
28. " " does not indicate a break in fine.
29. " " reads ΗΝΙCΔΙCΚΑΛΛΑ
30. " " omits *Ν in fine, and does not indicate a break.
31. " " reads ΚΟΥ in fine.
32. " " reads ΟΧ in fine.
33. " " reads ΗΝ · ΜΗΤΡΙΟΔ.
34. " " reads · ΩΝ in init.
35. " " reads · ΟΝ in init.

B.

To the left of A. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified
by W. M. Ramsay.

ΚΑCΙΟCΔΙCΤΟΥΠΑΝCΑΕΤΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ρ
 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟC ~~Α~~ ΔΙΟΥΕΤΙΜΗ
 CΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ρ
 5 ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟC
 ΜΙΔΑΚΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧ*Ν
 ΜΗΝΙCΤΡΙCΜΕΛΙCCO ΛΟΝ
 ΡΓΟΥΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝ
 ΟΧΛΟΝ*ΟΕΑΠΟΛΛΟ
 10 ΔΟΤΟCΔΙCΑΠΟΛΛΩ
 ΝΙΟΥΜΙΛΛΑΚΟCΕΤΕΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ρ
 ΜΗΝΙCΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ
 ΜΙΛΛΑΚΟCΚΕΑΥΤΟCΕ
 15 ΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΜΑΡΚΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΔΙC
 CΑΤΑΡΑΔΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝ
 ΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟCΜΕΝΝΕΟΥΚΙΚ
 20 ΚΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ*Ν
 ΜΕΝΝΕ ΑCΚΙΚΚΟΥΕΤΙ
 ΜΗCΕΤΟΝΟΚΛΟΝ*Ν
~~ΑΡΑΓΔΟΥΕΤ~~
~~ΗΝΙΔΟC~~
 25 ~~ΥΕΤΕΙΜ~~
~~ΟΧΛΟΝ~~

The *Bulletin* does not give this side at all, but cites under A three lines of Schönborn's bad copy. These lines correspond to lines 5-7 of the above copy.

C.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by A. H. Smith.

ΛΗΝΙCΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥΜ^{ΑΡΚ}
 ΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 ΧΑΛΤΧΑΡΕΤΩΝΝΕΑΡΚΟΥΜ
 ΝΕΙΑΝΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛ
 5 ΚΑCΤΩΡΜΗΝΙΔΟCΜΟ
 ΛΥΚΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟ
 ΧΛΟΝ*ΡCΟΥΡΝΟCCΥΜ
 ΜΑΧΟΥΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥΕΤΕΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Λ
 10 ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟC
 ΑΕCΚΙΒΥΡΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝ
 ΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΝΔΗΜΗCΜΗ
 ΙΙΔΟCΚΙΒΥΡΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝ
 ΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 15 ΛΗΝΙCΔΙΑCΚΟΥΡΙΔΟΥΒΙ
 CΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*
 ΜΕΝΕCΘΕΥCΔΙCΦΥΡΡΟΥΕΤΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝΧΚΕ
 ΑΔΑΥΑCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΚΑΔΑΟ
 20 ΑΙΟΥΙΟCΑΥΤΟΥΜΗΝΙCΚΑΔ
 ΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ
 ΟΝΗCΙΜΟCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΜΟΛΥ
 ΚΟCΕΤΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Κ
 ΠΠΟΛCΟCΚΛΙC
 25 ΙΟCΑΥΤΟΥ
 ΤΡΙCΕΤΜΗCΑΝΤΟΝΟΧ

The *Bulletin* does not give this side at all.

D.

*To the right of A. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified
by W. M. Ramsay.*

ΜΗΝΙCAXΙΛΛΕΟCΕ
 ΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*
 ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥCΜΗΝΙΔΟCΜΟ
 ΥΝΓΟΥΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟ*Ν
 5 ΕΡΜΗCΒΚΑΔΟΥΡΚΟΥΕΤΙ
 ΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Λ
 ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟCΔΙCΤΟΥΒΙΡΩΝ
 ΟCΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Κ
 ΜΕΝΝΕΑCΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΥΜΕΝ
 10 ΝΕΟΥΚΙΚΟΥΕΤΙΜΗCΕΝΤΟ
 ΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΛΕ
 ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΥΕΤΙΜ
 CΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*ΚΕ
 ΜΕΝΝΕΑCΚΑΡΤΟCΑ
 15 ΠΟΛΛΩΝΕΙΟΥΕΙΕ
 ΡΕΟCΕΤΕΙΜΗCΕΝ
 ΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ*Ν

The *Bulletin* does not give this side at all.

A.

Ἀγαθῇ [Τύχῃ. Ἔτους . . . ?]
 Κλ(αὔδιος) Τρόφιμος Ἰταλικοῦ ἐτί-
 μησε τὸν ὄχλον * (τριάκοντα).
 Γάειος δις Μή(νιδος)
 5 ἀνέστησεν
 ἐπὶ προαγόντων Μήνιδος δις Νεικάδου,
 [Α]ττάλου Ὀσαεῖ. Αὐ(ρ). Ἀττης
 δις τοῦ Ὀσαεῖ προά[γ]ων

- ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον
 10 * (ἐκατόν) · Ὅσαεὶς Μήνιδος Ὅσαεὶ Οὐ-
 αδάρου ὃ κὲ Ῥήγελλος ἐτί-
 [μ]ησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα) ·
 Καλλικλῆς Μήνιδος Μελ[ί]-
 τωνος ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄ-
 15 χλον * (διακόσια) ·
 [Σ]όλων Νικάδου Μενεσ-
 θεός ἐτείμησεν τὸν
 ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα) ·
 Πάνσας Κ[α]σίου ἐτί-
 20 μησεν τὸν ὄχλον [*] (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε) ·
 Μῆνις Νεάρκου Λάπου
 ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα) ·
 Μῆνις Ἡρακλείδου Κάσ-
 τορος ἐτείμησε τὸν
 25 ὄχλον * (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε) ·
 Ἄτταλος κὲ Μάρκος οἱ Δ[ι]-
 ονυσίου τοῦ Βρομίου ἐ-
 τίμησαν τὸν ὄκλον * . . .
 [Μ]ῆνις δις Κα[δ]άου ἐ-
 30 [τί]μησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα) ·
 Δημῆς Συμάκου [τοῦ Ἰου-]
 νίου ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄκλον
 * (πεντήκοντα) · Μῆνις δις [Δά-]
 ρωνος ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄκλ-
 35 ον * (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε) ·

B.

Κάσιος δις τοῦ Πάνσα ἐτί-
 μησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (ἐκατόν) ·
 Κρατερὸς [Κλ]α[ν]δ[ί]ου ἐτίμη-

- σεν τὸν ὄχλον * (ἐκατόν)·
 5 Ἀπολλόδοτος Μήνιδος
 Μί[λ]ακος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
 Μῆνις τρὶς Μελισσό-
 ρου ἐτίμησεν τὸν
 ὄχλον * (ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε)· Ἀπολλό-
 10 δοτος δις Ἀπολλω-
 νίου Μίλλακος ἐτεί-
 μησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (ἐκατόν)·
 Μῆνις Ἀπολλοδότου
 Μίλλακος κὲ αὐτὸς ἐ-
 15 τίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
 Μάρκος Μήνιδος δις
 Σατάραδος ἐτίμησεν
 τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
 Ἀτταλος Μεννέου Κίκ-
 20 κου ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄκλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
 Μεννέας Κίκκου ἐτί-
 μη[σε τὸν ὄ]κλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
 [Μῆνις? Σμ]αράγδου ἐτ[ίμησε κ.τ.λ.]
 [Ὁ δεῖνα Μ]ήνιδος
 25 [Διονυσιο?]ῷ ἐτίμ-
 [ησεν τὸν] ὄχλον·

C.

- [Μ]ῆνις Μενάνδρου Μάρκ[ο-]
 [υ] ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 [Κ]αλπ(ούρνιος) Χαρέτων Νεάρκου Μ[η-]
 νειανοῦ ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄκλ[ον κ.τ.λ.]
 5 Κάστωρ Μήνιδος Μό-
 λυκος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄ-
 χλον * (ἐκατόν)· Σοῦρνος Συμ-

- μάχου Κρατεροῦ ἐτεί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (τριάκοντα)·
- 10 Ἀντώνιος Μίνιδος
[δὺς Κ]ιβύρου ἐτείμησεν
τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα)· Δημήτρης Μή-
[ν]ιδος Κιβύρου ἐτείμησεν
[τ]ὸν ὄχλον * (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
- 15 [Μ]ήνις Διασκουρίδου Βί-
[τ]υος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *
Μενεσθεὺς δις Φύρρου ἐτί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον [*] (εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
[Κ]αδαύας Μ[ή]νιδος Καδάο[ν]
20 [κ]αὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Μήνις Καδ[αύ-]
ου ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον·
Ὀνήσιμος Μήνιδος Μόλυ-
κος ἐτ[είμ]ησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (εἴκοσι)·
[Ἀ]ππολ[λ]ώνιος] σος κ[α]ὶ [ὁ]
25 [ν]ιδὸς αὐτοῦ [ὁ δεῖνα]
τρὶς ἐτ[είμ]ησαν τὸν ὄχ[λον κ.τ.λ.]

D.

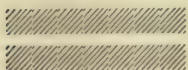
- Μήνις Ἀχιλλέος ἐ-
τίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (πεντήκοντα)·
Ἀχιλλεὺς Μήνιδος Μο-
ύγου ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλο(ν) * (πεντήκοντα)·
- 5 Ἑρμῆς β' Καδούρκου ἐτί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (τριάκοντα)·
Διονύσιος δις τοῦ Βίρων-
ος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * (εἴκοσι)·
Μεννέας Διονυσίου Μεν-
10 νέου Κίκου ἐτίμησεν τὸν
ὄχλον * (τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε)·

- Δημοφῶν Διονυσίου ἐτίμ[η-]
 σεν τὸν ὄχλον *(εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
 Μενέας Κάρπος Ἄ-
 15 πολλωνείου Εἰε-
 ρέος ἐτέιμησεν
 τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα).

No. 76.

Hedje. On a red column. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΟΙCΘΕΩΝ
 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ
 ΣΕΠΤΙΜ
 ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΚ
 ΑΔΙΑΒ
 ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟ
 ΥΡΗΛΙΘ



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ
 ΜΗΤΡΙC

ΛΙΙΟΚΙΒΥ

- [Τ]οῖς θεῶν [ἐπιφανεστάτοις]
 Αὐτοκρά[τορι Καίσαρι Λουκίῳ]
 Σεπτιμ[ίῳ Σεονήρῳ Εὐσεβεῖ]
 Περτίνακ[ι Σεβαστῷ Ἀραβικῷ]
 5 Ἀδιαβ[ηνικῷ Παρθικῷ Μεγίστῳ]
 καὶ Αὐτο[κράτορι Καίσαρι Μάρκῳ]
 [Α]ὐρηλίῳ [Ἀντωνεῖνῳ Εὐσεβεῖ]
 [καὶ Ποπλίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ Γέτῃ]

. μεγά-
 10 λων] Βασιλέων [καὶ] Ἰουλίᾳ Σ-
 [εβαστῇ] μητρὶ Κά]σ[τρων].
 [ἀπ]ὸ Κιβύ[ρας]

Mr. Ramsay makes a note that below BY in line 12 there was perhaps MK, but that the reading is exceedingly doubtful, and he would have looked rather for ΙΘ.

For a similar inscription of Cibyra, see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 597.

No. 77.

Hedje. Upper part of a Stele in the cemetery. Copied by A. H. Smith.

ΜΗΝΙCΔΟΥΛΠΑ
 ΕΠΟΗΣΕΜΗΝΙ
 ΔΙΤΩΑΔΕΛΠΩ
 ΚΑΤΗΜΗΤΡΙΚΑΙΑΥ
 ΤΩΚΑΙΤΗΓ

Μῆνις Δού[δ]α?
 ἐπόησε Μήνι-
 δι τῷ ἀδελπῷ
 κα(ὶ) τῇ μητρὶ καὶ αὐ-
 τῷ καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ
 [αὐτοῦ μνίας χάριν].

No. 78.

Sazak. Copied by W. M. Ramsay and A. H. Smith. Partially in Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, pp. 173-4.¹

ΠΟΚΟΙΤΗΕ·Μ·ΚΑΛ
ΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥΛΟΓΓΟΥ
ΠΑΤΡΩΝΟCΙΔΙΟΥ

[A bust]

Μ·ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΣ
5 ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΟΣΜΙCΘΟ
ΤΗCΤΩΝΠΕΡΙΑΛΑCΤΟΝ²
ΤΟΠΩΝΔΙΙΜΕΓΙCΤΩ

Var. Lect.

1. The *Bulletin* reads ΟΙΟΙ ΚΑΛ.
2. " " reads ΟΙΤΟ.
3. " " reads ΟΧ.
6. " " reads ΤΗCΤΩΝΤΕΡΙΔΑCΤΟΝ.

[A] πὸ κοίτης Μ. Κ[α]λ-
πουρνίου Λόγγου
πάτρωνος ιδίου
Μ. Καλπούρνιος
Ἐπίνεικος μισθω-
τῆς τῶν περὶ Ἀλαστο[ν]
τόπων Διὶ Μεγίστῳ.

June 11. Tefeny, via Kayalı and Mandja, to Kaldjik, 4 h. 42 m. We travel for the most part in the plain, but pass around some low hills which always remain on our left.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, THC; line 5, NE; line 6, HC, NITE; line 7, ME.

No. 79.

Kayali. Quadrangular ciprus.

ΠΙΤΕΜΩΝΜ·ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝ
 ΟΥΛΟΝΓΟΥΔΟΥΛΟΙ
 ΚΟΝΟΜΟΙΔΥΟΝΥΙΩΘΕ
 ΩΕΠΗΚΩΕΥΧΗΝ

[Ἀρ]τέμων Μ. Καλπουρ[νί-]
 ου Λόνγου δούλος οἰ-
 κονόμος Δυνούσῳ Θε-
 ῳ Ἐπηκ(ό)ῳ εὐχήν.

Concerning Ἐπήκοος, see Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1173; *C.I.G.* 4900-4902; *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 173, No. 5; 1879, p. 336, No. 5. See also the next inscription.

Μ. Καλπούρνιος Λόγγος is mentioned in No. 78.

No. 80.

Kaldjik. Quadrangular Stele in the house of Halil Bey.
Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. R. and
A. H. Smith.

ΚΩΒΕΛΛΙΟΙΔΙΟΙ
 ΤΟΥΑΤΤΗ
 ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙ
 ΕΠΗΚΩ
 ΕΥΧΗΝ

Κωβέλλις δις
 τοῦ Ἀττη
 Ποσειδῶνι
 Ἐπηκόῳ
 εὐχήν.

Ποσειδῶν Ἐπήκοος is mentioned in an inscription of *Karamanlû* published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1878, p. 173, No. 5.

No. 81.

Kaldjik. Badly defaced inscription belonging to a ruined mausoleum in the plain below the village.

ΜΗΝΙΔΙΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΚΙΕ ΨΙΛΙ
ΗΓΥΝΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΡΕΙΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΣ Λ
ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ — — — Α — — — Κ Κ Κ Α — — — Τ Υ

[uncut]

Κ Η Ι Ε Ι Ψ — — — ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ ΔΑΟΥΡΙ Ο

[uncut]

ΤΩΝ ΤΡΟ — — — ΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ — — —

Μῆνις δις Μενάνδρου καὶ
ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ (ι)[ε]ρεῖς Δήμητρος [ε-]
αὐτοῖς κα[τεσκευασ]α[ν] καὶ κα[θιέρωσαν] τὸ μνημεῖον]
. Μήνιδος Δάου 'Ρι[ζ]ο[ύ]ντος?
. των προ[γόν]ω των.

No. 82.

Kaldjik. Round basis in the house of Halil Bey. Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay and A. H. Smith.¹

Ε Μ Μ Ε Ν Ι Δ Η Σ

Λ Ρ Χ Ο Ν Τ Ο Σ

Λ Υ Κ Ε Υ Σ

Ε Μ Ι Δ Ι

¹ The second letter in line 3 is somewhat doubtful. It might possibly be a T, but we all agreed to write it as given in the uncial text.

. . . . Ἐμμενίδης
 [ᾶ]ρχοντος
 [. . . α]πυκεὺς
 [Ἀρτ]έμιδι
 [εὐχήν].

No. 83.

Kaldjik. Copied by J. R. S. S., W. M. R., A. H. S.

██████	[ornament]	██████
ΠΟΛ		ΩΝΙΚ
ΞΔΙ		ΠΛΟ
ΥΤΩΝΙ		ΕΤ[Ι]
ΟΑΝΤΟ		ΛΟΙ
ΙΟΝΕΥ		ΚΗΝ

. . . . [Ἀ-]
 πολωνι[ο-]
 ς δις Πλο-
 ύτωνι

 εὐκήν.

At Kaldjik I bade a final farewell to Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. The general plan of my journey made it impossible for me to work longer in concert with them.

June 12. Kaldjik, *via* Bademli, Mussalar, Eñesh, to Hadjilar, 5 h. 30 m. We traverse an open, rolling country along the north-western edge of the valley of the Gebren Tchai, a district blank on the old map, but which contains a number of villages.

No. 84.

Mussalar. Quadrangular cippus. Copy.

ΟΝΗCΙΜΟCΤΑΤ
ΑΚΑ'ΤΟΛΜΙΝΑ
ΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΒ
ΩΜΟΝΑΝΕCΤΗC
ΑΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Ὁνήσιμος Τατ-
ᾱ καὶ Τολμῶνα
ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ (τὸν) β-
ωμὸν ἀνέστησ-
αν (μ)νήμης χάρι[ν].

Nearly one hour east of Eïnesch is the site of an ancient town, now wholly deserted. The remains are not unworthy of notice. Among other things may be mentioned the tombs, most of which are round buildings, with massive stone foundations. These were probably ἐξέδραι or ψαλίδες. I have met with them also at Isaura Vetus and at Anabura (cf. *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. No. 187 and p. 203; also Nos. 339-342. Mr. Ramsay identifies this site with "Palaiopolis, or Alïeros, the latter being the native name" (cf. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. III. p. 161).

No. 85.

Hadjilar. In the cemetery. Copy.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙ
ΟCΔΗΜΗC
ΝΑΝΑΔΟC
ΖΩΝΕΑΥΤΩ
ΚΑΙΤΗΓΥΝΕ
ΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΑΠΙ
ΑΝΗ

Ἀὐρή(λ)λι-
 ος Δημηῆς
 Νάναδος
 ζῶν ἐαυτῶ
 καὶ τῇ γυνε-
 κὶ αὐτοῦ Ἀπι-
 ανῆ.

June 13. Hadjilar to Buldur, 3 h. 38 m.

No. 86.

Buldur. The inscription is in a panel on a fluted column in the court of a house. Copy.

Λ Λ Ο C A N T I
 Ο Χ Ο Υ C K P A Γ Ο Υ Ο Λ
 Υ Ν Π Ι Α C Γ Υ Ν Η Κ Α Ι
 Ν Ε Ψ Ν Υ Ε Ι Ο C A Ν Θ
 5 Η Κ Α Ν
 Α Ν Τ Ι Ο Χ Ο C Υ Ι Ο C

[Ἀττα]λος Ἀντι-
 όχου Σ[κ]ράγον, Ὀλ-
 ννπιὰς γυνή, καὶ
 Νέων υείδς ἀνέθ-

5 ηκαν
 Ἀντίοχος υίός.

The names Antiochus and Attalus? give an approximate date to the inscription. Note the Nom. in lines 1-4 instead of the Acc.

June 14. Buldur to Isparta, 4 h. 55 m. We pass Kyshla, Eski Yer, and Tcharshü; at Tcharshü we begin the ascent of the mountain,

and in 1 h. 14 m. the watershed is reached. The road descends through a narrow gorge for 35 m., when the western edge of the plain of Isparta is reached. This plain was explored by me in 1885; see *Papers of the American School at Athens*, pp. 326-351.

No. 87.

Isparta (Baris). The inscription is on a highly ornamented lintel of a door or gateway, possibly the door of a church. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1879, p. 343, No. 20. Copy.

ΥΠΕΡΜΝΗΜΗΕΚΑΙΑΝΑΤΤΑΥΞΕΩΞΠΑΥΛΟΥΕΠΙΚ^ςΔΙΟΥΑΝΕ
ΚΤΙΞΕΝΤΟΝΝΑΟΝΤΩΝΑΡΧΑΝΓΕΛΩΝΙΝΔ^ςΓΕ

Ἑπὲρ μνήμης καὶ ἀναπαύσεως Παύλου Ἐπικ[τα? (or Ἐπικ[τήτου?] or Ἐπικ[ύδους?)] Δίου ἀνέκτισεν τὸν ναὸν τῶν ἀρχανγέλων ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) [σ]ε'.

Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads MHCK, ΕΠΙΚΥΔ, but the *siglum interpunctionis* is plain.

Line 2 fin. The *Bulletin* reads Ξ Γ'///.

No. 88.

*Isparta. Epistyle block in the pavement of the street. Copy.*¹

ΘΥΒΡΥΩΝΙ'ΟΞΤΕ
ΤΟΝΚΛΕΙΝΟΝΚΗΡΥΞΕ

Θυβρύων?
τὸν κλεινὸν Κηρυ . . . ?

¹ In line 2, NK are in ligature.

No. 89.

*Isparta. In a fountain. Letters wet and blurred. Copy.*¹

ΘΥΓΥΝΕΡ^sΚΑΙΧΡΙΣΤ^sΚΑΙΑΓΙΟΥ^{HN}
 ΤΟΥΑΓΙΟΥΓΕΟΡΓΙΟΥΕΥΝΟ^s
 ΔΙΑΕΣΤΥΑ^{HN}ΝΩΝΕΙΩΑΝΝΗΕ
 ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣΕΡ^sΑΒΡΑΜΙΕ
 5 Τ^{HN}ΩΑΓΩΝΑΝΤΩΝΙΕ
 ΕΙΩΑΝΝΗΕΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ
 ΜΛΙΚΙΕΖΩΤΙΚΟΣΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ
 ΚΛΗΜΕΝΤ^{HN}ΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ
 Θ^{HN}Ε^{HN}ΟΔΟΥ^{HN} [water-spout] ΡΤΕΜΩΝ
 10 ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΕ^{HN}ΩΤΙΚΟΣ
 ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣΔΙΜΙΤΡΙΟΣ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΖΩΤΙΚΟΣ
 ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣΠΑΤ^{HN}Ρ^{HN}

[Ἔτο]υς νν' ἔρ(γον) καὶ Χρισ[τοῦ] καὶ ἀγίου
 τοῦ ἀγίου Γεοργίου συνο-
 δία Εἰωάννης
 πρεσβύτερος ἐρ(γεπιστήσας) *Αβράμης

5 [προ]άγων Ἀντώνις
 Εἰωάννης Ἀρτέμων
 Μ[α]ῖκις Ζωτικὸς Φίλιππο[s]
 Κλήμεντ[ος] Κ[υ]ριακὸς
 Θ[ε]οδού[λου] Ἀ[ρ]τέμων
 10 Μαρτύρις [Ζ]ωτικὸς
 Ἀλέξανδρος Διμίτριος
 Ἀτταλὸς Ζωτικὸς
 Φίλιππος Πατ[ρίκιος?]

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, NE; line 3, NE, NHCE.

For a similar inscription in Baiyat (Seleucia Sidera) in the plain of Isparta, see *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. No. 465.

Προάγων is the title of an official in Ormele; see the inscriptions of Karamanlū and Tefeny given above (Nos. 41 A; 43).

If the restoration of line 1 be correct, then the date of the inscription is 450 A.D.

No. 90.

Isparta. In a corner of a house by the above fountain.

Copy.

ΧΡΙΣΤΕ
ΒΟΗΘΙ

Χριστὲ βοήθι.

No. 91.

Isparta. In the court of a Medressi. The inscription is on the left side of a stone with a shell-like niche, in which possibly once stood a statuette. Copy.

ΡΟΔΩΝΣΕΛΕΥ
ΚΟΥΤΡΩΙΛΟΥ
ΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ
ΤΟΝΚΑΘΗΓΕΜΟ
ΝΑΕΡΜΗΝΕΚΤΩΝ
ΙΔΙΩΝΙΔΡΥΣΑΤΟ

Ῥόδων Σελεύ-
κου Τρωῖλου
ιερασάμενος
τὸν καθησέμο-
να? Ἑρμῆν ἐκ τῶν
ιδίων ιδρύσατο.

June 15. Isparta to Egherdir, 5 h. 29 m. Leaving Isparta we traverse the plain whose topographical features are described in the *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. p. 332. Near Güle Önü we head about east. Forty-five minutes east of Egherdir the watershed is reached. A sharp descent brings us to Egherdir, situated near the southwestern end of the lake which bears its name. Here I was shown two ancient steelyards. The four sides of the bronze beams were all different, each side being apparently intended for a different standard of weight. The great intervals corresponding to our one, two, three, etc., pound notches, were marked by letters of the Greek alphabet. From the style of the letters the steelyards must be placed in the late Roman or early Byzantine period. The heavy weight was a bronze head of Zeus, filled with lead. The workmanship of this head was much too good for the period mentioned. I could not buy them.

June 16. Egherdir to Gelendos, 7 h. 58 m. In 42 m. we cross the Boghaz Su by a bridge at its exit from Egherdir Göl. It is a strong, deep, and very rapid stream. I afterwards traced it up in 1885 (cf. *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. pp. 309-310, and pp. 317-318). The road henceforth for four hours is very difficult. It follows in general the coast of the lake, and crosses a succession of spurs or benches of the mountain, which fall off more or less perpendicularly into the lake. A new road has been constructed recently: much blasting has been done, and abutments have been built where the road lies along the edge of the lake. In 4 h. 42 m. from Egherdir we reach the Devrend, which is situated just at the point where the rough road over the Demir Kapu (called also Eyerim Bel) ceases. Henceforward the road lies in a plain. We pass a large Seldjuk Khan 50 m. north of the Devrend.

From this point on the reader may consult the large map in Vol. III. of the *Papers of the American School*.

June 17. Gelendos to Yalowadj, 5 h. 14 m. For the topographical details of this region of country, and for numerous inscriptions not given in this present volume, see the *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. pp. 218-278.

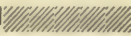
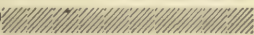
Nos. 92-93.

Yalowadj (Antiochia Pisidiae). In the cemetery near the mill opposite Hissar, immediately on the road leading from Yalowadj to Ak Shehir, and thirty minutes distant from Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus; inscription badly defaced. Copy.¹

A.

ΑΥΡΔΙΟΝΥCΙ
 ΟΝΤΟΝΑΖΙΟ
 ΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΝΕ
 ΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΡΧΟΝ
 5 ΡΕΓΕΩΝΑΡΙΟΝ
 ΗΛΑΜΠΡΑΤΩΝΑΝ
 ΤΙΟΧΕΩΝΜΗΤΡΟ
 ΠΟΛΙCΕΠΕΙΚΙΑC
 ΤΕΚΛΙΤΗΕΕΙΡΗ
 10 ΝΗCΕΝΕΚΑ

B.

ΤΟΝΔΕCΕΜΥ
 ΓΔΟΝΙΗΔΙΟΝΥ
 CΙΟΝΑΝ 
 ΠΟ 
 5 ΚΑΙΤΗCΕΙΡΗΝΗC
 ΕΤΕΜΜΑ

A.

Αὐρ(ῆλιον) Διονύσι-
 ον τὸν ἄξιο-

¹ I have a note to the effect that in *A*, line 5, ΤΕΓΕ might be read. In *A*, line 9, ΤΗC for ΤΗC is certain. In *B*, line 6, the reading is certain. Inscription *A* was published in uncials in my *Preliminary Report*, etc., p. 9.

λογώτατον ἐ-
κατόνταρχον
5 [λ]εγεωνάριον
ἡ λαμπρὰ τῶν Ἀν-
τιοχέων μητρο-
πολις ἐπ(ι)εικίας
τε κ[α]τὰ τῆ(ς) εἰρή-
10 νης ἔνεκα.

B.

Τόνδε
. Διονύ-
σιον Ἀν[τιοχέων?]
πό[λις] ἐπιεικίας τε]
καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης
[ἔνεκα].

No. 94.

*Yalowadj. In the wall of a house opposite a Djami. Once an inscription of eighteen lines, but all except the first two and the last line have been dug out.*¹ C.I.L. III. 301; *Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1825. Copy.*

ANTIOCH
AECÆSARE
[Fifteen lines missing.]
SACERAVG

¹ The excavated part is fully two inches deep; some one evidently intended to make a trough of the stone.

No. 95.

Yalowadj. *In the Djami of Kizildje Mahallii. Copy.*¹

ΚΙΑΝΟC
 ΚΑΙΛΟΓΙCΤΗC
 ΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
 ΟΠΟΛΕΩC
 ΟCΤΑΓΙΟΝ

[Λου]κιανός

[. . . κα]ὶ λογιστῆς

[τῆς τῶν Ἀ]ντιοχείων

[μητρ]οπόλεως

.

Concerning the functions of the λογιστῆς (curator urbis), see Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, I. p. 162 sqq.; Henzen in *Annali dell' Instituto*, 1851, pp. 5, 16, 17; *Revue Archéologique*, 1863, VII. p. 373, and the commentary on p. 377; Franz, *Fünf Inschriften und fünf Städte in Kleinasien*, pp. 15-18; *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1884, p. 389, No. 8; 1885, p. 395, and the commentary on p. 396; 1886, p. 222, No. 4; 1878, p. 523; *Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Institutes in Athen*, 1878, p. 56, No. 1; *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, VI. p. 348; Μουσείον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς Σχολῆς, 1875, p. 118, No. 17; 1878, p. 29, Nos. 230, 231, p. 33, 237; 1885, p. 76, No. 484.

No. 96.

Yalowadj. *Quadrangular cippus in the corner of a house opposite the barracks. Copy.*

ΗΒΟΥΛΗ
 ΤΝ
 CΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΝ
 ΕΠΙΤΗ
 CΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΑ

Ἡ βουλῇ
 τ[ὸ]ν
 Σεκοῦνδον
 ἐπὶ τῇ
 στρατηγίᾳ.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines 2, ΗC; 3, WN; 4, WC.

No. 97.

Hissar, a village half an hour east of Yalowadj: grand tablet, whose length is 1.27 m.; width, 0.65 m. Copy.¹

ΤΥΧΗΝΕΥ
ΜΕΝΗΤΗ
ΚΟΛΩΝΕΙ
ΑΤΙΒΕΡΙΟ
ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝΠΑΠ
ΗΝΩΝΟΡΟΝΔΕ
ΩΝΒΟΥΛΗΔΗΜΟΣ

Τύχην εὐ-
μενῇ τῇ
Κολωνεί-
α Τιβεριο-
πολειτῶν Παπ-
ηνῶν Ὀρονδέ-
ων βουλῇ δῆμος.

No. 98.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house opposite the Djami nearest the barracks. Length, 1.7 m.; width, 0.52 m. C.I.L. III. 291; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique; Henzen, Inscr. Lat. Selectarum Collectio, 6912, with a note on p. 521, all from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.

¹ Published in uncials in my *Preliminary Report*, p. 13; afterwards in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1885, p. 143.

P.F.STEL.SOS
 TI.FETIALI.LEG.AVG
 PRO.PR.PROVINC.GAL
 PISID.PHRYG.LVC.ISAVR.
 PAPHLAG.PONTI.GALA
 PONTI.POLEMONIANI
 ARM.LEG.LEG.XIII.GEM
 DONAT.DON.MILITARIB
 EXPEDIT.SVEBIC.ET.SARM
 COR.MVR.COR.VALL.COR
 AVR.HAST.PVR.TRIB.VE
 XILL.TRIB.CVRAT.COLO
 NIOR.ET.MVNICIPIOR.PRAE
 FRVM.DAND.EX.S.C.PRAETOR
 AED.CVRVL.Q.CRET.ET.
 TRIB.LEG.XXIII.PRIMIGEN
 IIIVIR.A.A.A.FF.
 THIASVS.LIB

.
 P(ublii) f(ilio), Stel(latina), So[spi-]
 ti, fetiali, leg(ato) Aug(usti)
 pro pr(aetore) provinc(iarum) Gal(atiae),
 Pisid(iae), Phryg(iae), Lyc(aoniae), Isaur(iae),
 Paphlag(oniae), Ponti Gala[t](ici),
 Ponti Polemoniani,
 Arm(eniae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Ge[m](inae)
 donat(o) don(is) militarib(us)
 expedit(ione) Suebic(a) et Sarm(atica)
 cor(ona) mur(ali), cor(ona) vall(ari), cor(ona)
 aur(ea), hast(is) pur(is) trib(us), ve-
 xill(is) trib(us), curat(ori) colo-
 nior(um) et munitipior(um), prae(fecto)
 frum(enti) dand(i) ex S(enatus) c(onsulto), praetor(i),

aed(ili) curul(i), q(uaestori) Cret(ae) et C[yr](enarum),
 trib(un)o leg(ionis) XXIII Primigen(iae),
 triumvir(o) a(eri) a(rgento) a(uro) f(lando) f(eriundo)
 Thiasus lib(ertus).

My copy and impression justify the restorations of Henzen, but not Borghesi's conjecture of SOLLERTI in lines 1 and 2. While in the presence of the stone I made a note to the effect that the end of line 1 must be either SODI or SOSI, and now an inspection of the impression convinces me of the accuracy of my note. The letter immediately following SO cannot possibly be an L, and while a D might not be absolutely impossible, yet all the indications go to show that the letter must be an S. The letters of line 1 are larger than those of the following lines, and unfortunately no D occurs in it; but nevertheless it is safe to assert that the fragmentary letter in question is too narrow for a D, whereas it is of exactly the same size as the corresponding part of the two S's in line 1 and resembles them in every way.

The CAPPADOCIAE looked for by Mommsen in line 3 is certainly wanting: evidently the administrations of Cappadocia and Galatia were separate at this time.

No. 99.

Yalowadj. In western cemetery. Ephemeris Epigraphica,
 1884, p. 576, No. 1344. *Copy and impression.*¹

P · A N I C I O
 P · F · S E R · M A X I
 · M O · P R A E F E C T O
 C N D O M I T I · A H E N · B A R
 5 B I · P · P · L E G X T F V L M · P R A E F

¹ Ligatures occur: line 4, HE; line 5, AE; line 13, VM. For a discussion of the inscription in its historical bearings, see the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* as cited.

CASTRORLEGTAVGIN
 BRITANNIAPRAEFEXER
 CITVQVIES TinaegvptO
 DONATO·AB·IMP·DONIS.
 10 MILITARIBVS·OB·EXPEDI
 TIONEM·HONORATO.
 CORONA·MYRALI·ET·
 HASTA·PVRA·OB·BELLVM
 BRITANNIC [uncut] CIVITAS
 15 ALEXANDR·QVAEEST
 INAEGVPTO H·C·

P(ublio) Anicio,

P(ublii) f(ilio), Ser(gia), Maxi-
mo, praefecto

Cn. Domiti Ahenobar-

- 5 bi, p(rimo)p(ilo) leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae), praef(ecto)
 castror(um) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) in
 Britannia, praef(ecto) exer-
 citu(i) qui est in Aegypto,
 donato ab imp(eratore) donis
 10 militaribus, ob expedi-
 tionem honorato
 corona murali et
 hasta pura ob bellum
 Britannic(um), civitas
 15 Alexandr(ia) quae est
 in Aegypto h(onoris) c(ausa).

Line 2 fin. *EE* omits l.

Line 4. *EE* reads NB.

Line 7 fin. *EE* omits ER.

Line 10 fin. *EE* reads DITI.

Line 12. *EE* reads CORON, omitting A.

No. 100.

Valoradi. In the western cemetery. Length, 1.56 m.; width, 0.56 m. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 579, No. 1345. Copy and impression.¹

LEG·AVG·PROPR·PROVINC·GALAT·PHRYG
 PISID·LYCAON·PAPHLAG·ITEM·ADCENSVS·PA
 PHLAG·LEG·LEG·T·M·P·FINGERMINFER·PRAETO
 RI·CANDIDATO·IMPTRAIANI·AVG·GERM·DA
 CICI·PARTH·TRIBPLEB·CANDID·FIVSDIA
 VIR·SAC·FAC·ADACTA·SENATVS·Q
 EQ·R·TRIB·LEG·XXII·PPF·X·VIR·STL

ET [uncut]

leg(ato) Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore) provinc(iarum) Galat(iae), Phyg(iae),
 Pisid(iae), Lycaon(iae), Paphlag(oniae), item ad census Pa-
 phlag(oniae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) I M(inerviae) P(iae) F(idelis) in Germ(ania) Infer(iore), praeto-
 ri candidato imp(eratoris) Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici) Da-
 cici Parth(ici), trib(uno) pleb(is) candid(ato) [e]iusd[em] XV
 vir(o) sac(ris) fac(iundis), ad acta Senatus, qu[aest](ori), [VI vir(o)]
 eq(uitum) R(omanorum), trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXII P(rimigeniae) P(iae) F(idelis), xvir(o) stit[t](ibus) [iudi-
 et
 [candis]

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, PHR, YG. Only such dots are given as are certain on the stone.

No. 101.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami inside the town nearest the barracks. C.I.L. III. 295; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1818; Henzen, Inscr. Lat. Sel. Collectio, 6157, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.¹

C · A L B V C I O C · F
 S E R · F I R M O A E D
 T I V I R · Q V I P E C V N I
 A M D E S I I N A V I T P E I
 5 T E S T A M E N T V M A I
 C E R T A M E N G Y M N I C V I
 Q V O A N N I C A C I E N
 D V M D I E B V S F E S T I S
 L V N A E
 10 D D

C(aio) Albucio, C(aii) f(ilio),
 Ser(gia), Firmo, aed(ili),
 duumvir(o), qui pecuni-
 a[m] des[t]i[n]avit pe[r]
 5 testamentum a[d]
 certamen gymnica[m]
 quo[t]anni[s] f[aci]en-
 dum diebus festis
 lunae.

10 D(ecreto) D(ecurionum).

In line 4 the stone, my copy and impression do not bear out Hamilton's DESIGNAVIT. Following the DES are four vertical strokes, between the last two of which the stone has been battered, but still the diagonal bar of an N is reasonably certain. It is not

¹ In line 6, MNI are in ligature.

impossible that the stonecutter failed to cross his T, and that DESTINAVIT is the true reading.

The last lines of the inscription are omitted in Hamilton's copy.

No. 102.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami near the barracks.
Length, 1.38 m.; width, 0.65 m. C.I.L. III. 292; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1817; Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1885, p. 575, No. 1340. Copy and impression.¹

C · N O V I O · C · N O V I
 P R I S C I C O S · E T F L A V O N I A E
 M E N O D O R A E · F I L · S E R · R V S
 T I C O · V E N V L · A P R O N I A N O
 5 X V I R · S T L I T I B I V D I C A N D I S
 T P I R I A T I C L L E G V I F E R C A P A R

C. Novio, C. Novi

Prisci co(n)s(ulis) et Flavoniae

Menodoraē fil(io), Ser(gia), Rus-

tico Venul(eio) Aproniano

5. (decem)vir(o) stlitib(us) iudicandis

[trib](uno) [l]atic[l](avio) [l]eg(ionis) VI Fer(atae) . . .

I do not understand CAPAR in line 6; compare CAPARC in No. 103.

Line 1, fin. *EE* reads NO~~VI~~.

Line 2, fin. *EE* reads N~~VI~~.

Line 3, fin. *EE* reads R~~VI~~.

Line 4, fin. *EE* reads NC.

Line 6, *EE* reads TRIB¹ATIC¹EGVIFERCAPA.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 2, NI (= \overline{N}); 4, NI (= \overline{N}); 5, ND.

No. 103.

Yalowadj. In the corner of a house opposite a fountain.

Copy.

APROI
XVIR·STLIT·IV
TRIBL·G·LEG·VIL
CAPARC·QVAES
CAND·LEG·ASI
TRIB·CAND
DESIC
VICID

[C. Novio, C. Novi
Prisci co(n)s(ulis) et Flavoniae
Menodoraē f(ilio), Ser(gia),
Rustico Venuleio]
Apro[niano]
(decem)vir(o) stlit(ibus) iu(dicandis)
trib(uno) l(ati[c]lavio) leg(ionis) VI [Fer(atae)]
caparc? quaes[tori]
cand(idato) leg(. . . .) Asi(ae)
trib(uno) cand(idato)
desi[gnato]
[vic(us)] D

No. 104.

Hissar. In a Djami. Copy.

C·NOVIO·C·
NOVI·PRISCI
COS·ET·FLAVON

MENODORAE
 5 FIL·SER·R·STICO
 // ENVL·APRON
 ///.C.V.V.///

C(aio) Novio, C(aii)

Novi Prisci

co(n)s(ulis) et [F]lavon[iae]

Menodoraē

5 fil(io), Ser(gia), R[u]stico

[V]enuleio Apron[iano],

(decem)vir(o) stlitib(us) iudicandis,

trib(un)o laticl(avio) leg(ionis) VI ferr(atae)].

No. 105.

*Kuyudjak, about two hours southeast of Yalowadj. Block:
 length, 1.08 m.; width, 0.57 m. My copy verified by J. H.
 Haynes. Copy.*

LCORNELIO
 LFSERMARCEL
 LOAEDQGRAM
 MATI·HVIRO
 5 HORTENSIA·M·
 FGAILLA·AVVN
 CVLOSVOOPTI
 MOETAMANTIS
 SIMOOBMERI
 10 TAEIVS

L(ucio) Cornelio,

L(ucii) f(ilio), Ser(gia), Marcel-
 lo, aed(ili), q(uaestori), gram-
 mati, (duum)viro

- 5 Hortensia, M(arci)
f(ilia), Gaïlla avun-
culo suo opti-
mo et amantis-
simo ob meri-
10 ta eius.

Lines 3-4, *Grammati* is Greek ; dative of γραμματεὺς.
For *Gaïlla*, see No. 106.

No. 106.

*Yalowadj. Quadrangular Stele in the court of the house
of Isa Oghlu. Copy.*

ΠΟΥΠΙΛΛΙΑ
ΣΑΤΟΥΡΝΙΝΑ
ΚΑΙ ΠΟΥΠΙΛΛΙ
ΟCCAPINOC
5 ΕΞΑΔΕΛΦΗ
ΓΑΙΑΛΛΗΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗ
ΙΔΙΑΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ%

Πουπιλλία
Σατουρνίνα
καὶ Πουπίλλι-
ος [Ε]άρινος
5 ἐξαδέλφη
Γαίλλη γλυκυτάτη
ἰδία μνήμης
χάριν.

Line 6 is in very small letters, and was inserted as an afterthought after the inscription had been engraved. The inscription has been inserted here because of the name *Gaïlla*, which occurs in No. 105.

No. 107.

Gemen [Yemen]. Large cubical stone lying under a tree by the brook which runs through the gardens. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes and J. R. S. S. Copy.¹

CARISTANVSHAMYRVS
 CCARISTANIVSAGAPETVS
 CCARISTANIVSHAPIVS
 CCARISTANIVSFAVSTVS
 CCARISTANIVSVALENS
 CCARISTANIVSPOTHVS
 CCARISTANIVSFLACCVS
 CCARISTANIVSFELIX

[C](aius) Caristan(i)us Hamyrus
 C(aius) Caristianus Agapetus
 C(aius) Caristianus Hap(t)us
 C(aius) Caristianus Faustus
 C(aius) Caristianus Valens
 C(aius) Caristianus Po[t]hus
 C(aius) Caristianus Flaccus
 C(aius) Caristianus Felix.

See the note to No. 108.

No. 108.

Yalowadj. In the pavement by a canal. Copy.

ANΛΟΥΚΙΣ
 ΓΑΤΕΡΑΠΛΥΛΛΑ
 ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΓΑΙΟΥΚΑ
 ΠΙΞΤΑΝΙΟΥΦΡΟΝ

¹ In line 1 there is no l between N and V as in the other lines. The following ligatures occur: line 1, AM; line 4, AV; line 5, VA.

- 5 ΤΩΝΟΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΥ
 ΤΟΥΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ◊
 ΚΑΙΞΑΡΟΣ [erased]
 [erased] ΞΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
 ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΛΥΚ◊
 10 ΑΣΚΑΙΠΑΜΦΥΛΙΑΣ
 ΩΝΤΩΝ [erased]
 ΟΥΣΤΟΥΞΕΑΥΤΟ

αν Λουκί[ου θυ-]
 γατέρα Π[α]ύλλα[ν]
 γυναῖκα Γαίου Κ[α-]
 ριστανίου Φρόν-
 5 τωνος πρεσβευ-
 τοῦ αὐτοκράτορο[ς]
 καίσαρος [Δομ-
 ετιανού] Σεβαστοῦ,
 ἀντιστρατήγου Λυκ[ί-]
 10 ας καὶ Παμφυλίας
 [Φρό]ντων [γυναικί]
 τοὺς ἑαυτο[ύς . . .]

No. 108 is inserted here because it adds to the list of names given in No. 107 that of C. Caristianus Fronto. An inscription of this same C. Caristianus Fronto has been published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1886, p. 46, where he is πρεσβευτῆς αὐτοκράτορος as here, but from our inscription we learn that he was also ἀντιστράτηγος Λυκίας καὶ Παμφυλίας. In lines 7 and 8 of my No. 108 the name of the emperor has been erased. Now the name of Vespasian was never erased, and the remarks of Messrs. Cousin and Diehl (*Bulletin*, as cited p. 47) prove only that the period we have to deal with is that of the Flavian emperors. Vespasian is out of the question for the above reason, and consequently it is probable that the name of Domitian must be restored in No. 108. The *Bulletin*, as cited p. 47, also publishes an inscription of C. Caristianus Paulinus.

No. 109.

*Yalowadj. In wall of the Djami by the market. Ephemeris
Epigraphica, 1884, p. 579, No. 1346. Copy and impression.*

SE
ARCT
SANCTI
DOMINI. N.
5 ANTONINI
AVGDVCENA
RIOETAMVSIO
SAC. PERPET
DEIAESC VIAP
10 PA

.
se
ar
sancti[ssimi]
domini n(ostri)
5 Antonini
Aug(usti) ducena-
rio et a musio
sac(ro) perpet(uo)
dei Aescu[la]pi
10 pa
.

Line 1, *EE* omits.

Line 2, *EE* reads AR.

Line 3, *EE* reads SANCt.

Line 8, *EE* reads PE P.

Line 9, *EE* omits VIAPt.

No. 110.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a school-house. Length, 0.92 m.; length inside the panel, 0.67 m.; whole width, 0.58 m.; width inside panel, 0.31 m. C.I.L. III. 289; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1820. Copy and impression.¹

C·ARRIOC·F·
 QVIRINA
 CALPVRNIO
 FRONTINO
 5 HONORATO
 C·V·III·VIR·MONE
 TALIAAA·EE·QVAES
 TORICANDIDATO
 PRAETORICANDID
 10 AVGVRICOS·PA
 TRONOCOL·POS
 TVL·POP·INTHEATRO
 VIC·VELABRVS

See the minuscule text of No. 112.

No. 111.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami near the market. Length, 0.92 m.; width, 0.57 m. C.I.L. III. 290; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1819, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.²

¹ The reading of lines 7, 11, and 13 is certain. In line 7, A and E, and in line 12, H and E and N and T are in ligature.

² The reading of lines 4, 7, 12, 13 is certain. Ligatures are: in line 6, N and E; in line 7, A and E; in line 12, T, H, and E.

CARRIOCF
 QVIRINA
 CALPVRNIO
 FRONTINO
 5 HONORATO
 C.V.III.VIRMONE
 TALIAAAATQAES
 TORICANDIDATO
 //RAETORICANI
 10 //GVRICOSPA
 TRONOCOL.POS
 TVLPOP.INTHEATRO
 VIC.A=DILICIVS

See the minuscule text of No. 112.

No. 112.

Yalowadj. In the foundation of a wall on the side of the Acropolis facing the village of Hissar. It was re-excavated for me by a man who had seen it four years previously, while digging stones for his house. Copy.¹

CARRIOC.F
 QVIRINA
 CALPVRNIO
 FRONTINO
 5 HONORATO
 CVIII.VIRMONE
 TALIAAAATQAES
 TORICANDIDATO
 PRAETORICANDID.

¹ Ligatures are: in line 7, A and E; in line 12, H and E, T and R.

10 AVGVRICOS·PA
TRONOCOL·POS
TVL·POP·INTHEATRO
VIC·PATRICVS

C. Arrio, C(aii) f(ilio),
Quirina,
Calpurnio
Frontino

- 5 Honorato,
c(larissimo) v(iro), triumvir(o) mon-
etali a(uro) a(rgento) a(ere) [f(lando) f(eriundo)], quaes-
tori candid(ato),
praetori candid(ato),
10 auguri, co(n)s(uli), pa-
trono col(oniae), pos-
tul(ante) pop(ulo) in theatro
vic(us) Patric(i)us.

The Consul Suffectus C. Arrius is not mentioned elsewhere ;
Waddington thinks he belongs to the third century.

No. 113.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami near the market. Whole length, 1.2 m.; length inside the mouldings, 0.80 m.; whole width, 0.57 m.; width inside the mouldings, 0.37 m. C.I.L. III. 297 ; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1822 ; Henzen, 6156, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.¹

¹ Ligatures are: lines 4, AM; 5, NE; 6, ET, HE; 7, AM, NT; 8, BI; 9, VA; 10, THE; 12, AM, RH; 13, NE, HE; 15, IT; 7, END.

CNDOTTIO
 DOTTIMARYLLI
 NIFILSER·PLANCI
 ANOPATR·COL·FLAM·
 5 TIVIR T Q̄Q·MVNER·T
 ETAGONOTHE·PERP·
 CERTAM·Q̄Q·TALANT·
 ASIARCTEMPL·SPLEND
 CIVIT·EPHES·EXLIBE
 10 RALSVAELECT·AGO
 NOTHEPERPABIMP
 DIVOMARCOCER
 TAM·SACRHADRIA
 NIONEPHESI
 15 POSTVLPOPVLO
 OBMERIT·EIVS
 D^VICTVSCVS^SD

See the minuscule text of No. 115.

No. 114.

Yalowadj. Ibidem. Length, 1.2 m.; width, 0.57 m. C.I.L.
III. 296; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique,
III. 1822; Henzen, Collectio, 6156, from a copy of Hamil-
ton. Copy and impression.¹

CNDOTTIO
 DOTTIMARYLLI
 NI·SER·PLANCIA

¹ Certain readings are: line 4, ELAM; line 14, POSTVE; line 15, MERT; line 16, CERMALVS and not GERMALVS. Ligatures are: lines 3, NI; 4, TR; 5, QQ; 6, ET, THE, ER; 7, QQ, NT; 8, TE, ND; 9, IT, HE; 10, VA; 11, THE; 12, RT, AM; 13, NI; 7, PL.

NOPATR·COLELAM
 5 $\overline{\Pi}$ VIR· $\overline{\Pi}$ \overline{Q} ·MVNER· $\overline{\Pi}$
 ET·AGONOTHE·PERP·CER
 TAM· \overline{Q} ·TALANTASI
 ARCH·TEMPL·SPLEND
 CIVIT·EPHES·EXLIBE
 10 RALSVAELECTAGO
 NOTHEPERPABIMP·
 DIVOMARCOCERTAM
 SACRHADRIANION
 EPHESIPOSTVEPOPVL
 15 OBMERTEIVS
 VICCERMALVS

D D

See the miniscule text of No. 115.

No. 115.

Yalowadj. The stone is used as a step in the stairway leading to the second story of a house in the Mahallü, called Abudjilar. It is much worn and almost illegible, and I give it as it looks now. Copy.

CNDOTTIO
 DOTTIMARYL
 INIF·SER·PLANCI
 ANOPATIR·COLFLAM
 5 $\overline{\Pi}$ VIR $\overline{\Pi}$ \overline{Q} ·MVNER
 $\overline{\Pi}$ ETACONOTHPPRP
 CERTAMQQTALAN
 AIIIRTEMPLSPND
 CIVITEPHESEXIBEB
 10 SVAIIIIIICTACONOT

P=RIIPASIMP DIVO
 MARCOCER-T SACR
 HADRIANONERH
 SIPO VNIOPIVR
 15 ORIVVVEIVS
 ICSALVTAR
 D D

- Cn. Dottio,
 Dotti Marul[1]-
 ini fil(io), Ser(gia), Planci-
 ano patr(ono) col(oniae), f[l]am(ini),
 5 Il viro, l[1]q(uin)q(uennali), muner(ario)
 Il [e]t [ag]onoth(etae) p[e]rp(etuo)
 certam(inis) q(uin)q(uennalis) talan(tiaei),
 A[s]i[ar]chae temp[l](orum) sp[le]nd(idissimae)
 civit(atis) Ephes(inae) ex [l]ibe[r](alitate)
 10 sua, [ele]ct(o) a[g]onot(hetae)
 p[e]rp(etuo) a[b] imp(eratore) divo
 Marco cert(aminis) sacr(i)
 Hadrian[i]on E[p]he-
 si [post]u[l](ante) populo
 15 ob [merit(a)] eius
 [v]ic(us) Salutar[is].
 D(ecreto) D(ecurionum).

The incompleteness of Hamilton's copies of the two Dottius inscriptions (Nos. 113 and 114) is to be ascribed to his failure to notice the ligatures.

Concerning the ἀγῶνες ταλαντιαῖοι πενταετηρικοί, see Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1209, and *C.I.G.* 3208.

Concerning the Asiarchs at Ephesus, see Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 158 a, 885, *C.I.G.* 2965, 2987 b; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, I. p. 200-214; *Monatsberichte der königl. preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1874, p. 12; *Revue Archéologique*,

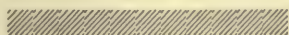
1874, XXVIII. p. 10; *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1880, p. 375; 1878, p. 595; 1883, p. 264 and p. 450; 1886, p. 151; *Academy* [London], Aug. 11, 1883; *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. I. p. 103; but *above all*, see the exhaustive study of Lightfoot, *Apostolic Fathers*, Part II. Volume II. Section II. pp. 987-998.

Concerning the Ἀδριάνεια, see *C.I.G.* 2987 b, 3208.

No. 130 above [= *C.I.L.* III. 296; Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1822] certainly has *Cermalus* as the name of the *vicus*, and consequently M. Waddington's conjecture of *Germanus* is untenable. Professor Mommsen tells me that Κέρμαλος is the writing of the Greeks and that *Cermalus* is the only true form, though not acknowledged by modern scholars. The known *vici* of Antiochia now number six, the names of which are given in the last six inscriptions, viz. *Tuscus*, *Cermalus*, *Aedilicius*, *Velabrus*, *Patricius*, *Salutaris*. It is a singular fact that the modern city of Yalowadj is composed of twelve¹ *vici*—called *Mahallülar* [Mahallü being the Arabic word for "*Quarter*"]—and these modern *vici* may be an inheritance from antiquity.

No. 116.

Gemen [Yemen], about one hour to the southeastward of Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami. Length, 1.22 m.; width, 0.62 m. Copy and impression.



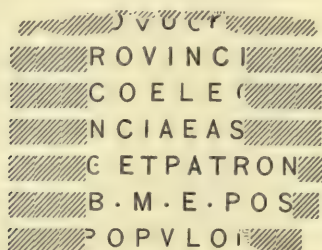
C · F · S E R
S A T V R N I N O
P R A E F · F A B R · Q ·
T I V I R · V N I V E R S O ·
P O S T V L A N T E · P O P V L O
O B · A E Q V A M · E T · I N T E
G R A M · I V R I S · D I C T I O
N E M

¹ I gave the erroneous number of *five* in my *Preliminary Report*, p. 11.

.
 C(aii) f(ilio), Ser(gia),
 Saturnino,
 praef(ecto) fabr(um), q(uaestori)
 (duum)vir(o) universo
 postulante populo
 ob aequam et inte-
 gram iuris dictio-
 nem.

No. 117.

Yalowadj. Fragment in the wall of the Djami by the market. Copy and impression.


 ROVINCI
 COELE
 NCIAEAS
 GETPATRON
 B.M.E.POS
 OPVLOI

.
 [p]rovinci[ae Syri-]
 [ae] Coele[s]
 [provi]nciae As[iae]
]et patron[o coloniae]
 [o]b m(erita) e(ius) pos[tu-]
 [lante p]opulo

No. 118.

Hissar. In the wall of a Djami. Copy.


 A V G I

PROCVLC
ALA·AVGGE
MANICA
H· C·

· · · · ·
Procul[o] · · · · ·
ala Aug(usta) Ge[r]-
manica
h(onoris) c(ausa).

No. 119.

Yalowadj. In the western cemetery. Copy.

The stone has been cut circularly as if for a round building; see the remarks after No. 84. It is 1.18 m. long; width at one end, 0.55 m.; at the other end it is 0.15 m. wide. Under the arc of the circle are the words

V I V I
V I V I S

in large letters, and nothing else.

No. 120.

Yalowadj. Column serving as one of the four supports to the roof of the Medressi near the military prayer enclosure. C.I.L. III. 303; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1824; Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 575, No. 1342. Copy.

V·V·PETILIA·M·F
TERTIA·SIBI·ET
M·PETILIO·PATRI·
ΖΩΚΑΤΤΕΤΙΛΙΑΤΕΡΤΙΑ
ΕΑΥΤΗΚΑΙΜΑΡΚΩ
ΠΕΤΙΛΙΩΠΑΤΡΙ

V(iva) v(ivis). Petilia, M(arci) f(ilia),

Tertia sibi et

M(arco) Petilio patri.

Ζῶσα Πετιλία Τερτία

ἐαυτῇ καὶ Μάρκῳ

Πετιλίῳ πατρί.

Line 1, *EE* omits the points.

Line 5, *EE* reads AYTIA .

Line 4, *EE* ΠΕΠΔΙΑ.


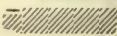
Line 6, *EE* omits ΠΕ.

It will be noticed that this bilingual inscription renders the Latin VV by Ζῶσα. Accordingly VV must stand for *viva vivis*.

For a fourth inscription of Antiochia Pisidia, commencing with VV, see *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. III. No. 358.


No. 121.

*Yalowadj. In the wall of the Medressi near the soldiers' prayer enclosure. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 580, No. 1353. Copy.*¹

V · V · R V B P I A T E P T I 
F R A T R I [gable] E 

No. 122.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery of Abudjilar. Length, 1.45 m.; width, 0.51 m. Copy and impression.

PIETATI
AVGVSTORVM
NOSTRORVM
VALDIOGENESVP
 IESPROVINPISID

¹ In line 2, TR are in ligature.

Pietati

Augustorum

nostrorum

V[a]l(erius) Diogenes v(ir) p(erfectissimus)

[praes]es provin(ciae) Pisid(iae).

No. 123.

Hissar, a village half an hour east of Yalowadj. Epistyle block ornamented with the eggstaff; lower facet, 0.10 m.; middle facet, 0.125 m.; top facet, with the eggstaff, 0.175 m. Height of letters on middle facet, 0.11 m.; on bottom facet, 0.09 m. The block now stands endwise as a doorpost, and the commencement of the inscription cannot be gotten as the stone is buried. No Alpha bars. Copy.

///ROPITIAMAIESTATEDDNN·SE///
 ///FVNDAMENTO·DIOGENES·V·P///

. . . . [p]ropitia maiestate d(ominorum) n(ostorum) Se . . .

. . . . [a] fundamento Diogenes v(ir) p(erfectissimus),

[praeses provinciae Pisidiae].

No. 124.

Hissar. Fragment in the street. Copy.

///
 D N///
 O N S T A N///
 V I C T O///
 D I O G E N///

D(omino) n(ostro) [Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) C-]

onstan[tino P(io) F(elici)·inv-]

icto [Aug(usto)

Dio]gen

No. 125.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house. Length, as far as visible, 0.92 m.; width, 0.72 m.; height of letters, 0.08 m. Copy.

CN · POMPEIC
COLLEGAE
PATRONOCO

D D

Cn. Pompei[o]

Collegae

patrono co[l(oniae)]

d(icreto) d(ecurionum).

Cn. Pompeius Collega was legatus Galatiae under Vespasian, see *C.I.L.* III. 306, and Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1814 b.

No. 126.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a Kouak. Copy.

NONIVSOPTATVS
NONIAEPAVLINA · FS

Nonius Optatus

Nonia[e] Paulina[e], f(iliae) s(uae).

No. 127.

Yalowadj. Immense block serving as a step in a stairway. C.I.L. III. 302; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1191, from a copy of Arundell. Copy.

TI · CLAVDIO
PAVLLINO
PHILOSΟ
PHO · HERO

Line 2. PAVLLINO is the reading of the publications referred to.

No. 128.

Yalowadj. In the western cemetery. Length, 1.12 m.; width, 0.50 m. Broken at the left; top, bottom, and right side whole. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 579, No. 1347. Copy.

CTATRVNO
ORNVTIFILPA
COLQVIEXLIIF

No. 129.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the soldiers' prayer enclosure. I have a note that the fifth and sixth letters in line 1 may be LL. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 580, No. 1349. Copy.

SEXILF
NO
IVSAMICO
CAVSA

No. 130.

Yalowadj. In the western cemetery. Quadrangular stone with moulding. Copy.

M·CORNELIVS·M·F·

No. 131.

Hissar. In the wall of a house. Copy.

SEX·A·PPVLE
CASSANDRI

No. 132.

Yalowadj. In the court of a Kouak. Copy.

[uncut] C I [uncut]
P A V L L I N A
S A C

No. 133.

Yalowadj. Fragment in the cemetery of Abudjilar. Copy.

P O N I
E X . T E S T
S V B

No. 134.

Yalowadj. Fragment of an epistyle in the western cemetery. Copy.

A S A C

No. 135.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Medressi near the prayer enclosure. The stone is broken on all sides, but still little seems to be gone. Copy and impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 7, MH; line 9, NN.

ΚΟΛΟΝΕΙΑ¹Υ
 ΚΑΙ Γ. ΦΛΑΙΟΥΒΑ
 ΒΙΑΝΟΥΙΠΠΟ
 ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΑΡΧΙ
 5 ΡΕΩΝΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ
 ΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΙΟΥ
 ΘΕΟΥΜΗΝΟ
 ΣΙΟΥΛΙΟΝΔΟ
 9 ΝΟΝΝΟΙ¹

. . . [τῆς] Κολονεί[ας υ
 καὶ Γ. Φλα(βίου) Ἰου(λίου) βα[ιβίου?]
 . . . [Φλα]βιανού? ἱππό[του
 . . . [τῶν] Ῥωμαίων ἀρχι-
 [ιε]ρέων διὰ βίου
 τοῦ πατρίου . . .
 θεοῦ Μηνὸ[ς . . .
 ς Ἰούλιον Δό[μ?]
 νον Νο[ννον?]

No. 136.

*Yalowadj. Horned altar in the cemetery of Abudjilar.
 Copy and impression.¹*

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, NT; line 4, MN; line 10, ON; line 13, TH; line 15, ΠΡ.

Side *A*.

ΚΕΙΤΙΟΣ
 CΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣΚΑΙ
 ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΕΥΤΥΧΙ
 ΑΝΩΤΕΚΝΩΜΝΕΙ
 5 ΑΧΑΡΙΝ

Side *B*.

ΩΣΦΥΤΟΝΑΡΤΙΘΑ
 ΛΕΣΔΡΟΣΕΡΟΙΣΠΑ
 ΡΑΝΑΜΑCΙΝΑΥΞΟΝ
 ΩCΡΟΔΟΝΑΡΤΙΦΥ
 10 ΕCΠΡΟΦΑΝΕΝΚΑΛΟΝ
 ΑΝΘΟΣΕΡΩΤΩΝ
 ΟΥΤΩCΔΗΚΑΙΠΑΙ
 ΔΑΧΥΤΗΚΑΤΑΓΑΙΑΚΑ
 ΛΥΠΤΕΙΖΩΤΙΚΟΝΟ
 15 ΓΔΟΟΝΗΛΙΚΙΗCΠΡΟ
 ΛΑΒΟΝΤΕΝΙΑΥΤΟΝ

Side *A*.

Κείπιος
 Σύντροφος καὶ
 Εὐτυχία Εὐτυχι-
 ανῶ τέκνῳ μνεί-
 as χάριν.

Side *B* is composed of four hexameters, thus :

ὥς φυτὸν ἀρτιθαλὲς δροσεροῖς παρὰ νάμασιν αὐ[ξ]ον,
 ὥς ῥόδον ἀρτιφυὲς προφανὲν καλὸν ἄνθος ἐρώτων,
 οὕτως δὴ καὶ παῖδα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτει
 Ζωτικὸν ὄγδοον ἡλικίης προλαβόντ' ἐνιαυτόν.

No. 137.

Yalowadj. Panel on a rough stone by the side of a water conduit in the street. Length, 1.08 m.; width, 0.90 m. Copy.

1
 Α·ΜΑΛΙΟΣΦΛΑΚΟΣ
 ΚΑΙΓ·ΜΑΛΙΟΣΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ
 ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ
 ΤΟΙΣΙΔΙΟΙΣΚΑΙΛ·ΜΑΛΙΩ
 5 ΜΑΞΙΜΩΝΟΜΙΚΩΤΕΚΝΩ
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΙΔΙΟΙΣ
 ΓΟΝΕΙΣΙΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Λ(ούκιος) Μάλιος Φλάκος
 καὶ Γ(άιος) Μάλιος Μάξιμος
 ἀδελφοὶ ἑαυτοῖς καὶ
 τοῖς ἰδίοις καὶ Λ(ουκίῳ) Μαλίῳ
 5 Μαξίμῳ νομικῶ τέκνῳ
 γλυκυτάτῳ καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις
 γονεῖσι μνήμης χάριν.

No. 138.

Yalowadj. Stele in the court of a Kouak. Copy.¹

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΙΛΛΑ
 ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙ
 ΑΝΔΡΙΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΤΗΝCΤΗΛΗΝ
 ΑΝΕCΤΗCΑΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝΟC
 5 ΔΕΑΝΕΠΙΒΟΥΛΕΥCΙΤΗΝCΤΗΛΗΝ
 ΕCΤΑΙΑΥΤΩΠΡΟCΤΟΜΕΓΕ
 ΘΟCΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ

¹ Ligatures occur: lines 3, THN, TH, HN; 4, TH, MNMHM; 5, THN, TH, HN.

Αὐρηλία Οὐαλέντιλλα
 Αὐρηλίῳ Μακεδόνι
 ἀνδρὶ γλυκυτάτῳ τὴν στήλην
 ἀνέστησα μνήμης χάριν· ὅς
 δὲ ἂν ἐπιβουλεύσει τὴν στήλην*
 ἔσται αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸ μέγε-
 θος τοῦ θεοῦ.

Concerning curses invoked on violators of tombs, see *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, I. p. 84.

The name Οὐαλέντιλλα occurs in an inscription of Iconium, *C.I.G.* 3996, and in an inscription of Kirili Kassaba, our No. 189.

No. 139.

*Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus: height, 1.10 m.; width, 0.51 m.; height inside the mouldings, 0.53 m. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1189, from a copy of Falkener first published by Henzen in the Annali dell' Instituto. Copy.*¹

Α·ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΝ
 ΡΗΓΕΙΝΙΑΝΟΝ
 ΤΟΝΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΟΝCΥ
 ΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΝΥΙΟΝΚΑΛ
 5 ΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥΡΗΓΙΝΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥ
 ΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΑΤΟΥΥΠΑΤΙΚΟΥ C
 ΟΥΛΠΙΟΥΣΤΑΤΙΑΝΟΥΣΜΑΡΚΕΛΟΥ
 ΔΥΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΥΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥCΔΙΑ
 9 ΒΙΟΥΤΟΥΕΠΙΦΑΝΕCΤΑΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΔΙΟΝΥC

¹ In line 3 MTI are in ligature.

Λ(ούκιον) Καλπούρνιον
 Ῥηγεινιανὸν
 τὸν λαμπρότατον συν-
 κλητικὸν υἱὸν Καλ-
 5 πουρνίου Ῥηγινιανοῦ τοῦ
 λαμπροτάτου ὑπατικοῦ,
 Οὔλπιος Τατιανὸς Μάρκελος
 δυναδρικός, ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ
 9 βίου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου θεοῦ Διονύσ[ου].

No. 140.

*Yalowadj. On a sarcophagus in the court of the Djami
 nearest the barracks. Part of the inscription (lines 1-4) is
 given in C.I.G. 3981. Copy.*

ΚΑΤΑΚΥΝΩΡΗΣΙΝ
 ΤΟΥ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΥ
 ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ
 ΗΣΟΡΟΣ ΕΤΕΘΗΕΝΗ

ΚΑΤΕΤΕΘΗΣΩΜΑ
 ΤΑ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΣ ΤΡΑ
 ΤΟΝ ΕΙΚΗΣ
 ΚΑΙ ΟΡΤΗΣΙΑΝΟΥ
 ΜΑΞΙΜΟΥΑΝ
 ΔΡΟΣΑΥΤΗΣ

Κατὰ συν[χ]ώρησιν
 τοῦ ἀξιολογωτάτου
 Αὐρηλίου Κανδίδου
 ἡ σορὸς ἐτέθη, ἐν ᾗ

κατετέθη σώμα-
τα Αύρηλίας Στρα-
τονείκης
καὶ Ὀρτησιανοῦ
Μαξίμου ἀν-
δρὸς αὐτῆς.

No. 141.

*Yalowadj. Fragment in the wall of the Djami of Abud-
jilar. Letters faint and blurred. Copy and impression.*

ΩΑΝΤΙΣΤΕΙΝ
ΧΑΙΡΕΦΑΝΗΣΜΟΙ
ΦΩΝΤΟΥΤΟΤΡΟ
ΠΑΙΟΝΟΡΑΣ
ΜΕΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΗ
ΘΑΝΑΤΟΝΜΙΤΟΙ
ΗΔΕΚΑΛΥΨΑΝ
ΕΙΝΟΝΚΑΙΠΟ
ΛΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΟΠΟΥ
ΩΚΕΧΥΜΑΙ
ΟΥΜΟΙΚΑΙΤΟΔΕ
ΞΗΜΑΕΤΕΙΔΕΚΑΤΩ
ΜΕΤΕΠΕΙΤΑ

Χαῖρε, Φάνης, μοι[ρ]ῶν τοῦτο τροπαῖον ὁρᾷς
[°Ων] με Λυκαονίη θάνατον μίτοι ἤδὲ κάλυψαν
[Ξ]εῶνον καὶ πόλιος καὶ τόπου ᾧ κέχυμαι
Οὐ μοι καὶ τότε σῆμα ἔτει δεκάτῳ μετέπειτα.

No. 142.

*Yalowadj. Stele with gable in a tanyard near the cemetery
of Abudjilar. Copy.*

ΑΡΤΕΙΜΕΙCΙΑΜΑ
ΝΤΟΥΝΤΗCΥΝ
ΒΙΩΜΝΕΙΑCΧΑ
ΡΙΝΤΟΝΘΕC
ΙΝCΥΜΗΛΔΙ
ΚΗCΕΙC

Ἀρτεμείσια Μα-
ντοῦν τῇ συ[ν]-
βίῳ μνείας χά-
ρι· τὸν θέσ-
ιν σὺ μὴ [ἀ]δι-
κήσεις.

Note the gender of the article in lines 2 and 4.

No. 143.

*Yalowadj. Stele with gable so high up in the wall of a
house that I could see it only with difficulty. Copy.*

ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΥΥΥΧΗC
CΤΗΛΗΝΑΝΘΗ ½
ΚΑΙΟΥΚΟΥΝΔΟC
ΤΥΝΕΒΩΑΛΕΞΑΝ
ΔΡΩΜΝΗΜΟCΥΝΗC
ΕΝΕΚΕΝ

Ἀθανάτου ψυχῆς
 στήλην ἀνέθη
 Κ[λ](αύδιος) Ἰούκουνδος

τί[ω] ? συμβίω ? Ἀλεξάν-
 δρω μνημοσύνης
 ἔνεκεν.

In lines 4-5 we naturally expect the name of a woman, not that of a man.

No. 144.

Yalouadj. On a sarcophagus in the yard of a house. Copy.

On the top moulding of the side in one long line is the following: —

A.

ΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΤΟΝΤΟΠΟΝΗΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΤΗΝΔΕΑΔΙΚΗΣΕΙΟΡΦΑΝΑ
 ΤΕΚΝΑΛΙΠΟΙ ΕΡΗΜΟΝΕΝΤΥΡΙΤΥ

Εἰ δέ τις τὸν τόπον ἢ λάρνακα τήνδε ἀδικήσει,
 ὀρφανὰ τέκνα λίποι, [χῆρον βίον, οἶκον] ἔρῃμιν,
 ἐν πυρὶ π[άντα δάμοιτο, κακῶν ὑπὸ χεῖρας ὅλ]οι[τ]ο.

In a panel occupying the centre of the side of the sarcophagus is this: —

B.

CΛΛΙΝΑCΑΤΟΥΡΝΙΝ
 ΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΖΩΝΤΕC
 ΚΑΙΦΡΟΝΟΥΝΤΕCΕΑΥ
 ΤΟΙCΤΗNCΟΡΟΝΚΑΤΕ
 5 CΚΕΥΑCΑΝΜΝΗ
 ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Σαλίνα Σατουρνίν[α ἡ]
 γυνή αὐτοῦ ζῶντες
 καὶ φρονούντες ἐαν-
 τοῖς τὴν σορὸν κατε-
 σκεύασαν μνή-
 μης χάριν.

Apparently the inditer of the inscription was ignorant of the fact that the words between *ὀρφανὰ τέκνα* and *χείρας ὄλωτο* form two hexameters, else he would have thrown the first part into verse (see *C.I.G.* 4000, also 3862, 3875, 3990 *k*). The name of the husband is wanting in the panel; an oversight of the stonecutter.

No. 145.

Yalowadj. Small horned stele in the court of a house. Copy.

ΟΥΙΡΙΑΔΟΜΝΑ
 ΖΩCΙΜΘΑΝΔΡΙΓΛΥ
 ΚΥΤΑΤΘΜΝΗΜΗC
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

* Οὐίρία Δόμνα
 Ζωσίμῳ ἀνδρὶ γλυ
 κυτάτῳ μνήμης
 χάριν.

The name *Οὐίρία* is new and is probably indigenous.

No. 146.

Yalowadj. Stele surmounted by a gable. In the western cemetery. Copy.

Π Ε Ι C W N T I
T W T W I Δ I W
Α Δ Ε Λ Φ W I Ε
Π Ο Λ Ε Ι Τ Η
Λ Η C

Πείσων Τί-
τω τῷ ἰδίῳ
ἀδελφῷ Ἰε-
[ρα]πολείτη
[μνή]μης [χάρις].

It is, of course, impossible to determine which city is meant as the native town of Titus; if the city in the Sandükli Ovası be the one meant, then Ἰε[ρσ]πολείτη must be restored (see *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1882, p. 340 sqq., *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1882, p. 519); if the city in Phrygia Pacatiana be meant, then Ἰε[ρα]πολείτη would be correct.

No. 147.

Yalowadj. Large stone [1.49 m. × 0.80 m.; height of letters, 0.8 m.] serving as an abutment for the wooden staircase of a house. The feet of the staircase rest on the stone as indicated below. Copy.

Π Ο Ι Ν Τ Ο Σ Μ Ο Υ Ν Η
Τ Τ Ο Σ Ε Υ Τ Υ Χ Η Σ
Κ Ο Ι Ν Τ Ο Υ Μ Ο Υ Ν Η
Τ Ι Ο Υ Π Ρ Α Ι Ω Ν Ο Σ
Π Ρ Α Γ Μ Α Τ Ε Υ Τ Η Σ

[Κ]όϊντος Μο[υν]ή-
[τι]ος Εὐτυχ[ῆς]
Κοῦντου Μουνη-
τίου Πωλίωνος
πραγματευτής.

Q. Munatius Pollio is the Latin form of the name. The family is mentioned in an inscription of Yalowadj in *Papers of American School at Athens*, Vol. III. No. 352.

No. 148.

Yalowadj. Broken panel in the court of a Konak. Copy.¹

ΛΟΟΕΡΓΟΝΕΗΙ
ΛΥΒΟΥΛΩΙ [uncut]
ΙΟΠΡΟΤΕΡΩΝΗΝΥΕ
ΕΕΜΟΠΟΛΩΝ [uncut]
ΡΕΕΘΡΟΝΑΝΑΝΤΑΕΟΙΟ
ΡΩΝ+ΕΧΧΩΡΟΥΕΑΓΑΓΕΙΝ
ΥΑΛΕΟΥΣΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ

No. 149.

Yalowadj. Slab, length, 1.8 m.; width, 0.71 m. In the court of a house. Right side defaced. Copy.

†ΟΡΑΙΣΤΟΔΕΡΓΟΝΗΜΙΙΙΟΝ
ΠΘΕΔΑΥΙΛΗ
ΝΥΜΦΘΝΟΡΗΓΕΙΤΙΙΠΟΛΕ
ΤΑΝΑΝΑΤΑ
ΕΟΦΟΕΔΙΚΛΕ
ΕΤΙΑΤΙ
ΗΓΕΡΕΝΑΥΤΟΕΙΕΙ
ΙΝΔ

¹ I have a marginal note that the last P in the last line looks somewhat like a φ.

No. 150.

*Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus in the western cemetery.
Copy.*

N E O Y I O I
C A T O Y P N E I N O C
Γ Λ Ι Ο Ρ Ε Β Ι Α Ι Φ Η
Ο Ο Ι , Ω Χ Ρ Υ C Ο Ν Α C
5 Λ Ω Γ Λ Υ Κ Υ Τ Α Τ Ω
Θ Ρ Ε Π Τ Ω Μ Ν Η Μ Η C
Χ Α Ρ Ι Ν

.
Σατουρνείνος

.
5 λω γλυκυτάτω
θρεπτῷ μνήμης
χάριν.

No. 151.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a Konak. Copy.

Δ Ι Α C Ν Ω Ι Τ Ι Ω
Ι Δ Ι Ω C Υ Ν Β Ι Ω
Λ Ν Η Λ Η C Χ Α
P I N

. [Εὐο-]
δία [Ἐ]νω[τ]τίω?
ιδίῳ συνβίῳ
μνήμης χά-
ριν.

No. 152.

*Yalowadj. In the court of a house by the fountain of
Abudjilar. Copy.*

ΙΟCΖΩΤΙΚΟC
ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜΑΤΡΩ
ΝΗΓΛΥΚΥΤΑ
ΤΗ

. [Ἰούλ-?]
ιος Ζωτικὸς
Ἰουλία Ματρῶ-
νῃ γλυκυτά-
τῃ.

No. 153.




Yalowadj. In the wall of a house. Copy.

ΔΙΟΛ
ΚΑΙ
ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΑΜΕΝΟΙ
ΤΟΥΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ
ΤΟΙΣΕΓΓΟΝΟΙΣ

.
. . . . Διδωρος τοῦ
[δεῖνος] καὶ [Ἰουλία?]
[Σεκ]οῦνδα Μενοί-
τον ἑαυτοῖς καὶ
τοῖς ἐγγόνοις.

No. 154.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house. Copy.


 Ο C T E K N W
 N H M H C X A
 Π P I N %

.
 -ος τέκνω
 μνήμης χά-
 ριν.

For additional inscriptions of Yalowadj (Antiochia Pisidiae) and the region of country around it, see the *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. pp. 218-278.

The ruins of Antiochia Pisidiae have been sufficiently described by former travellers, so that further mention by me is superfluous.

June 20. Yalowadj to Ak Shehir, 5 h. 42 m. Leaving Yalowadj the road leads over the Acropolis of Antiochia in 30 m. to Hissar. Thence we go up a narrow gorge, down which comes a stream of water. In 43 m. from Hissar the gorge divides: we follow neither arm, but ascend in abrupt zigzags the steep and rugged spur of the mountain which lies between the two gorges. A new road was just being constructed across the Sultan Dagħ between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir. It was finished in spots, and hundreds of men were still at work on it. It is of course superior to the old road, but the new road will still remain a trying and laborious one. This road between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir has hitherto been thought to be a pass. But it is a pass only in so far as deep gorges lead up to the great backbone of Sultan Dagħ on either side (see the large map in Vol. III. of *Papers of the American School at Athens*). The mountain sends off ridges without number at right angles to the mountain chain, and any two opposite gorges may be called a pass with as much propriety as the two which lie on opposite sides of the mountain between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir. The road reaches the great plain

of Philomelium one hour northwest of Ak Shehir, and consequently it does not go down the gorge, at the mouth of which the city of Ak Shehir lies.

No. 155.

Ak Shehir (Philomelium). Diminutive cippus now in the possession of Dr. Diamantides in Konia. Copy.

NAOC
OKHNOC

ΔΕΙΖΕΜΕΤΑΕΙΝ
ΕΥΧΗΝ

But few remains of Greek antiquity are to be found at Philomelium; but, on the other hand, the traveller is surprised by some Seldjuk ruins of exquisite beauty. The accurate workmanship displayed, even in the execution of details, will compare favorably with Greek buildings of a good period.

At Ak Shehir I was joined, as had been previously arranged, by my friend, Professor J. H. Haynes, then of Robert College, Constantinople, now of the Central Turkey College, Aintab, Syria. Mr. Haynes accompanied me as photographer during the rest of the journey. My travelling-outfit had been left at Smyrna, and I had not fared well thus far. The advent of Mr. Haynes and the outfit was hailed with delight; for henceforward we could have substantial food, on which depends in great measure the success of an expedition like this.

June 21. Ak Shehir to Engilli, 1 h. 24 m. From Ak Shehir my route lay along the foot of Sultan Dag in a southeasterly direction to Daghan Hissar. This region is very populous, and what is a blank mountainous space on the old maps is in reality a plain full of prosperous villages (see the large map in Vol. III. of the *Papers of the American School at Athens*).

June 23. Engilli to Daghan Hissar, 5 h. 5 m. My route lay along the foot of Sultan Dag, and is indicated by the red line on the map. I found no inscriptions in the villages between Engilli and Kara Agha, but the topographical results were abundant.

No. 156.

*Kara Agha, a village one hour northwest from Daghan Hissar.
 Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. Copy and
 impression.*

ΑΥΡΠΑΤΡΟ
 ΚΛΗΕΚΑΙΔΟΥ
 ΔΑΕΟΥΕΟΥΥ
 ΙΩΟΡΟΦΥΛΑ
 ΚΙΙΕΦΑΓΕΝΤΙ
 ΥΠΟΛΗΕΤΩΝ
 ΜΝΗΜΗΕΧΑΡΙ

Αὐρ. Πατρο-
 κλῆς καὶ Δου-
 δᾶς Οὔσου υ-
 ἱῶ ὀροφύλα-
 κι(ι) σφαγέντι
 ὑπὸ ληστῶν
 μνήμης χάρι[ν].

The name of the son, Οὔσου, must be indeclinable. For ὀροφύλακι, see No. 65.

No. 157.

*Kara Agha. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the
 Djami. Copy and impression.*

TEKNOMNHMH
 ΧΑΡΙΝΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΩ
 ΝΑΝΕΕΤΗΕ

[Ὁ δεῖνα τῷ δεῖνα]
 τέκνῳ μνήμη-
 [ς] χάρις καὶ ἑαυτῷ
 [ἐκ τῶν ἰδί]ων ἀνέστησε.

No. 158.

Kara Agha. Phrygian door in the wall of the Djami.

Copy and impression.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟCΜΝΗCΙΘΕΟCΥΕΙΟC
ΠΑΠΑΔΟC:ΥΟΥΡΜΑΑΝΕCΤΗ
ΕΝΤΗΗΔΙΑΓΥΝΕΚΙΒΑCΙΑΙCΗ
ΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Αὐρήλιος Μνησίθεος υείδς
Πάπαδος [Κ]ουρμᾶ ἀνέστη[σ]-
εν τῇ ἡδία γυνεὶ Βασί? Αἴση
[μν]ήμη[s] χάρω.

Basis is a new name, so far as I can find out.

Note ἡδία for ἰδία.

No. 159.

*Kara Agha. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the
Djami. Copy and impression.*

ΑΥΡΑ - CΚΑ
ΔΙΟΥΤΗΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤ
ΗΜΟΥCΥΜΒΙΩΑΥΡ
ΚΥΡΙΑΜΕΤΑΤΟΥΑ
ΝΕΨΙΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΑ
ΥΡΜΑΡΚΟΥΑΝΕC
ΤΗCΑΝΜΝΗΜΗ
CΧΑΡΙΝ [uncut] ΤΙC
ΑΝΤΡΟCΟΙCΕΙΧΕ
ΡΑΤΗΝΒΑΡΥΦΘΟΝ
ΟΝΚΕΙΝΟCΔΕΑ
ΩΡΟΙCΠΕΡΙΠΕC
ΟΙΤΟCΥΜΦΟΡΑΙ
C

Ἀὐρ. ᾿Α[β]άσκα[ντος?]
 Δίου τῇ γλυκυτάτ-
 η μου συμβίῳ Ἀὐρηλία
 Κυρία μετὰ τοῦ ἀ-
 νεμιοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἀ-
 υρ. Μάρκου ἀνέσ-
 τησαν μνήμη-
 ς χάριν.

τὶς ἂν προσοίσει χε[ῖ]ρα τὴν βαρύφθονον
 κείνος δὲ ἁώροις περιπέσοιτο συμφοραῖς.

The inscription is closed by two iambic trimeters. Cf. *Mittheilungen d. Deutsch. Arch. Inst. in Athen*, 1885, p. 17.

No. 160.

Kara Agha. Ornamented Stele in the wall of the Djami.
See my Preliminary Report, p. 10. Copy and impression.

ΑΥΡΗΛΕΙΟCΖΩ
 ΤΙΚΟCΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΥ
 ΑΔ[]ΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΗ
 CΤΗ[]CΥΝΒΙΩΑΥ
 ΡΗ[]ΔΑΓΛΥΚΥΤΑ
 ΤΗΛΝΗΛΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Ἀὐρήλειος Ζω-
 τικὸς Παυλείνου
 ᾿Αδ[ρια]νοπολείτη-
 ς τ[ῇ] συνβίῳ Ἀὐ-
 ρη[λία] Δᾶ γλυκυτά-
 τη μνήμης χάριν.

For the name Δᾶ, see No. 168.

Paulinus is mentioned as a citizen of Hadrianopolis: this inscription does not locate the city, but on other grounds it must be looked for somewhere in this region.

No. 161.

Kara Agha. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression.¹

ΛΥΡΜΝΗΕΙΘΕΟΣ
ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ
ΤΗΙΔΙΑΓΥΝΕΚΙ
ΔΟΥΔΑΓΛΥΚΥ
ΤΑΤΗΜΝΗΜΗΕ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

[Α]ὐρ. Μνησίθεος
Ἑρμογένους
τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυνεκὶ
Δούδα γλυκυ-
τάτῃ μνήμης
χάρις.

No. 162.

Tchetme. In the wall of the Djami. Panel with mouldings on all sides, and a circular festoon below the inscription. The top moulding has been hewn away. It probably contained the beginning of the inscription. Immediately beneath the top moulding is the following inscription. Copy.

ΓΗΧΑΝΙΔΟCCAY
ΤΗΚΑΙΤΕΙΜΟΔΑΩ
ΥΙΩΜΝΗΜΗΕ
ΧΑΡΙΝ



¹ In line 1, NHΕ are in ligature. The sigmas vary as indicated.

.
 γήσῃ Ἀνιδος? [ἐ]αν-
 τῇ καὶ Τειμο(λ)άῳ
 νίῳ μνήμης
 χάριν.

Leaving Engilli Mr. Haynes passed through the villages Gedil, Aghayüt, Regiz, Ortakieui, Kotchash, Yazir, Tchetme, meeting me at Daghan Hissar. On this excursion he copied Nos. 163-173. The time occupied by Mr. Haynes between Engilli and Daghan Hissar was 4 h. 41 m. His route lay wholly in the plain, while mine crossed a succession of low spurs that run off from Sultan Dagh (see the map as cited above), but very near the point where the mountain ceases and the plain begins. This accounts for the fact that he made the trip in less time than I did (5 h. 5 m.), although my route was the straight line.

No. 163.

*Regiz. In the foundation of an old Turkish building.
 Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.*

ΛΥΛΟΥΚΙΟC ΛΟΥΚΙ
 ΟΥΜΕΝΕΛΛΟΥΙΔΙΑΓΥ
 ΝΑΙΚΙΔΟΜΝΗΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΜΕ
 ΝΕΜΑΧΟΥΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥCΕ
 ΛΙΝΕΩΚΑΙΜΑΤΡΙΑΙΛΑ
 ΡΑΜΝΗΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

[A]ῦ[ρ]. Λούκιος Λουκί-
 ου Μενελ[ά]ου ἰδία γυ-
 ναικὶ Δόμνῃ θυγατρὶ Με-
 νεμάχου Χαριδήμου Σε-
 λιν[δ]έω[ς?] καὶ ματρὶ Αἰλά-
 ρα μνήμης χάριν.

No. 164.

Regiz. Fragment in the old Turkish building. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.¹

N H P H C T O T I
 H P O N B I O N O I K O N C T I

[ὅς ἂν κακουργήσῃ τοῦτο τὸ μνημεῖον?
 [ὀρφανὰ τέκνα λίποι, χ]ῆρον βίον, οἶκον [ἔρημον],
 [ἐν πυρὶ πάντα δάμοιτο, κακῶν ὑπὸ χεῖρας ὄλοιτο?].

No. 165.

Kotchash. Apparently a cornice piece; inserted above the lintel of the door of the Djami. The inscription is in one continuous line. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.

ANEKENCΘIONAOCIVTTPETPAΓIAΘKOCCTXKVPXΘEΩΔOPX
 KEMAFICTPXTXKAPAḂΔIACVN←POMICIΩOCCTIAPIXKE
 ETICTKE T T BACIAENWN BACIAIX

. Ἀγία Θε(εοτό)κος τοῦ κύρου Θεωδόρου
 κὲ μαγίστρου τοῦ ὀστιαρίου κὲ
 ἐπισκεπτίτου βασιλευνόντων Βασιλείου [κὲ Ἰωάννου?]

Basil and John reigned jointly from 969–976 A.D.

Concerning the name Kotchash, see *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. p. 38, footnote.

¹ In line 1 HC are in ligature.

No. 168.

*Kotchash. In the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression
by J. H. Haynes.¹*

Α Ε Κ Λ Η Π Ι Α Δ Η Ε
Τ Ρ Ι Ε
Ἰ Ἀ Ν Τ Α Λ Ε Ο Ν Τ Ι
Α Π Ι Ο Υ Τ Ω Ε Α Υ Τ Ο Υ
5 Ἰ Ω Κ Α Ι Α Υ Ρ Δ Α Ε Ρ Μ Ο Γ Ε Ν
Ε Τ Η Γ Υ Ν Α Ι Κ Ι Α Υ Τ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Τ
Σ Υ Ι Ο Ι Σ Α Υ Τ Ω Ν Ι Δ Ι Ο Ι Σ Δ Ι
Ε Λ Φ Ο Ι Σ Α Υ Ρ Π Α Τ Ι Α
Ν Τ Λ Λ Ε Ο Ν Τ Ο Σ Κ Α Ι Α Υ Ρ
10 Ἰ Π Ι Α Δ Η Π Α Ν Τ Α /
Τ Ο Σ Μ Ν Η Μ Η
[head] Α Ρ Ι Ν

Ἀσκληπιάδης

τρίς

[Π]ανταλέοντι

Ἀπίου τῷ ἑαυτοῦ

5 [υ]ῖω καὶ Αὐρ. Δᾶ Ἑρμογέν-
[ου]ς τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ τ[οῖ-]
ς υἱοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίοις δ[ύο?]
[ἄδ]ελφοῖς Αὐρ. Παπία
[Παν]ταλέοντος καὶ Αὐ[ρ].

10 Ἀσκλη]πιάδῃ Παντα[λ]-

[έον]τος μνήμη[ς]

[χ]άρις.

¹ In line 3 Mr. Haynes' copy has ἸΑΝΤΑ; in line 4 his copy has ΑΠΠΙΟΥ; in line 5 his copy has ἸΕΙΩ; in line 6 his copy begins ΕΤΗ. The changes have been made on the authority of the impression. Ligatures occur: line 6, ΗΓ· line 7, ΑΥ; line 9, ἸΝΤ, ΝΤ; line 10, ἸΠΤ, ΗΠ, ΝΤ; line 11, ΝΗ.

No. 169.

*Kotchash. In the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression
by J. H. Haynes.¹*

ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΘΕΑ
ΓΕΝΟΥCΑΝΕCΤ
CΕΝΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

[Ὁ δεῖνα]
Ἑρμογένη Θεα-
γένους ἀνέστ[η]-
σεν μνήμης χάριν.

No. 170.

*Kotchash. On an altar built into the wall of the Djami.
Copy by J. H. Haynes.²*

ΑΛΙΠΕΡΩCΑΓΑΘΟΠΟ
ΔΟCΟΥΕΓΝΩΥΙΩ
ΛΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Ἀλιπέρως Ἀγα[θ]όπο-
δος Οὐέγνω? υἱῷ
μνήμης χάριν.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, NH; line 3, NMNHMH.

² Line 3, HM are in ligature.

No. 171.

Kotchash. In the corner of the Djami. Copy by J. H. Haynes.

ΕΡΙΜΑΝΗΝΑΠ·ΤΙ
ΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΝΑΠ·Π

Λ
ΛΙΟΚΕ
" Ο

No. 172.

Kotchash. On the post of a door. Copy by J. H. Haynes.

ΡΙΕΒ
ΟΙΤΥ
ΧΝ
CΚΟ
ΘΝΙΚΕ
ΟΥ

No. 173.

Kotchash. Altar stone in the Djami. Copy by J. H. Haynes.

ΑΥΛ
ΤΙΜΟΘ
ΙΔΙΩΑΥΘΕ
ΑΓΕΝΗΜΝΗ
ΛΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Αὐ. [Μάρκος?]
Τιμοθ[έω νιῶ]
ιδίω Αὐ(ρ). Θε-
αγένη μνή-
μης χάριν.

Mr. Haynes found ruins at Regiz and especially at Kotchash. These ruins are late.

No. 174.

Daghan Hissar. On a sarcophagus used as a water-trough in a fountain near a Djami. Copy.

ΑΙΝΟ ΝΚΝΘΙΜ
ΜΑΝΕΙΔΟΚΑΔΕΙΤΟΥ

The inscription is apparently Phrygian ; see the following inscription, No. 175.

Daghan Hissar is a modern town without any ancient remains.

June 24. Daghan Hissar to Ashagha Dinek, 4 h. 18 m. We again cross Sultan Dagh to the plain of Kara Aghatch, blank on the old maps, but now filled in by my journeys of 1884 and 1885 (see the map in *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III.). As will be seen from the map the road does not begin to cross Sultan Dagh from Daghan Hissar, as given on Tchihatcheff's map. In reality it goes up the gorge, at the mouth of which Kara Agha is situated. We ascend from Tchetme and join the true road in 36 m. The road crosses a real pass ; the ascent on the eastern side is gentle but steady ; the descent on the western side is sharper and more precipitous. The pass is low.

June 25. Ashagha Dinek to Yalowadj, 5 h. 50 m. We pass Oghras to Tcharük Serai.

No. 175.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallü). In the wall of a Djami. See my Preliminary Report, p. 11. Copy and impression.

ΙΟΕΝΙΕΜΟΝΚΝΟΥΜΑ
ΝΕΚΑΚΟΝΔΑΚΕΤΑΙΝΙ
ΜΑΝΚΑΤΙΕΤΙΤΤΕΤΙ
ΚΜΕΝΟΕΙΤΟΥ

The inscription is Phrygian ; see *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. No. 571.

No. 176.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallü). In the wall of a Djami. Copy.

Π Ο Σ Τ Ο Υ Κ Ι Λ Λ Α Ν Ι
 Ψ Ι Κ Α Ι Γ Ρ Α Μ Μ Α Τ Ε Υ
 Ε Α Υ Τ Ψ Ι Ζ Ψ Ν
 Ι Μ Ν Η Μ Η Σ Ε Ν Ε Κ Ε Ν

Ο Σ Τ Ο Υ Κ Ι Λ Λ Α Ν Ι
 ωι? καὶ γραμμεὺς
 εἰς αὐτῶν ζῶν-
 τες μνήμης ἔνεκεν.

Tcharük Serai lies in a fertile little valley about an hour east of Kara Aghatch. It is a cluster of seven large and prosperous villages. The whole community goes by the name of Tcharük Serai; but each of the seven villages has its own distinctive name, with the addition of the Arabic word Mahallü, "Quarter" (e.g. Tchukurmahallü, Ulumahallü, etc.), in short, precisely the same state of affairs as prevails in the Yalowadj of to-day, where there are twelve "Quarters." Perhaps here, as at Yalowadj, these "Quarters" represent ancient vici. Tcharük Serai is certainly the site of an ancient town; possibly Pappa must be placed here, but no documentary proof exists at present.

No. 177.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallü). Stele with four figures in relief, in two rows of two figures each. Beneath them is the inscription. Copy and impression.

Θ Ι Ο Υ Θ Ι Ο Υ Σ Λ Ο Λ Λ Ι Ο Σ Λ Ο Ν
 Γ Θ Ι Ν Ο Σ Τ Ι Τ Ο Υ Υ Ι Ο Σ Β Α Β Ε
 Ι Ν Τ Η Ν Ε Α Υ Τ Ο Υ Γ Υ Ν Α Ι Κ Α
 Ν Ε Σ Τ Η Σ Ε Ν Μ Ν Η
 Μ Η Σ Χ Α Ρ Ι Ν

Θιουθίους Λόλλιος Λο[ν]-
 γ(ε)ῖνος, Τίτου υἱός, Βαβε-
 ῖν, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα
 [ἀ]νέστησεν μνή-
 μης χάριν.

The reading is perfectly certain.

Leaving Tcharük Serai we pass Zengiler, and at Man Agha we copy the following inscription.

Nos. 178-181.

Man Agha, a village about twelve miles to the southeastward of Yalowadj. Roman milliarium at the little, or lower, Djami. Copy and impression.¹

Side A, Nos. 1 and 2.

DDNN
 FLCLCONSTANTINOMAX
 IMO
 ETFLIVLCONSTANTIOETFL
 CLCONSTANTIVRIIP
 VICTORIBJEMPAVGG
 ABANTIOCHIA
 I
 PONTIF·MAX·TRIB
 POT XIII COS III
 P·P

^T
 M P U

¹ This was published in my *Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884*, but for some reason, which I cannot explain, several errors have crept into the text as presented there. Above I present a corrected text.

Side B, No. 3.

IMPCMAVRVAL
 MAXIMIANO
 FINVICTAVG
 SONTIPASP
 R
 B CAESARIB

Side B, No. 4.

IMPCAS
 MARCAPO
 ETIMPCAES
 MAVRVAL
 MAXIMIANO
 PFAVG

It seems that Side A must fall into two fragments of inscriptions: the one having been partially hacked off to give place to a new one, which, in its turn, was left in an incomplete state. It is not easy to unravel Nos. 1 and 2, owing to the fact that No. 2 does not furnish data enough to justify an attempt at restoration. Accordingly I simply transcribe in minuscules the text as it stands on the stone:

Nos. 1 and 2.

(Duobus) d(ominis) n(ostris) Fl(avio) Cl(audio) Con-
 stantino Maximo [P(io) F(elici) Inv(icto) Aug(usto)]
 et Fl(avio) Jul(io) Constantio et Fl(avio) Cl(audio)
 Constanti[no] victorib(us) semp(er)
 [A]ug(ustis)

[A]b Antiochia

Pontif(ici) Max(imo), trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) XIII,
 Co(n)s(uli) III, p(ro) P(raetore). Mi(lia) p(assuum) (quinque).

We are not without proof that the people of this region of country were ignorant both of the number and the names of their rulers; see Mommsen's remarks in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 594, No. 1403. This ignorance is shown in our inscription by the omission of the name of Flavius Julius Constans, and by the fact that the DDNN claims that there were only two emperors.

No. 3.

[Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) C. Val(erio) Diocletiano
 P(io) F(elici) Invict(o) Aug(usto) et] Imp(eratori)
 C(aesari) M. Aur(elio) Val(erio) Maximiano [P(io)]
 F(elici) Invict(o) Aug(usto) [et Fl(avio) Val(erio)
 Constantio et Gal(erio) Val(erio) Maximiano
 no]b[ilissimis] Caesarib(us).

No. 4.

The reading of No. 4 is curious, but it is certain, and is vouched for by the impression. Lines 3, 4, 5 seem to show that the inscription is a repetition of No. 2, inasmuch as the name must be M. Aur. Val. Maximianus. But while we should look for the name of Diocletianus in line 2, we find only strange letters. It may even be that No. 4 contains fragments of two inscriptions.

The stone is at least seven miles out of place.

Man Agha is situated in a deep Dere. Henceforward our road crosses a succession of low spurs that run off from Sultan Dag. Between each of these spurs there is a narrow valley, each with its village and stream of water.

No. 182.

Örkenez. Copied by J. H. Haynes.¹

ΟΛΛΗΓΑΝΜΑΚΑΡΟΤΕ
 ΛΑΚΗΔΟΝΟΧΔΙΕΡΟΙΣ
 ΛΑΚΤΟΝΚΟΛΛΗΓΟΥ
 5 ΠΡΕΤΗΡΟΑΛΟΚΑΘΑΝΑΤ
 ΤΟΝΝΕΟΝΑΜΒΡΟΚΙΟΝΜΗ
 ΗΚΥΝΕΦΥΝΕΠΑΛΑΙΟΙΣ
 ΗΤΗΡΔΕΩΔΕΙΝΔΥΣΑΡΙ
 ΟΤΟΚΕΙΑΤΕΜΑΓΝΑ
 10 ΙΕΚΙΤΗΚΑΕΙΤΕΜΕΛΟΚ
 ΙΑΡΚΑΤΕΕΤΟΗΔΥ
 ΟΝΟΦΟΝΙΗΤΡΟΝΕΙΚΟΚ
 ΓΟΝΑΙΟΝΤΑΕΙΟΚ

¹ In line 5 ΝΗ are in ligature. In line 11 end the C is written above the O.

Continuing our march towards Yalowadj we passed Kuyudjak, where we copied No. 105, and Gemen, where we copied Nos. 107 and 116. These inscriptions belong properly to Yalowadj, and for that reason they have been placed among the inscriptions of that place.

June 26. Yalowadj to Man Agha, 4 h. 15 m.

June 27. Man Agha, *via* Tchartik Serai and Kara Aghatch, to Beikieui, 3 h. 11 m. At Kara Aghatch the following inscriptions were copied.

No. 183.

Kara Aghatch. Epistyle block ornamented with an eggstaff in the door of the Khan. Length, 1.72 m. The inscription occupies the whole length of the block, and was continued on other blocks to the right and left of this one. Copy.

ΤΗΛΕΜΑΧΟΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥΣΤΟΥΤΟΥΛΟΥΡΑΣΕΩΣ
ΤΥΛΟΙΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΔΙΟΚΡΟΙΟΙΕΠΗΚΟ

... Τηλέμαχος Ἑρμογένους (τοῦ) Τουλουράσεως

... στυλοῖς ἐκ τῶν ιδίαν Διοσκόροισ θεοῖς ἐπηκόους

The names Τηλέμαχος, Ἑρμογένης, and Τουλουράσις seem to have been common in this region, *e.g.* see *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. Nos. 323, 328, 329. In the last (No. 329) a sister of Τηλέμαχος seems to be mentioned: Βαβίς Ἑρμογένους Τουλουράσεως. This last is a queer name, and yet we have analogical formations from this very region. Thus in the *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. No. 329, we find Τουλάνδος, and in No. 330 Τουραμμάς; while in No. 323 we read Τουλουράσις, which is probably a mistake on the part of the stonecutter for Τουλουράσις.

No. 184.

Kara Aghatch. Large stone partly buried in the foundation of a Minare. Owing to the opposition of the natives I could not unearth it. Copy.

ΜΕΝΕΛΑΟΣ ΜΕΝΕ
 ΟΣ ΑΥΡ ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΩ
 Ι ΝΕΛΑΟΥΥΙΟΣ ΕΠΕ
 ΓΡΥΑΟΥΚΗΜΗΝΕΙΕ
 ΝΟΜΗΝΟΥΚΕΙΜΙΟΥ
 ΜΕΛΕΓΜΟΙΥΓΙΑΙΝΕ
 ΠΑΡΟΔΕΙΤΑ
 ΜΗΤΕΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ ΠΕΡΙΛΕΦΘΗΣ
 ΤΑΤΟΥΣΘΕΟΥΣΚΕΧΧΛΟΜΕΝΟ
 Τ ΝΟ ΤΟΙΚΟΥ

Μενέλαος Μενε[λάου . . .]
 ος Αὐρ. Μενεσθέω[ς . . .]
 [Με]νέλαου υἱός, ἐπέ- . . .
 γρ[α]ψα?

 ὑγίαινε
 παροδείτα
 μήτε οἴκησις
 τας τοὺς θεοὺς [κ]εχ[ο]λομένο[υς] . . .

No. 185.

Kara Aghatch. Large stone nearly buried in the foundation of the Djami. The insolence of the mob so disturbed and vexed me that I did not have the bottom of the stone unearthed. I think the inscription will be found to be complete. See Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts in Athen, 1883, p. 75. Copy.

ΤΟΗΡΩΕΙΟΝΑΥΡ
ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΩΣΜΕΝΕΛΑ
ΟΤΟΥΛΑΥΚΙΟΥΑΤΑΔΕ
ΩΣΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΟΥΤΗΤΕΠΑΠΟ

ΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚΟCAY
ΤΟΥΚΑΤΕΚΕΥΑCΑΙ

Τὸ ἡρώειον Αὐρ.

Μενεσθέως Μενελά-

ό(υ) τοῦ Δ[ο]υκίου Ἀλταδέ-

ως βουλευτοῦ τῆς τε Πάπ[πη]-?

§

.

τῆς γυναικὸς αὐ-

τοῦ κατεσκευασά[ν]

[τε τὸ ἡρώειον ἑαυτοῖς

καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις].

Var. Lect.

Line 2, ΜΕΝΕCO, *Mittheilungen*; line 3, ΟΓΟΥΛΟΥ in initio, ΔC in fine, *Mittheilungen*; line 4, ΤCΤΙΑΠO in fine, *Mittheilungen*; line 5, C omitted by *Mittheilungen*; line 7, I added in fine by *Mittheilungen*; after line 7 the *Mittheilungen* give two lines not copied by me on account of the rudeness of the mob, viz.:—

ΤΕΤΟΗΡΨΕΙΟΝΕΑΥΤΟ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙCΙΔΙΟΙC

.

No. 186.

Aïpler, properly Eyuplar, see Papers of the American School, Vol. III., footnote to No. 394. This is a second Eyuplar. Fragment in a wall. See my Preliminary Report, p. II. Copy.

ΙΟCΚΕCΕΜΟΝΤΟΚΑΚΟΝΟΛ

June 28. Derekieui to Munafer, 5 h. 11 m. Shortly after passing Tchaltü we enter the pass between Kizil Dagħ and the outliers of Sultan Dagħ, reaching the watershed in 1 h. 14 m. Leaving Felle (see *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. pp. 192-193) to our right, we reach the ruins called Monastir in 2 h. 30 m. from Beikieui. Monastir is situated at the northern limit of the plain of Kirili Kassaba; the ruins are unimportant. Here Mr. Ramsay locates Misthia (see *American Journal of Archaeology*, I. p. 146). Near the site there is a mound, which may have served as an Acropolis. It has every appearance of an artificial mound. Leaving Monastir we traverse the plain, reaching Kirili Cassaba in 56 m.

No. 187.

Kirili Cassaba. On a sarcophagus in a street. Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts in Athen, 1883, p. 77. Copy.

ΛΙΟC ΜΑΡΚΟC CΤΑΤΙΩΝΑΡΙΟC
 ΑΕΛΑΙΑΜΑΤΡΩΝΗΤΗΚΑΙΕΛΠΙΔΙ
 CΥΝΒΙΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗΜΝΗΜΗC
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

[Ἰού]λιος Μάρκος στατιωνάριος
 [Λο]λ[λ]ία Ματρώνη τῇ καὶ Ἐλπίδι
 συνβίῳ γλυκντάτῃ μνήμῃς
 χάριν.

Concerning the *Stationarii*, see the note in the *Mittheilungen*, as cited above.

Var. Lect.

Line 1, *Mittheilungen* has ΛΙΟC, and indicates no break in init.; *Mittheilungen* reads PKC, and indicates a lacuna after these letters. Line 2, *Mittheilungen* reads ΑΟΛΛΙΑ in init. and ΓΙΔΙ in fine.

No. 188.

Kirili Cassaba. In a panel on a sarcophagus. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 502. Copy.

ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟC CΕ
 ΒΑΣΤΟΥΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΥ
 ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟC
 ΚΑΛΛΙΓΕΝΕΙΘΡΕ
 ΠΤΩΤΕΙΜΙΩΤΑΤΩ
 ΜΝΗΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

Θεόφι[λ]ος Σε-
 βαστοῦ ἀπελεύθερο[s],
 ἐπίτροπος
 Καλλιγένει θρε-
 πτῷ τειμνωτάτῳ
 μνήμῃς χάριν.

No. 189.

Kirili Kassaba. Stele now in the Christian cemetery. Copy.

ΟΥΝΟΥCΙΑΔΙΑΝ ουνους ιδίαν	
ΟΥΛΛΕΝΤΙΛΛΑΝ	Οὐ[α]λέντιλλαν
ΤΗΝΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑ	τὴν ἀξιολογωτά-
ΤΗΝΜΑΤΡΩΝΑΝCYN	τὴν ματρῶναν συν-
ΓΕΝΙΔΑCYNΚΛΗΤΙ	γενίδα συνκλητι-
ΚΩΝΤΗΝCΕΜΝΟΤΑΤΗΝ	κῶν τὴν σεμνοτάτην
ΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΤΕΚΝΟΝΓΥΝΑ	καὶ φιλότεκνον γυνα[ί]-
ΚΑΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥ	κα Καλπουρνίου
ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥΤΟΥΚΡΑ	Μαρκέλλου τοῦ κρα-
ΤΙCΤΟΥ	τίστου.

The name Οὐαλέντιλλα occurs in an inscription of Antiochia Pisidiae above, No. 138.

Kirili Kassaba is a small market town, as the name indicates. It is very malarious during the summer and early fall. Leaving Kirili Kassaba we traverse a rolling country, passing Tchukurkend and Yenidje, and reaching Munafer in 1 h. 45 m. Munafer is a wretched village situated on the edge of a swamp, and like all the villages near the lake it is very unhealthy. On the contrary, the numerous and prosperous villages on the high ground along the northeastern edge of the plain of Kirili Kassaba are not malarious.

June 30. Munafer, *via* Eflatun Puñar, to Yonüslar, 7 h. 15 m. We visit Eflatun Puñar in order to secure photographs of the important monument. One of these photographs has been published by Dr. William Hayes Ward in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. II. (1886) pp. 47-51 and Plate I. Professor Kiepert thinks that the name of the place is Eflatun, not Elflatun. Eflatun is the Arabo-Turkish pronunciation of Platon, a name which cannot have the Arabic article *el*.

Leaving Eflatun Puñar we pass Selki, immediately beyond which place we ascend to a table-land. As we advance, this plateau gradually becomes rolling and barren. The few inscriptions of Yonüslar are given in the *Papers of the American School*, Vol. III. Nos. 313-315.

July 1. Yontislar to Kizil Ören, 3 h. 18 m. The road leads up the Bagharzik Dere, of old infested by brigands, the terror of the caravans between Isparta-Yalowadj and Konia. The mountains on either side are low, but rough and jagged, and abounding in secure hiding-places for robbers. In 2 h. 5 m. the plain of Kizil Ören is reached. Nearly an hour west of Kizil Ören are the remains of a Seldjuk Khan and Djami.

No. 190.

Kizil Ören. On an epistyle block in the cemetery. Letters very faint and blurred. Copy.

ΗΚΕΤΟΝΔΟΥΛΟΝΤΟΥΘΟΠΕΛΛΗΤΗΝΟΤΟΝCINCIC
CITONCIONTOCIGHOΘEOΔOPONIIINHCTIPHAHOCIM
ΚΕΒΟΗΗΤΟΝΔΟΥΛΟΝCΟΥΛΕΟΝΤΕΙΝΑΚΑΚΟCΤΟΡCIN
ΜΕΤCITHCOΔHCITΟΥCIMΨΦΚΓΛΛΟΔΟΛΟCΥΘΕ

Βοήθη]η Κ(ύρι)ε τὸν δούλον τοῦ θε(ου)
..... Θεόδορον
Κ(ύρι)ε βοήθη τὸν δούλόν σου Λεοντέωα
.....

July 2. Kizil Ören to Konia, 6 h. 20 m. The road is uninhabited and monotonous, lying mostly in ravines and defiles. In 1 h. 5 m. from Kizil Ören we pass the ruins of a Seldjuk Khan. In 2 h. 30 m. from this Khan we reach another and better preserved Khan, situated in a little valley just at the point where our road unites with the horse road from Ak Shehir to Konia. This succession of Seldjuk Khans — first between Egheerdir and

Gelendos, then near Kizil Ören, and finally the two between Kizil Ören and Konia—shows that we have traversed the great commercial road between the Seldjuk Konia and the seaboard. Leaving this Khan we cross a mountain, and in 1 h. 46 m. we reach the western limit of the great plain of Konia.

No. 191.

Konia (Iconium). Slab now forming the Musalla Tashii in the southern cemetery. My copy.
(I was also furnished with a faulty copy by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) Length, 2.50 m.; height, 0.60 m.

ΑΙΛΙΑΤΑΤΑΤΟΝΤΕΡΙΒΟΛΟΝΕΝΑΡΧΘΕΝΤΑ[ΥΠ]Δ'ΑΡΡΟΥΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥCΤΟΥ
 ΑΝΔΡΟCΑΥΤΗCΤΕΛΕCΑΚΑΤΑΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥCΚΑΙΤΟΥΥΙΟΥΑΥΤΩΝΔΟΜΝΟΥ
 ΕΝΑΥΤΩΑΦΩCΙΩCΕΝΚΑΙΕΙCΤΗΝΕΑΥΤΗCΚΗΔΕΙΑΝΟΥΔΕΝΙΔΕΞΕCΤΑΙ
 ΕΠΕΙCΒΙΑCΘΑΙΗΕΠΕΙCΕΝΕΚΕΙΝΤΩΜΑΕΑΝΔΕΤΙCΕΙCΒΙΑCΗΤΑΙ
 ΥΠΟΚΕΙCΕΤΑΙΤΩΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΩΤΑΜΕΙΩ*ΜΥΡΙΟΙCΤΕΝΤΑΚΙCΧΕΙΛΑΙΟΙC

Αιλία Τάτα τὸν περὶ βολὸν ἐναρχθέντα [ὑπ]δ' Ἀρρου[τί]ου Διομήδους τοῦ
 ἀνδρὸς αὐτῆς τελέσασα, κατακειμένου τοῦ Διομήδους καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτῶν Δόμνου
 ἐν αὐτῷ, ἀφωσίωσεν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐαυτῆς κηδείαν. οὐδεὶς δὲ ἔξεσται
 ἐπεισβιάσασθαι ἢ ἐπεισενεκεῖν πτώμα. ἐὰν δέ τις εἰσβιάσῃται
 ὑποκεῖσεται τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμείῳ (δηναρίῳ) μυρίοις πεντακισχελίοις.

No. 192.

Konia. Huge stone near the outskirts of the city as one journeys towards Ak Serai. Copy.

ΕΒΟΥΡΗΝΑΝ·ΜΑΖΙ
 ΜΑΝ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΓΑ
 ΙΟΥ·ΕΒΟΥΡΗΝΟΥ·
 ΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΟΣ·ΓΥΝ
 ΚΑ·ΚΟΙΝΤΟΥ·ΕΡ
 ΙΝΟΥ·ΜΑΤΙ

[Ε]βουρήν[α]ν Μαζί-
 [μ]αν θυγατέρ[α] Γα-
 ῖου Ἐβουρήνου
 Οὐάλεντος, γυν[α]-
 [ῖ]κα Κοῖντου Ἐ[β-]
 ουρήνου Μαξίμου

No. 193.

Konia. Stele recently found in a part of the city walls which have been demolished for building purposes. Copy.

ΑΥΡ·ΕΥΤΥΧΙΟΥ
 ΖΩΤΙΚΟΥ·CYNTH·C
 ΥΝΒΙΩΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ
 ΑΝΕCΤΗCΑΜΕΝ
 ΖΩΝΤΕC·ΕΑΥΤΟΙC
 ΤΟΝΤΙΤΛΟΝΜΝΗ
 ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ†

Αὐρ. Εὐτυχίου
 Ζωτικοῦ σὺν τῇ σ-
 υνβίῳ Ἀντωνία.
 ἀνεστήσαμεν
 ζῶντες ἑαυτοῖς
 τὸν τίτλον μνή-
 μης χάριν.

No. 194.

Konia. Slab from the recently demolished walls. Copy.

ΟΥΛΔΟΥΣΚ
 ΑΙΔΟΥΔΑΠ
 ΡΟΚΛΩΤΩ
 ΑΔΕΛΦΩΜ
 ΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡ

Οὐάδους κ-
 αὶ Δούδα Π-
 ρόκλω τῷ
 ἀδελφῷ μ-
 νήμης χάρι(ν).

No. 195.

*Konia. Stele with reliefs built into the wall of the Djami
 Sultan Aladdin. My copy. (A faulty copy was also fur-
 nished me by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) 1.0 m. x 0.55 m.¹*

¹ Ligatures occur: lines 4, TH; 6, MNHM, HC.

ΚΟΙΝΤΟC ΦΟΥ
ΛΒΙΟCΑΛΕΞΑ
ΔΡΟ[]ΩΝΕ
ΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΗ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΠΑΥ
ΛΕΙΝΗΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

Κόϊντος Φού-
λβιος Ἀλέ[ξ]α[ν-]
δρο[ς ζ]ῶν ἔ-
αυτῷ καὶ τῇ
γυναικὶ Παυ-
λείνῃ μνήμης
χάριν.

No. 196.

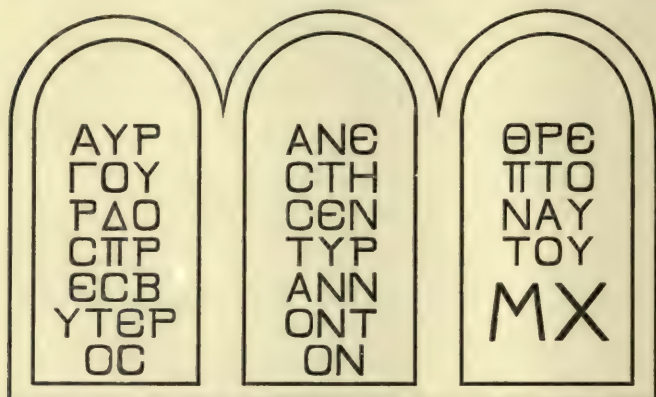
*Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the water
reservoir of Petros Pappazian. 1.50 m. x 0.55 m.*

ΟΝΗCΙΜΟCΚΑΙ
CΑΡΟCΒΑΒΙΓΥΝΑ
ΙΚΙΤΗΝCΤΗΛΗΝ
ΕCΤΗCΕΚΑΙΕΠΕ
ΓΡΑΨΕΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

Ὀνήσιμος Καί-
σαρος Βαβὶ γυναι-
κὶ τὴν στήλην
ἔστησε καὶ ἐπέ-
γραψε μνήμης
χάριν.

No. 197.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides. 0.85 m. × 0.68 m.



Αὐρ. Γοῦρδος πρεσβύτερος ἀνέστησεν Τύραννον τὸν θρεπτὸν αὐτοῦ μνήμης) χάριν).

No. 198.

Konia. Stele representing the façade of a temple; in the temple to the left is a standing figure, to the right a seated figure. Between and above them are various implements and vessels: bucket with fruit, basket, comb, flowers. Photograph. Length, 0.395 m.; width, 0.40 m. Copy.¹

ΑΤΤΩΝΙΑΝΟCΛΟΝΓΕΙΝ
ΑΤΗΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΑΥΤΟΥΜΝΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

Ἀ[ντ]ωνιανὸς Λονγείν[ου Τατί-?]
α τῇ θυγατρὶ αὐτοῦ μνήμης
χάριν.

¹ The second symbol in line 1 is probably a ligature for NT; in line 2, OY are in ligature.

No. 199.

Konia. In a street. My copy. (A faulty copy was also furnished by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) 10 m. × 0.50 m.

ΑΙΛΙΑΚΑΙΣΙΑΑΤΤΑ
 ΛΩΑΝΔΡΙΤΟΝΒΩ
 ΜΟΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΕ
 ΦΙΛΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

Αἰλία Καίσια Ἀττά-
 [λ]ω ἀνδρὶ τὸν βω-
 μὸν ἀνέστησε
 φιλανδρίας
 χάριν.

No. 200.

Konia. Copy by Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the wall of a street leading to Sille. 0.80 m. × 0.60 m.

ΟΥΕCΤΙΝΤΟCΗΜΑΤΟΥΤΟΗ
 ΤΕΩCΟΡΘΟΔΟΞΟΥΚΕΗΘΟΥCΧΗ
 ΤΙΤΟCΒΙΟΥΔΙΑΚΟΝΟCΑΠΟΥΓ
 ΘΟΛΙΚΗCΕΚΑΗΟΝCΚΟΤΑCΤΗ
 ΞΕΥΓΕΝΕΘΕΙCΥΠΟΘΕΟΥΔΙ
 ΥΤΟCΚΕΗΩCΜΝΗΜΙΟΝΕΝ
 ΚΕΥΜCΕΝΚΕΤΗΕ
 ΤΙΤΛΟΝΕΥΠΟΙΕΙ
 ΑΞΕΝΕΚΕΝ

Ν Ψ Ω

.]οὐ ἔστιν τὸ σῆμα τοῦτο η-
]τεως ὀρθοδόξου κὲ ἡθους χη-
] Τίτος βίου διάκονος ἀπὸ ὑγ-
κα]θολικῆς ἐκ[λ]η[σία]ς κ[ἐ] τὰς τη-
]ξευγενεθεις? ὑπὸ θεοῦ δι-
α]ὐτὸς κὲ ἡ ὡς μνημῖον ἐν-
 [τάφηκατεσ]κεύ[α]σεν κὲ τῇ [σ-]
 [υνβίῳ]τὶτλον ἐ(υ)ποίει
[εὐνοί]α[ς] ἔνεκεν.

No. 201.

*Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the house of
 A. Koskinides. 0.60 m. × 0.45 m.*

Μ Ο
 Λ Ε Ν Ε Δ Η Μ Ο Σ Α Ν Π
 Ν Ε Δ Η Μ Η Ψ Ι Υ Ι Σ
 Η Λ Η Ν Ε Υ Φ Ι Α Σ
 Ε Κ Ε Ν

. μ ο
 [Μ]ενέδημος Ἀν[τιόχου?]
 [Με]νεδήμ[ω] [ἀνε]ψι[ῶ] ἀν-
 [έστησεν τὴν στ]ήλην εὐ[νο]ίας
 [ἔν]εκεν.

No. 202.

*Sille, near Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. The
 stone is now in the church of the Taxiarchs in Sille, but
 is said to have been brought from Ladik. Length, 1.0 m.;
 height, 0.35 m.¹*

¹ Line 5, ΗΣ are in ligature.

ΔΑΗCΑΛΕΞΑΝ
 ΔΡΟΥΤΑΤΑΔΗΓΥΝΑ
 ΙΚΙΚΕΔΟΔΑΔ~~Δ~~ΠΕΝ
 ΘΕΡΑΖΩCΗΜΝΗ
 ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Δάης Ἀλεξάν-
 δρου Τάτα δῆ γυναι-
 κὴ καὶ Δόδα δ[ῆ] πεν-
 θερᾷ ζώσῃ μνη-
 μης χάριν.

The interchange of δ for τ is very interesting.

No. 203.

Konia. Quadrangular cippus (0.42 m. x 0.28 m.) in the house of A. Koskinides. My copy. (A copy was also furnished me by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.)

ΜΗΝΑCΚΑΙΤΕΡCΕΥ
 CΠΟCΕΙ
 ΔΩΝΙ
 ΕΥΧΗΝ

Μηνᾶς καὶ Περσεὺς
 Ποσειδῶνι εὐχήν.

No. 204.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the house of A. Koskinides. 0.60 m. x 0.27 m.

ΜΟΙΕΝΗCΕΛ
 ΟΡΩΤΟΝΤΟΠΝΟ
 ΑΙΛΙΩΚΥΙΝΤΑΝΩ
 ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΩ

5 ΚΕΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΑΙ
 ΛΙΑΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΗ
 ΑΝΕΣΤΗCΑΤΟΝΒΩ
 ΜΟΝΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
 ^xΑΡΙΝ
 10 ΛΟΥΚΙΑΝΟCΕΧΕ
 ΝΤΟΠΟΝΟΠΙCΩΤΙ
 //ΩΜΟΥΜΕΑΝ//
 //ΤΕΡCΕΠΙCΒΙΑ
 Φ//

.

. τὸν τόπ[ον]?

Αἰλίῳ Κυιν[τι]ανῶ

Μενεδήμῳ

5 κὲ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ Αἰ-

λίᾳ Στρατονείκῃ

ἀνέστησα τὸν βω-

μὸν μνήμης (χά-)

χάριν.

10 Λουκιανὸς ε(ῖ)χε-

ν? τόπον ὀπίσω . . .

. ἐὰν [δέ τις]

[ἔ]τερ[ος] ἐπεσβιά[σ]ηται δώσει τῷ κυριακῷ φίσκῳ* κτλ.].

No. 206.

Konia. Small sarcophagus in the court of a house. The two ends represent temples with gables, between whose columns stand figures in bas-relief. On one side are figures of a man and woman, around whom twines a large vine with hanging grapes. Length, 1.12 m.; width, 0.41 m.;

height, 0.67 m. Photograph and copy. On one side is inscription A, of which I have copy and impression.¹

A.

ΤΡΟΚΟΝΔΑΣ
ΚΕΟΥΑΝΓΔΙ
ΒΑC C I N T A
ΘΡΕΠΤΑ

On the other side is inscription B.

B.

ΚΕΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΝΚΕΑΠΙΑ ΝΑΔΕΚΤΟΥCΚΕΑΤΛ
ΚΙΛΙCΤΡΕΑΦΙΛΟΝ ΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΟCΛΟΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

A.

Τροκόνδας
κὲ Οὐάνγδι
Βασσιν τᾷ
θρεπτᾷ.

B.

[Ἡ δέῃνα ἀνέστησε τὸν δέῃνα]
κὲ Ἀντώνιον κὲ Ἀπια[νὸν] ἀδε[λφο]ῦς κὲ Ἀ[τ]τ[α]λον
Κιλιστρέα φίλον τοῦ ἀνδρὸς
μνήμης χαριν.

An inscription similar to B has been published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 314, but it must be a duplicate of this one, else inscription A would have been published there also.

Concerning the town *Kilistra*, see *Bulletin* as cited, and *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. p. 159.

¹ Ligatures occur: in A, line 2, ΝΓ, ΚΕ. In B, line 1, ΚΕ ter, ΝΚΕ; line 3, ΝΗ. In B, line 2 end, ΛΟΝ belongs to end of line 1.

The name Τροκόνδας occurs *C.I.G.* 904, 3366 *k*; *Bulletin*, 1879, p. 344, No. 23 (from Isparta), 1883, p. 268, No. 10 (from Cretopolis); *Μουσείον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς Σχολῆς*, 1875, p. 129, No. 44 (from Isparta). The name seems to be confined to Pisidia and Lycaonia.

No. 207.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the prison.

0.80 m. x 0.80 m.

ΑΥΡΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ^sΑΝΕC
ΤΗCΑΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ
ΜΟΥΑΝΔΡΙΑΥΡΑΝΕΝΚΛΗΤ
ΩΔΟΜΝΟΥCΥΝΤΩΝΥ
ΙΕΙΩΝΜΟΥΜΑΓΙΩΚ
ΕΓΑΕΙΩ---ΝΤΕC
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Αὐρ. Ἑρακλία ἀνέσ-
τησα τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ
μου ἀνδρὶ Αὐρ. Ἀνεκλήτ-
ῳ Δόμνον σὺν τῶν ν-
ieiōn (= νίῳν) μου Μαγίῳ κ-
ἐ Γαείῳ [ζῶ]ντες
μνήμης χάριν.

Notwithstanding her name it is clear that Heraclia did not speak Greek as her mother tongue. Σὺν with the genitive is interesting enough in itself, but barbarism can go no farther than to give σὺν the genitive, dative, and nominative all at the same time.

No. 208.

Konia. In the floor of the water reservoir of the Konak.

My copy. (A copy was also furnished by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) Length, 0.80 m.; width, 0.86 m.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ME, NN; line 2, KE; line 3, HΛ, KE, MHN; line 4, TH; line 5, MNH.

ΜΕΝΝΕΑΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ
ΦΡΟΥΓΙΟΥ ΚΕ ΔΟΜΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡ-
ΕΣΤΙΔΗΣ ΚΕ ΜΗΝΠΙΔΟΣ ΑΝΕΣ-
ΤΗΣ ΑΝΤΩΥΔΙΩ ΑΔΕΛΠΩ
ΑΤΤΑ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΩ ΜΗΝΗΜ
ΗΣ ΚΑΡΙΝ

Μεννέας προσβύτερος
Φρουγίου κὲ Δόμνος καὶ Ἄρ-
εστίδης κὲ Μήνπιλος ἀνέσ-
τησαν τῷ υἱδίῳ ἀδελπῷ
Ἄττα πρεσβυτέρῳ μνήμ-
ης κάριν.

Nos. 209-210.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. On the road to Karaman, and in the bridge called Tcharshü Abba. Length, 1.45 m.; height, 0.80 m.

A.

TABEICKOM
HCENTONA
ΔΕΛΦΟΝΑΥ
ΤΟΥΤΑΡΑCΙ
ΝΤΟΝΕΠΕΙΚ
ΗΗ//ΑΙΑΓΝΟ
Μ Χ

B.

TABEICEK
OCMHCEN
ΤΗΝΑΔΕΛ
ΦΗΝΑΤΙΑ
ΝΙΝΤΗΝΔΙ
ΑΚΟΝΙCCA
Ν Μ. Χ.

A.

Ταβεῖς [ἐ]κό(σ)μ-
ησεν τὸν ἀ-
δελφὸν αὐ-
τοῦ Ταράσι-
ν τὸν ἐπ(ι)εικ-
ῇ [κ]αὶ ἀγνὸ[ν]
μ(νήμης) χ(άριν).

B.

Ταβεῖς ἐκ-
όσμησεν
τὴν ἀδελ-
φὴν Ἄτια-
νὴν τὴν δι-
ακόμισα-
ν μ(νήμης) χ(άριν).

No. 211.

*Konia. Tetragonal cippus now in the house of Dr.
Diamantides, copied by J. R. S. S.*

ΜΟΥΛΠΙΟΧΡ
ΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ ΕΑΥ
ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΓΥΝ
ΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΕ
5 ΚΝΟΙΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ Β
ΜΟΝΑΛΛΩ ΔΕ ΜΗΘ
ΕΙΝΑΙ ΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΝ Ε
ΠΙΣΒΙΑΣΤΑΙ ΗΑ
10 ΙΚΗΣΕΙ ΕΧΟΙ ΤΟ
ΗΝΑΚΑΤΑΧΘΟΝΙ
ΟΝ ΚΕΧΟΛΩΜΕ
ΝΟΝ

Μ. Οὔλπιος Ἡρ[ά]-
κλειτος εἰς[τῷ]
καὶ Κλανδία γυν-
[α]κὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ τέ-
5 κνοὺς αὐτῶν τὴν
[λ]άρνακα καὶ τὸν β[ω]-
μὸν· ἄλλω δὲ μὴ θ-
εῖναι· ὅς δ' εἰς εἶ-
[π]ισβιάσῃται ἢ α-
10 [δ]ικήσει ἔχοι τὸ-
ν Μ[ῆ]να Καταχθόνι-
[ο]ν κεχολωμέ-
νον.

No. 212.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας
ἑστρωμένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσιν Ἀρμενικῆς τινος οἰκίας· ὑψ.
0.45, πλ. 0.60, ὕψος γραμμάτων 0.04.¹

ΠΥΛΑΔΗΣ
ΚΑΙΑΙΛΙΑΖΟΗ
ΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥ
ΖΩΝΤΕΣΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΗΝ
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΚΑ
ΤΝΙΓΤ

Πυλάδης
καὶ Αἰλία Ζοή
ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
ζῶντες [ἐ]αυτοῖς
ἐποίησαν τὴν
λάρνακα κα[ὶ]
[τὸν τί]τ[λον].

No. 213.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ τεμαχίου
πέτρας εὐρισκομένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσι ὀθωμανικῆς τινος
οἰκίας.²

ΟΣΚΑΙΑΘ
ΩΝΚΕΒΑΚΙ
ΕΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΑΝΕΣ
ΤΗCΑΝCΤΗΛΗΝ
ΒΕΝΗΘΩΤΕΚ·ΛΑ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, ΗΓ, NH; line 4, TE; line 5, ΗC, NTHN.

² Ligatures occur: line 2, ΚΕ; line 5, NH.

.
 ος καὶ Ἀθ[ηνί-]
 ων κὲ Βασι[ς ἡ γ-]
 ἐνὴ αὐτοῦ ἀνέσ-
 τησαν στήλην
 Βενηθω? τέκ[νω?] . . .

No. 214.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
 εὑρισκόμενου ἐντὸς τοῦ νεκροταφείου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας Μετα-
 μορφώσεως· ὕψ. 0.95, πλ. 0.40, παχ. 0.18.¹*

ΜΙΡΟΣ ΜΟΝΑ
 ΖΩΝ ΚΕ ΝΕΣ.
 ΩΡΑΝ ΕΣΤΗΣ
 ΑΜΕΝ ΤΩ ΓΛΥ
 ΚΥΤΑΤΩ ΗΜΩΝ
 ΠΑΤΡΙΕΥΣΕΒΙΩ
 ΚΕΤΗΜΗΤΡΙΗΜ
 ΩΝ ΤΩ ΜΗΜΝ
 ΗΜΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ

Μίρος Μονᾶ
 ζὼν κὲ Νέσ[τ-]
 ωρ ἀνεστήσ-
 αμεν τῷ γλυ-
 κυτάτῳ ἡμῶν
 πατρὶ Εὐσεβίῳ
 κὲ τῇ μητρὶ ἡμ-
 ῶν Πώμῃ μν-
 ῆμης χάριν.

¹ In line 8 MN are in ligature.

No. 215.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας
εὕρισκομένης ἐν Ἰκονίῳ.*

ΑΥΡΙΛΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΣ
ΚΕΣΙΣΙΝΟΣ ΔΙΑΚΩΝ
ΚΕ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΜΕΝ ΤΟ
ΝΤΙΤΛΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟΝ
ΔΟΥΜΕΤΑΩ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΧΑ

Αὐρίλιος Μάρκος
κὲ Σίσινος Διάκων
κὲ Ἀλέξανδρος
ἀνεστήσαμεν τὸ-
ν τίτλον τοῦτον
Δουμετάω πρεσβυτέρῳ
μνήμης χά[ρῳ].

No. 216.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.¹

ΤΑΣΙΟΣ ΕΙΟΥΛΙΟ
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΟΣ ΤΩ
ΠΟΘΙΝΟΤΑΤΩ
ΜΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΩ
5 ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΩ Α
ΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΤΗΝ ΣΤΗΛΗΝ
ΤΑΥΤΗΝ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ

¹ In line 7 NMNHMH are in ligature.

[Γ]ά[ε]λος Εἰούλιος[ς]
 Πατρίκιος τῷ
 ποθινοτάτῳ
 μου ἀδελφῷ
 5 Μνησιθέῳ ἁ-
 νέστησα τὴν στήλην
 ταύτην μνήμης χάριν.

See No. 217.

No. 217.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.¹

Γ Α Ε Ι Ο C C Ι Ο Υ Λ Ι Ο C
 Π Α Τ Ρ Ι Κ Ι Ο C Τ Η Γ Λ Υ
 Κ Υ Τ Α Τ Η Μ Ο Υ Θ Ι Α
 Ο Ρ Ε C T Ι Ν Ε Ν Κ Ρ Α
 Τ Ε Υ C Α Μ Ε Ν Η Α Ν
 Ε C Τ Η C Α Μ Ν Η
 Μ Η C Χ Α Ρ Ι Ν

Γάειος [Ε]ἰούλιος
 Πατρίκιος τῇ γλυ-
 κοντάτῃ μου θίᾳ
 Ὁρεστί[δι] ἐνκρα-
 τευσαμένη ἀν-
 έστησα μνή-
 μης χάριν.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, HM; line 4, NK; line 5, AM.

No. 218.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας εὐρισκομένης ἐν τινὶ ὀθωμανικῇ οἰκίᾳ· μηκ. 0.80 μ., πλ. 0.30 μ.

ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜ
ΟCΜΕΝΕΔΗΜ
ΟΥΚΑΙΑΡΕCΚ
ΟΥCΑΓΥΝΗ
ΑΥΤΟΥΖΩΝΤΕC
ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

Μενέδημ-
ος Μενεδήμ-
ου καὶ Ἀρέσκ-
ουσα γυνή
αὐτοῦ ζῶντες
μνήμης χά-
ριν.

No. 219.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας ἐκτισμένης ἐν τῷ τοῦ Μολλὰ Χιουγκιὰρ ἀναβρυτηρίῳ ἐν τῷ Μεραμὶ· ὕψ. 0.80, πλ. 0.50.¹

ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟC
ΚΑΛΛΙCΤΟΝΓΥ
ΝΕΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΔΟ
ΜΝΙΚΕΘΟΥΓΑΤΡΙ
ΜΕΝΤΕΙΝΙ

¹ In line 4 ΚC are in ligature, an additional Ε being inserted besides.

Οὐαλέριος
 Καλλίστο(υ) γυν-
 νεκὶ αὐτοῦ Δό-
 μνι κέ(ε) θυγατρὶ
 Μεντείνι.

No. 220.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
 τετραγώνου ἐκτισμένου ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ τῆς αὐλαίας θύρας
 ὀθωμανικοῦ τινος τεμένους κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Σετηρλέρ, καὶ
 φέροντος ἔχνη ἀναγλύφου· ὕψ. 0.80, πλ. 0.35.

ΚΑΛΕΦΟΥΓΕΙΤΩΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜ·ΑΝ·ΚΜ
 ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟCΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Καλεφούγει τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ μ[ου] ἀν[δρὶ]? . . .
 Ἰουλιανὸς μνήμης χάριν.

Καλεφούγει (-η)? is the name of the wife. Ἰουλιανός should be
 Ἰουλιανῶ.

No. 221.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
 ἐστρωμένου ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ὕψ. 0.35, πλ. 0.55.

ΟΥΛΠΕΙΑΚ·ΟΝΗ
 ΚΑΙΤΥCΤΕΚΝΟΙCΜ

Οὐλπεία Κ[λε]ον(ό)η?
 καὶ τῆς τέκνοις μ[νήμης
 χάριν].

No. 222.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου
μαρμάρου ἐσπασμένου κατὰ τὴν βάσιν καὶ ἐκτισμένου ἐν
τῷ τοίχῳ τῶν φυλακῶν· ὕψ. 0.24, πλ. 0.64.¹*

ΑΥΡΗΙΗΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ
ΚΤΟΡΟΣ ΖΩΗ
ΝΩ
Ν

Αὐρή(ι)(λιος). Ἡραδάτης? Ἐ-
κτορος Ζωῇ [γυναικὶ κτλ.]

.

No. 223.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides, corrected by J. R. S. S.:

Ἐπὶ τῆς προσόψεως στήλης ἐκατέρωθεν μόνον κυλινδρικῆς
καὶ ὡς ὑποστήριγμα τοῦ Μουσάλλα Ταῶν χρησιμευούσης
ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ τεμένου Σεραφεττήν· ὕψ. 0.70, πλ. 0.40.

ΔΟΜΝΟΦΛΑ
ΒΙΟΚΑΙ
ΛΙΩΝΥΙΟCAY
ΤΟΥΕΑΥΤΟΙC
ΖΩCΙ

Δόμνος Φλ[ά-]
βιος καὶ [Πω-]
λίων υἱὸς αὐ-
τοῦ ἐαυτοῖς·
Ζῶσι.

¹ In line 1 TH are in ligature.

No. 224.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας
λοξῶς ἐσπασμένης κατὰ τὴν ἀριστερὰν πλευρὰν καὶ εὗρι-
σκομένης κατὰ τὸ Μεράμι· ὕψ. 1.0, πλ. 0.65, παχ. 0.25.

ΟΣΚΥΑΡΔΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΡΑΛΛΕΥΣ

ΔΗΜΑΔΗΣΕΚΚΑΡΔΕΙΣ

ΤΙ·ΟΣΔΕΔΟΚ

ΑΝΔΡΑΣΤΡΟΣΚΑΡΧΗΔΟΝ

ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΟΣ

. καὶ Τραλλεὺς

Δημάδης ἐκ Σάρδε[ων?]

Τί[τ]ος? δέ? Δοκ[ιμεὺς?] . . .

ἄνδρας πρὸς Καρχηδόν[α]

ἀνδριάντος

No. 225.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ λίθου παρισ-
τῶντος λέοντα, ὕψ. 1½, πλ. 1½, εὗρισκομένου ἐν τῇ
οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Ἀρμενίου Παλθόγλου Ποβὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς προσθίας
ἐπιφανείας μεταξὺ τῶν ποδῶν τοῦ λέοντος ὑπὸ τὴν γαστέρα
ἀμέσως φέροντος τὴν ἐξῆς ἐπιγραφήν.

ΟΥΑΛΗΣ

Κ

ΠΑΠΠΑΥΟΙ

ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΕΡΝΑΝ

ΛΑΛΛΙΑΝΓΗΝΜΗΤΕΡΑΑΥΤΗΣ

Οὐάλης
 κ[αὶ] Μάννις (= Μάννης)
 Παππᾶ υἱοὶ
 ἀνέστησαν Τέρναν
 Λαλλίαν [τ]ὴν μητέρα αὐτῆς.

A St. Mannis is mentioned in an inscription of Iconium; see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 315.

No. 226.

Konia. Slab from recently demolished walls. Copy.

Ι Α Π Α Ν Χ Α Ρ Ι Ο Σ
 Υ Π Ο Λ Ι Τ Η Σ Ο Υ
 Σ Ε Μ Ν Ο Τ Α Τ Η
 Ο Υ Τ Α Π Ε Λ Ι

. . . . Πανχάριο[ς]
 [Ἀδριαν]ουπολίτης Οὐ[ελία?]
 [τῇ] σεμνοτάτῃ [γυναικὶ].

No. 227.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ στηλῆς τετραγώνου εὐρισκομένης ἐν τινι περιβόλῳ ἐν τῷ Μεράμι· ὕψ. 0.80 μ., πλ. 0.30 μ.

Κ Ο Υ Τ Ι
 Δ Η Μ Ε
 Γ Ι Ο Τ Ω
 Ε Υ Χ Η Ν
 Κοντι?
 Δ(ὺ) Με-
 γίστῳ
 εὐχὴν.

No. 228.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides; verified by J. R. S. S.: 'Επὶ τεμαχίου λίθου πανταχόθεν κατεσπασμένου καὶ εὑρισκομένου ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ κ. Α. Κοσκινίδου· ὕψ. 0.20, πλ. 0.44, παχ. 0.25, ὕψος γραμμάτων 0.06, καὶ κεχρωματισμένην μὲ ἐρυθροῦν χρώμα. The color is now gone.

ΔΙΟC ΜΕ
ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡ[χιερέα]
ΘΕΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ[τῶν].

[Ὁ δεῦνα τοῦ δέινος ἱερέως]

Διὸς με[γίστου διὰ]

βίου καὶ ἀρχιερέα]

θε[ῶ]ν Σεβασ[τῶν].

No. 229.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ λευκοτάτης μαρμαρίνου στήλης κωνοειδούς τὴν κορυφὴν, τετραγώνου δὲ τὴν βάσιν, εὑρισκομένης πρὸ τῆς θύρας τῆς Ἐκκλησίας ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἀγίου Χαρίτωνος Μονῇ περὶ τὴν μίαν ὥραν πρὸ τοῦ Ἱεναίου· ὕψ. 0.50, μνηκ. 1.80, παχ. 0.25, ὕψ. γραμ. 0.09.

ΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΠΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΝΥΝΓΟΝΟC ΗΧΑΛΛΑ ΗΛΛΗΡΑC ΑΛΛΗΕΙΚΟΝΤΟΥ
ΠΑΝΕΥΓΕΝΤΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΝΗ ΝΑΘΑ ΗΨΠΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝΗ ΝΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΚΥΡΥC ΗΝΗCΤΥ
ΗΑΥΡΟC ΗΗ· ΥΙΟC ΔΕΥΤΑΤΕΙΝΟC ΙΩΨΥΚ· ΗΗ ΧΕΝΕΤΗΤΩΤ ΤΑ ΗΗ ΝΙΝΟC ΗΒΡΙΩ

Ἐνταῦθα κείται Πορφυρογενητῶν γόνος Μιχαήλ . . .
 πανευγενεστάτου
 Πορφυρογενητῶν βασιλέων
 κύρου Ἰω(άννου) κ(αὶ) υἱὸς δὲ τοῦ
 ταπείνου Ἰω(άννου) τοῦ ἐν ἔτη
 μηνὶ Νο[ε]μβρίῳ.

No. 230.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμαρίνης
 πλακὸς εὑρισκομένης ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἁγίου Χαρίτωνος Μονῇ.
 μηκ. 1.80, πλ. 0.23, παχ. 0.10, ὕψ. γραμ. 0.09.

ΕΚΘΗΗΘΗΟΔΟΥΛΟCTΟΥΘΥ.
 ΑΒΡΑΑΗ [ΑΚΙC]ΕΤΟΥCΛΟΗΕΗΥ

ἐκοιμήθη ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
 Ἀβραὰμ ἔτους . . .

No. 231.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐρρι-
 μένης ἔμπροσθεν τῆς οἰκίας τοῦ Μετζητιέ. ὕψ. 0.80 μ.,
 πλ. 0.40 μ.

† ΦΛΑΒΙΟCΚΟΝΩΝ
 ΑΠΟΔΟΜΕΤΙΚΩΝ
 // ΗΔΕΤΡΙΑ
 // ΕΥΛΑΒΕC
 ΚΟΝΩΝ
 // ΑΝΕCΤΗCΕΝ
 ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Φλάβιος Κόνων
 ἀπὸ δομε(σ)τίκων

 εὐλαβὲς
 Κόνων
 ἀνέστησεν
 μνήμης χάριν.

No. 232.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
 εὕρισκομένου κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Τζελάλ παρὰ τῇ αὐλαίᾳ θύρᾳ
 τοῦ Ῥαφὲτ Τσελεπιάν.*

ΕΝΤΩΝΩΤΟΥ
 ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΙΗΣΟΥ
 ΧΡΕΙΣΤΟΥ
 ΣΤΑΤΗΝΤΗ
 ΜΝΗΜΕΙΔΟ
 ΖΑCΟΙΚΥ
 ΡΙΕ

Ἐν τῷ ν[ε]ῷ τοῦ
 Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ
 Χριστοῦ
 τῇ
 μνήμει, δό-
 ξα σοι Κύ-
 ριε [εἰς αἰεί?]

If the conjecture in line 1 be correct, then the inscription dates from the year 855 A.D.

No. 233.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ τεμαχίου
εὕρισκομένου κατὰ τὸ Μεράμι· ὕψ. 0.50, πλ. 0.35.*

A N Δ Ρ
 Α Λ Ε Ζ Α
 C Y M
 Δ Ι Ο Γ Ε
 Μ . Α

. [τῶ]
 ἀνδρ[ι] . . .
 Ἀλεξά[νδρῳ]
 συμ[βίῳ] . . .
 Δίῳγεν

No. 234.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας
ἐκατέροθεν ἐκ τῶν πλαγίων ἐσπασμένης καὶ εὕρισκομένης ἐν
τῷ Μεράμι ἔσωθεν τῆς αὐλαίας θύρας τοῦ χα'' Σαταρεττὴν
οἰκίας καὶ χρησιμευούσης ὡς γέφυρα ἐπὶ ῥυακίου· ὕψ.
0.80 μ., πλ. 0.65 μ.*

R S I B I E T M I
 R I S V A E C V M
 A I D I S A V T E M
 V R S O L V S
 V I O C T H P H T I

. sibi et Mi
 uxo]ri suae cum
 autem
 ur solus
 Φλάο]νιος Τηρητι[ανός.

No. 235.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
εὕρισκομένου ἐν τινὶ ὀθωμανικῇ οἰκίᾳ φέροντος ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς
σταυρὸν ἐγγεγραμμένον ἐντὸς κύκλου· ὕψ. 1.12, πλ. 0.30,
παχ. 0.46.¹*

Δ Υ Ο Κ Α Σ Ι
Γ Ν Η Τ Ο Ι
Ι Ν Α Ν Α Ε
Α Σ Ι Ψ Τ
5 Α Ι Θ Ε Κ Λ Η
Μ Η Τ Η Ρ Η
Δ Ε Π Α Τ Η Ρ
Β Α Ρ Υ Π Ε
Ν Θ Ο Σ Α
10 Μ Φ Ο Τ Ε Ρ Ο
Ι Κ Α Ν Ε Σ Τ Η
Σ Α Σ Τ Η Λ
Η Ν Μ Ν Η Μ
Ε Ι Ο Ν Ο Φ Ρ Α
15 Π Ε Λ Ο Ι Τ Ο

Δύο κασί-
γνητοι . . .
.
. [κ-]
5 αὶ Θέκλη
μήτηρ ἡ-
δὲ πατὴρ
βαρυπε-
νθ[ῆ]ς ἀ-

¹ In line 2 HT are in ligature. Dr. D. regards lines 3 and 4 as doubtful.

- 10 μφοτέρω
 ις ἀνέστη-
 σα στήλ-
 ην μνημ-
 εῖον ὄφρα
 15 πέλοιτο.

No. 236.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides, corrected by J. R. S. S.:

Ἐπὶ λίθου ἐκτισμένου ἐν τῷ τοῦ Τερκιάχ περιβόλῳ· ὕψ.
 1.38, πλ. 0.46, παχ. 0.26.¹

CHMATIΩΔΕ
 ΜΙΡΟCΠΡΒCΥΝΑΛΟ
 ΗΠΑCΗΠΙΝΥΤΗCΑΘ
 ΚΑΛΛΙΕΚΑΙΕΡΓΟΙCΙ
 ΟΥΤΩCΩCΚΑΙΖΥΝ
 ΜΙΗΝΥΚΤΙΘΑΝΟΝ
 ΟΙCΤΙΤΛΟΝΕCΤΗC
 ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟCΚΑΙΜΑΡ
 ΜΟΥCΙΚΟΙCΠΕC
 ΟΥCΓΟΝΕΑCΤΕΙCΑΝΤΕ
 ΡΑCΕCΤΙΘΑΝΟΝΤΩΝ

Σῆμά τι ὦδε

.

.. πάση(ς) πινυτῆς

κάλλ[ει] καὶ ἔργοισι

οὕτως ὡς καὶ ξὺν

μὴ νυκτὶ θανόν[τ-]

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, ΗΠ, ΗΠ; line 6, ΗΝ; line 9, ΠΕ; line 10, ΝΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΤ; line 11, ΝΤ.

οῖς? τίτλον ἔστησ[αν]
 Ἀντώνιος καὶ Μάρ[κος]
 μούσικοι [τ-]
 οὓς γονέας τείσαντε[ς]
 ἔστι θανόντων.

No. 237.

*Konía. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ λίθου
 ἐστρωμένου ἔν τινι βρύσει κατὰ τὴν ὀθωμανικὴν συνοικίαν.
 ὕψ. 0.50, πλ. 0.30.¹*

ΕΑΝΔΕΤΙCΤΑC
 ΤΗΛ//ΙΚΗC
 ΘCΟ//ΤΑΚ//
 ΜΝΟΥC//ΧΟΛΩΜ
 ΙΟCΕΧΟΙΤΟ//
 ΜΕΤΑ//ΕΤΟΝΕ
 //Α//ΑΙΚ//
 ΜΟΥΘΝΗΤΟΝ
 ΜΟΥΜΗΔΙΝΑC
 //CΧΘΗΝΑ

ἐὰν δέ τις τ[ὴν σ-]
 τήλ[ην ἀδ]ικήσ[η]
 θ[ε]ο[ὺς κα]τα[χθο]-
 [νί]ους [κε]χολωμ[έ-]
 [ν]ο[ν]ς ἔχοιτο
 μετὰ [δ]ὲ τὸν ἐ-

 . . . θνητὸν
 . . . μηδ[έ]να [ἐ-]
 [ισα]χθῆναι?

¹ In line 4 MN are in ligature in the copy of Dr. D.

No. 238.

Ak Tcheslime. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐσπασμένης ἔμπροσθεν οἰκίας ὀθωμανικῆς ἐν Ἀκ-Τσεσμε· ὕψ. 0.50 μ., πλ. 0.50 μ.

ΕΙΝ
ΜΟΥΣΙΛΟ
ΝΟCΑΝΔΕΕ
CΤΙCΕΠΙCΒΙΑC
ΤΑΙΥΠΟΚΕΙCΕ
ΑΙΦΙCΚΩΔΗΝ
ΡΙΑΧΕΙΛΙΑ

.
... ἐ]ὰν δὲ ἔ-
[τερό]ς τις ἐπισβιάσ-
[η]ται ὑποκείσε-
ται φύσκῳ δην-
άρια χεῖλια.

No. 239.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐσπασμένης κατὰ τὸ μέσον καὶ κειμένης κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Μουσάλλα· ὕψ. 1.0, πλ. 0.60, παχ. 0.25.

ΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΗ
ΖΩ6ΑΑΜΝ
ΗΜΗC
ΧΑΡΙΝ

.
καὶ ἐαυτῇ
ζώσα(α) μν-
ήμης
χάριν.

No. 240.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου
πέτρας ἐκτισμένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσιν ὀθωμανικῆς τινος
οἰκίας· ὕψ. 0.32, πλ. 0.31, παχ. 0.08.

ΕΡΙΑΝ

[Οὐαλ]ερίαν

ΟΕΚΥ

. [ἀ-]

ΝΕCΤΗCΕ

νέστησε-

ΝCΤΗΛΛ

ν στήλ(λ)[ην]

ΠΕΡΤ

.. [ύ]πέρ...

No. 241.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τετραγώνου
στήλης ἀντιστρόφως κεχωσμένης ἐν τινι ὁδῷ κατὰ τὴν
ὀθωμανικὴν συνοικίαν· ὕψ. ἀνωθεν τοῦ ἐδάφους πλ. καὶ
παχ. 0.60.

ΙΕΡΕΥCΤΟΥΡΟ

.

ΑΟCΙΟΒΙΟC

ἱερεὺς τοῦ . . .

ΟΦΩΝ

. βίος

.

No. 242.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
κυκλικοῦ ὀλίγον κατὰ τὴν μίαν πλευρὰν ἐσπασμένου εὐρι-
σκομένου ἐν τινι ὀθωμανικῇ συνοικίᾳ, καὶ φέροντος ἐπὶ τῆς
κεφαλῆς ἑξαίσιον καλλιτεχνικόν τι ἐσπασμένον καὶ κεκολο-
βωμένον· ὕψ. 0.64, πλ. 0.64, παχ. 0.26.

ΘΕΟΙCΚΑΤΑ

Θεοῖς κατα-

ΧΘΟΝΙΟΙC

χθονίοις.

No. 243.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Τὸ αἶνιγμα τοῦ το αἰνίσσεται ἕως τὸν ὄνυχ (= ὄνυχ)
γράμματος αἰρουμένου τὸ ο μὲν καὶ γίνεται νύξ, ὅτε δύναι ὁ ἥλιος.

ΑΥΧΕΝΟΕΚΔΟΛΙΧΟΥΓΗΘΞΝΑΕΙΡΟΜΕΝΗΗΦΑΙΡΗΔΩΣΥΠΕΡ
ΑΥΛΟΝΕΕΙΔΟΜΑΙΗΝΔΕΜΑCΤΕΥCΗCΕΝΔΟΝΕΜΩΝΛΑΓΟΝΩΝ
ΜΗΤΡΟCΦΕΡΩΠΑΤΕΡΑΟΥΜΕΡΟCΕΙΜΙΟΚΑΙΤΕΜΝΗΜΑΙCΙΔΗ
ΡΟCΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟCΑΙΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΥΔΥΕΤΑΙΟΗΛΙΟC

The inscription seems to be suspicious, and for that reason I do not give the minuscules.

No. 244.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμαρίου ἐκτισμένου ἔσωθεν τοῦ τεύχους τῆς
τοῦ Χριστοῦ Μεταμορφώσεως Ἐκκλησίας παρὰ τὴν ἀνάλαν αὐτῆς θύραν· ὕψ. 0.90, πλ. 0.65.¹

ΠΤΗΝΟΝΠΤΕΡΩΝΔΙΧΑΙΠΤΑCΘΑΙΧΚΕΝΙ
ΩCΧΔΕΡΓΟΝΜCΑΙΤΙΟΥΓΕΝΕCΘΑΙ
ΧΠΡΟCΑΝΕΓΕΡCΙΝΘΩΜΑCΑΡC'ΑΚΕCΩΡ
ΤΟΥΠΙΚΛΗΝΟΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟCΤCΤΜΤΧΖΑC
ΟΝΕΥΦΗΜΕΙΩΠΑCΕΙCΙΩΝΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ
ΕΝΕΤΕΙ ΑΨΛΓ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, HN, TE; line 2, NE; line 3, AP, AK; line 5, HM, TW.

No. 247.

*Konia. Panel on a slab from the recently demolished walls.
It is broken down the centre, the right half being gone.*

ΤΟΝΨΥΧ
 ΤΙΓΕΝΝΕ
 ΒΟΥΡΙΚΕ
 ΤΟΔΕΦΥ
 ΟΤΕΧΡΙC
 CΟΝΟΙΚΗ

No. 248.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ μαρμαρίνου
στήλης ἀντιστρόφως κεχωσμένης παρά τινι βρύσει κατὰ
τὴν ὀθωμανικὴν συνοικίαν.*

ΤΟΥΟΝΑΤΟΝΕΡΓ
 ΒΟΟΕΧΕΙΝ
 ΔΕΕΞΟΥCΙΑ
 ΝΤΗΝΑΒΟΥ
 ΑΟΙΚΙΔΕ
 ΠΡΟCΟΑ
 ΟΝΤΛΥ
 [Τ]ΕΚΝΑ

No. 249.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ τεμαχίου
πέτρας ἐστρωμένης ἐπὶ τοῦ λιθοστρώτου τῆς ἀγορᾶς· ὕψ.
0.60, πλ. 0.40.*

ΜΕΙΡΟΙΜΟΥ
 ΝΑΓΥΜΑΙΚΙΜ
 ΛΙΚΙΝ

No. 250.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας
καθέτως κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐσπασμένης καὶ εὗρισκομένης ἐν
τινὶ ὁδῷ κατὰ τὸ Τοουκιοῦρ Τσεσμέ. Ψ. 0.80, πλ. 0.26,
παχ. 0.26.*

Θ	Ο	Ο	Α
Η	Σ	Μ	
Α	Λ	Ε	
Υ	Δ	Ι	Ο
Ν	Τ	Ω	
Ο	Υ	Ε	Ι
Τ	Ρ	Ε	Σ

No. 251.

*Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ τῆς πλευρᾶς
τετραγώνου μαρμάρου εὗρισκομένου ἐν τινὶ συνοικίᾳ ὀθωμα-
νικῇ παρὰ τῷ στρατῶνι (Κήσλα).*

Ο Ε Τ ρ Μ ρ Ο Ρ Ρ Ι Ο

No. 252.

*Adalia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides, who only remarks
that it is not far from Adalia.*

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΞΑΡΙΘΕ
ΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΥΙΘΘΕΟΥΤΡΑΙΑ
ΝΟΥΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΥΥΙΘΝΘΘΕΟΥ
ΝΕΡΟΥΞΕΓΓΟΝΘΤΙΤ·ΘΑΙΝΘ
δ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΘΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΩΞΕΒΑΣ
ΤΩΕΥΞΕΒΕΙΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΜΕΓΙ

ΣΤΩΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗΣΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ
 ΤΟΥΠΑΤΩΤΟΔΠΑΤΡΙΠΑΤΡΙ
 ΔΟΣΚΑΙΘΕΟΙΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ
 10 ΤΟΙΣΠΑΤΡΩΟΙΣΘΕΟΙΣΚΑΙΤΗ
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗΠΑΤΡΙΔΗΤΗΠΑ
 ΑΡΑΩΝΙΠΟΕΙΤΗΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΟΥ
 ΛΥΚΙΩΝΕΘΝΟΥΣΟΥΕΙΛΙΑΚΟ.
 ΟΥΕΙΛΙΟΥΤΙΤΙΟΝΟΥΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ
 15 ΚΑΙΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΕΝΤΟΤΕΠΡΟΣΚΗ
 ΝΙΟΝ.
 ΟΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΕΚΘΕΜΕΛΙΩΝ
 ΟΠΑΤΗΡΑΥΤΗΣΚΟΟΥΕΙΛΙΟΣ
 ΤΙΤΙΩΝΑΣΚΑΙΤΟΝΕΝΑΥΤΩ
 20 ΚΟΣΜΟΝΚΑΙΤΑΙΕΡΙΑΟΚΑΙ
 ΤΗΝΤΩΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΩΝΚΑΙΑΓΑ
 ΛΜΑΤΩΝΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝΚΑΙΤΗΝ
 ΤΟΥΛΑΓΕΙΟΥΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗΝ
 ΚΑΙΠΛΑΚΩΣΙΔΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ
 25 ΑΥΤΗΤΟΔΕΚΑΤΟΝΟΥΔΙΑΖΩΑΤΡΟΣΒΑΘΡΟΝ
 ΚΑΙΤΑΒΗΛΑΤΟΥΘΕΑΤΡΟΥ
 ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΘΕΝΤΑΥΠΟΤΕΤΟΥ
 ΠΑΤΡΟΣΑΥΤΗΣΚΑΙΥΠΑΥΤΗΣ
 30 ΠΡΟΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΚΑΙΠΑΡΕΔΟΘΗ
 ΚΑΤΑΤΟΥΠΟΤΗΣΠΡΟΤΙΣΤΗΣ
 ΒΟΥΛΗΣΨΗΦΙΣΜΕΝΟ.

Αυτοκράτορι Καίσαρι, θεοῦ
 Ἀδριανοῦ νιῶ, θεοῦ Τραϊα-
 νοῦ Παρθικοῦ νιωνῶ, θεοῦ
 Νέρου(α) ἐγγόνω, Τίτῳ Αἰ[λί]ῳ
 5 Ἀδριανῶ Ἀντωνείνῳ Σεβασ-
 τῶ Εὐσεβεῖ, ἀρχιερεῖ μεγί-

- στῶ, δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας
 τὸ (ῆ), ὑπάτῳ τὸ δ', πατρὶ πατρί-
 δος καὶ θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς καὶ
 10 τοῖς πατράοις θεοῖς καὶ τῇ
 γλυκυτάτῃ πατρίδ(ι) τῇ Πα[τ-]
 ἀράων πό[λ]ει τῇ μητροπόλ[ει] (τ)οῦ [doubtful]
 Λυκίων ἔθνους Οὐειλία Κο(ῖντου)
 Οὐειλίου Τιτι[ώ]νου θυγάτηρ
 [A line has been omitted by the copier.]
 15 καὶ καθιέρωσεν τό τε προσκή-
 νιον.
 ὃ κατεσκεύασεν ἐκ θεμελίων
 ὃ πατήρ αὐτῆς Κό(ῖντος) Οὐείλιος
 Τιτιώνας καὶ τὸν ἐν αὐτῷ
 20 κόσμον καὶ τὰ ἱερ(ε)ῖα καὶ
 τὴν τῶν ἀνδριάντων καὶ ἀγα-
 λμάτων ἀνάστασιν καὶ τὴν
 τοῦ λαγείου? κατασκευὴν
 καὶ πλάκωσι[ν]? ἐποίησεν
 25 αὐτὴ το δέκατον
 βᾶθρον
 καὶ τὰ βῆλα τοῦ θεάτρου
 κατασκευασθέντα ὑπὸ τε τοῦ
 πατρὸς αὐτῆς καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῆς
 30 προανετέθη καὶ παρεδόθη
 κατὰ τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς πρ[ω]τίστης
 βουλῆς ψηφισμένο[ν].

We spent two days in Konia copying inscriptions and taking photographs of the Seldjuk city. The people of this eastern country seem to have had little interest in the affairs of this world, and spent their surplus energy in preparing tombs and epitaphs for themselves; witness the above inscriptions. When Leake passed through Konia, the walls of the city were full of inscriptions, which he had no time to copy. After the destruction of Konia by the Egyptians, under Ibrahim Pasha in 1833, these walls were used as quarries for the modern city of Konia. The inscriptions seen by Leake have all perished in this way before an epigraphist was found to copy them. But many inscriptions are no doubt still in the walls that remain, with the inscribed side hidden from view. Part of the wall had been thrown down only a short time previous to our visit, and I copied several inscriptions that had been brought to light in this way. These walls, though most probably of Seldjuk origin, were built in the common Greek fashion (Thuc. I. 93); that is, two walls were built at a fixed distance apart, and the space between them was filled with earth and stone débris. At Konia the filling consisted mostly of simple clay or mud, which took faithful impressions of the stones composing the outer shell of the wall, so that one may now see therein neat reliefs of inscriptions, Phrygian doors, and architectural fragments. The ruins of the buildings erected by the early Seldjuk Sultans of Konia speak in elegant terms of former splendor.

The Governor of the Vilayet of Konia, Saïd Pasha, who studied in England and speaks English fluently, showed us kind attentions in more ways than one. He is collecting the most important antiquities of the district, as they come to light, for the Imperial Museum in Constantinople, and the collection is not without interest. Among other things may be mentioned a frieze in very high relief. Unfortunately we were unable to get photographs of the collection.

July 5. Konia to Obruk, 9 h. 47 m. The road from Konia to Ak Serai, the ancient Archelaïs, crosses the desert region. The plain, up to the pass in Boz Dagħ, is absolutely level, and the thirsty traveler is mocked on all sides by the *Fata Morgana*, promising water near at hand; but the promised water recedes continually, and finally turns out to be nothing but a deceptive mirage. We did not think it necessary to water our horses at Zeïvedjik, and consequently they had to make the whole long journey to Obruk thirsting.

No. 253.

Sindjerli Khan. Round column. Copy.

ΚΑΝΑΙC
 ΝΓΕΡΑΙΟΙΚΑ
 ΜΑΝΙΟΝΤΑCΙΚ
 ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΝΕΥ
 5 ΤΗΝΤΩΤΕΙ
 ΤΗΡΙΩΚΑΙΤΩ
 ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΑΝ

.

μάνιον Πασικ[λέα]
 τὸν ἐαυτῶν εὐ[εργέ-]
 5 τὴν
 τηρίῳ καὶ τῷ
 ἐτείμησαν

This is a ruined Khan with no water.

No. 254.

Doksan Dokus Merdimenli Kuyu, east of Sindjerli Khan.
The second step of the well. Copy.

Γ·ΑΠΠΩΝΙΟΞΚΡΙΞΠΟΞ
 ΕΙΚΟΝΙΩΥΚΑΙΑΙΛΙΑΔΑΔΑΗΓ
 ΑΙΛΙΩΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΩΤΕΙΜΩΘΕΥΥΙΩΤ
 ΤΩΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
 ΕΞΕΞΤΑΙΕΙΞΚΟΜΙΞΘΗΝΑΙΞΟΡ
 ΜΙΟΥΚΑΙΔΙΔΩΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΤΩ

Γ. Ἀππώνιος Κρίσπος [Δ]
 Εἰκονίων καὶ Αἰλία Δάδα ἡ γ[υνὴ αὐτοῦ]
 Αἰλίου Ἰουλιανῶ Τειμωθέων υἱῶ τ
 των γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν· [οὐδενὶ δέ]
 ἔξεσται εἰσκομισθῆναι σο[ρὸν]
 μίου καὶ Διδῶ γυναικὶ τω

The well bears the name : "*well with the ninety-nine steps.*" The steps leading down to the water are still in situ ; the water is brackish. At the ruined and deserted Dibidelik Khan there is a great well, both with a vertical well-shaft, and with a tunnel leading down to the water at an angle of about 30°. The water cannot be drunk by man or beast. This point is the limit of the waterless and hence desert plain of Konia.

At Obruk there is a little lake, the surface of which is about ninety feet below the surrounding country. The villagers use the water of this lake for household purposes. We were told that the water is drinkable at all seasons of the year, except for two weeks in December, when it is in a state of violent ebullition. When this season approaches, the villagers lay in a supply of water sufficient to last until the lake has resumed its wonted calm. How true this may be, or what causes the ebullition of the water, I am not prepared to say.

July 6. Obruk to Sultan Khan, 7 h. 31 m. The country is not a level plain, but is gently rolling ground. The land would everywhere be productive if it could only be irrigated. Unfortunately, water can be had only at intervals, for instance, at the villages Ortakuyu, Bakharakh, Erdodu. These villages raise crops that can do with the winter and spring rains, such as wheat and barley, but they rely mainly on their herds for subsistence.

Sultan Khan is the grandest and most beautiful of all the remains of Seldjuk splendor seen by us in Asia Minor. We spent one day in its welcome shade, during which time numerous photographs were taken, and the huge building was roughly measured. One of the Arabic inscriptions says that it was built in 1277 A.D. A very large spring rises near Sultan Khan, and the land yields abundant harvests wherever it can be properly irrigated. Indeed, this is true almost everywhere in Asia Minor.

July 8. Sultan Khan to Ak Serai, 7 h. 53 m. We pass the ruins of a Seldjuk Khan in 4 h. 15 m. from Sultan Khan. Ak Serai is a sleepy uninteresting town, with but few traces of the Graeco-Roman civilization; but the foot-prints of the Seldjuks are abundant.

Henceforth the reader may consult the map of Southern Cappadocia, which accompanies this volume.



Nos. 255-256.

Ak Serai (Archelaïs). In a house. Copy.

A.

ΑΤΑΚΙΝ
ΑΚΤΙΚΙ
C^sΑΠΟ
ΤΟΥΤΟΥ
5 ΜΑΡΙΑΗ
ΤΑΤΗ†
ΑΝΑΘΕΜΑ
ΙΤΟΚΥΜΗ
ΤΟΥΤΟ†

B.

ΑΓΙΟC
† ΧΕCΥΓ
ΧΩΡΗCΟΝ
ΤΑΠΛΗΜΕ
5 ΛΗΜΑΤΑΤΩ
ΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕ
ΝΩΝ†
ΟΘC CΠΛ
ΑΓΧΝΙC
10 ΑΓ 
Ο 

B.

† Χ(ύρι)ε συγ-
χώρησον
τὰ πλημμε-
5 λήματα τῶν
κατακιμέ-
νων.
Ὁ θ(εὸς) σπλ-
αγχνίσ(εται?)
10 Ἄγ[ιον?].

No. 257.

Ak Serai. Copy.

P R O V

July 9. Ak Serai to Selme, 4 h. 4 m. At Selme we found numerous dwellings cut in the rock, similar to those described by the early travellers at Soghanlı Dere and Udjessar. In fact, we found such rock-cut dwellings wherever the soft volcanic tufa appears (Hamilton, *Researches*, I. p. 97). Selme is situated in a deep gorge, through which the Irmak flows, and in which, in fact, it has its source. The cliff to the east rises perpendicularly to a height of from four to five hundred feet; at its base there is a maze of sharp natural cones, similar to those in the region around Udjessar. Most of these cones have been excavated for human dwellings, often with several stories. These excavations are used as dwellings now, as in ancient times. The whole cliff is honey-combed into dwellings, chambers, chapels, passages, and tombs; story rising upon story. Here and there may be seen small temple façades on the exterior of the cliffs, especially at Ikhlara. These façades resemble those in the region of the tomb of Midas. People still live and die in these rock-cut dwellings, at least two hundred feet high on the cliff. There is no earthly reason why they should live there, as the country is safe and land abundant; but they do not seem to object to the dark winding stairs and passages.

Across the Irmak, five or ten minutes south of Selme, is the village of Ikhlara, the cliff behind which is also similarly honey-combed into dwellings. Conspicuous on the exterior of the cliff are temple façades, which were doubtless intended for tombs. A short distance east of Ikhlara the Irmak gushes out at the foot of the cliffs, a full-grown river at its source.

July 10. Selme to Kuyulu Tatlar, 4 h. 49 m. Leaving Selme we immediately ascend the bluff, and henceforward traverse an open country. The old map of this region, founded on von Moltke's flying ride, and the new sketch founded on the travels of Vrontchenko and Tchihatcheff, are all wrong. The map accompanying this volume will be found to be more accurate, it is hoped.

July 11. Kuyulu Tatlar to Ortakieui, 5 h. 34 m. Kuyulu Tatlar is so called from twelve or fifteen wells, all in a cluster. From them the village is supplied with water. This region, though blank on the old map, has numerous villages. It may be noted that the Tada Su of the old map does not exist, at least not in the plain of Kuyulu Tatlar and Malagob; and, furthermore, the drain-water from this district must run south, and not north, as on the old map. Malagob is a large and flourishing village, whose inhabitants are in the main Greek-speaking Greeks. The Greeks are numerous all through the western part of Cappadocia. As a general rule they cling to their language with great tenacity, a fact worthy of notice, inasmuch as the Greeks in other parts of Asia Minor speak only Turkish. Their dialect has been treated by Καρολίδης in the *Μουσείον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς Σχολῆς*, published in Smyrna. Instances of Greek-speaking towns or villages are Nigde, Gelvere, Malagob, and Ortakieui, in what is commonly but wrongly called Soghanlū Dere. Leaving Malagob we shortly ascend a hill, which turns out to be the rim or bluff of an elevated plateau, extending east as far as Develū Kara Hissar. Soghanlū Dere, Ortakieui Dere, and what other Deres there may be, are mere breaks in this plateau, and the top of the bluffs of all the Deres correspond with the general level of the surrounding plateau. The descent down into Ortakieui Dere is made by an artificial road that has been excavated out of the soft tufa.

July 12. Ortakieui to Develū Kara Hissar. We got lost between Ortakieui and Soghanlū Dere, and the exact time cannot be given. The time between Balak and Develū Kara Hissar is 1 h. 50 m.

The wonders of Soghanlū Dere have been described by Hamilton. The rock-cut dwellings are more numerous, but of the same character as those at Selme and Ikhlara; only at Soghanlū Dere there are no temple façades to be seen. At Bashkieui the Ortakieui Dere is about one hundred yards wide; but the width increases steadily, reaching a width of from five to seven hundred yards at the point where Soghanlū Dere branches off laterally from it. While the surrounding plateau is a barren waste, the soil in the Deres is exceedingly fertile, delighting the eye with its luxuriant gardens. This is especially the case at Ortakieui. Whether these rock-cut habitations date originally from an earlier epoch or not, it is at all events certain that they were used by the early Christians. But such habitation goes back to a period

so remote that the Christian Greeks of Ortakieui have no traditions concerning it. Chapels are numerous, in some of which may still be seen pictures of Byzantine Saints, with inscriptions just like those common in orthodox churches of to-day. Among the Saints depicted are Σέργιος, Βάχος, Μερκούριος (see Nos. 258 and 261). In the floor of the chapels graves were cut, in some of which we found human skeletons. Indeed, such tombs are frequent in the dwellings themselves, so that, as Hamilton remarks, the people lived in the same room with their pigeons and their dead. Innumerable pigeons live in the rock-cut dwellings both of Soghanlū Dere and Udjessar. At the latter place the villagers pay great attention to them and use them for food.

No. 258.

Soghanlū Dere. In a niche in a chapel. Copy.

A	C	O	B
	Ε	A	A
	P	Γ	X
	Γ	I	O
	I	O	C
	O	C	
	C		

Ἀ(γιος) Σέργιος.

Ὁ Ἀγιος Βάχος.

No. 259.

Soghanlū Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

Δ Ε Ι C I C T H Δ X
 Λ I C T X Θ Y E Y
 Δ O K I A C

Δείσις τῇ(ς) δού-
 λης τοῦ θεοῦ Εὐ-
 δοκίας.

No. 260.

Soghanlı Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

Δ Ε Ι C I C T 8 Δ 8
 Λ 8 T 8 Θ 8 Ν Υ Ν Φ Ο
 Ν Ο C Μ Ο Ν Α Χ 8

Δείσις τοῦ δου-
 λου τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ Νύμφο-
 νος μοναχοῦ.

No. 261.

Soghanlı Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

Α Μ Ε Ρ Κ 8 Ρ Ι 8

Ἀ(γίου) Μερκουρίου.

Zengibar Kalesi is situated about half an hour west of Develü Kara Hissar. It is a lofty rock with two peaks, one of which is considerably higher than the other. In the saddle between the two peaks nestles Kalekieui. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the higher peak of Zengibar Kalesi is Nova, the proud rock where Eumenes and his little band defied the whole army of Antigonos for nearly a year.

July 14. Develü Kara Hissar to Indjesu, 4 h. 53 m. We traverse the new road. The country is desolate. We suffered much from the intense cold, in spite of the fact that to-day is July 14th.

July 15. Indjesu, *via* Kaisariye, to Talas, 6 h. 29 m. We cross the southern end of the great Sazlik, or *place of the bulrushes*, fixing its coast line.

July 16. Talas to Ispile, 1 h. 20 m. Parting with regret from our kind friends, the American missionaries of Caesarea, we hurried on to the region east of the Antitaurus.

July 17. Ispile to Yokara Suvergen, on the eastern bank of the Zamantia Tchai, 6 h. 59 m. The country northwest of Tomarza is uninteresting and barren, except in the Deres, in which all the villages are situated. Tomarza is a large Armenian town, with considerable traces of ancient remains, most probably Armenian. At Sheikh Barakh we reached the Zamantia Tchai, which is spanned by a bridge at this point. We forded the river opposite Ashagha Suvergen; it is deep and rapid.

July 18. Yokara Suvergen to Ak Puñar, 7 h. 37 m. We crossed the Antitaurus by the precipitous pass between Dede Dagħ and Bei Dagħ. The region east of the Antitaurus was hitherto unknown; we found it fertile and well-populated. The inhabitants are Avshars and Circassians. These Circassians are refugees from Circassian Russia, and were assigned homes here by the Turkish government. Here, as everywhere, they have the reputation of being great cut-throats and robbers, but we were treated with the most distinguished consideration and kindness by them. Afterwards we visited numerous Circassian villages, and we have the same good report to give of them everywhere. I am told, however, that this was due to the fact that my chief servant was a Circassian. It is always pleasant to enter a Circassian village, for everywhere one sees order, thrift, and cleanliness, a refreshing treat after a prolonged sojourn in the wretched hovels of the Turkish peasantry.

July 19. Ak Puñar to Shahr, 3 h. 20 m. In 2 h. 25 m. the plain closes in to a wild and rugged gorge. The river Seihûn, the ancient Sarus, has cut its way through the mountains in many curves, each curve corresponding to a projecting spur of the mountain. Shahr, the ancient Comana, is the only place marked on Tchihatcheff's map south of Olakaya. The great goddess Ma is no longer worshipped at Comana; but, to our great astonishment, we found a Protestant church there, composed of the converts of the American missionaries. We spent a day here copying inscriptions. We also ascended Kûlek Dagħ, on the summit of which we found a large and impregnable fortress of great antiquity, antedating the Roman conquest, most probably.

No. 262.

Shahr (Comana). Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique,
1883, p. 131. *Copy.*

ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗ
ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΑ
δ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΝ

Ἱεροπολειτῶν
ἡ βουλὴ
καὶ ὁ δῆμος
Θεμιστοκλέα
δ Ἀλεξάνδρου
τὸν φιλόπατρι.

Var. Lect.

Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads: ΕΡΟΠΟΛ

No. 263.

Shahr. In the church. Bulletin de Correspondance Hel-
lénique, 1883, p. 127; Journal of Philology, XI. p. 147.
Copy.

ΜΗΙ
ΙΤΕΙ
ΜΗΝΙΑΖΗΜ
ΑΤΗΞΟΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥΘΕ
ΞΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝΚΑΤΑΟΝΙΑ
ΓΗΞΑΜΕΝΟΝΑΥΤΩΝΕΠΙΕΙΚΩ
ΚΑΙΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΙΚΩΞ

5 [ιερέ]α τῆς (Ν)ικηφόρου Θε-
[ᾶς καὶ] στρατηγὸν Καταονία-
[ς, ἡ] γησάμενον αὐτῶν ἐπιεικῶ-
[ς] καὶ εὐεργετικῶς.

Var. Lect.

Line 3 init. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* omit \mathbb{N} .
 Line 4 fin. " " " " read L.
 Line 6 init. " " " " omit Γ , and read O at the
 end.

No. 264.

Shahr. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 131; Journal of Philology, XI. p. 149. *Copy.*

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΜΑΥΡ
ΠΙΣΤΟΝΕΥΣΕΒ
ΕΥΤΥΧΕΒΜΕΓ

Αὐτοκράτορα

Καίσαρα Μ. Αὐρ.

Π[ρόβ]ον Εὐσεβ(ῆ)

Εὐτυχ(ῆ) Σεβ(αστὸν) Μέγ(ιστον).

Var. Lect.

Line 3. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* omit □.

No. 265.

Shahr. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 135; Journal of Philology, XI. p. 160. *Copy.*

ΦΛ·ΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΑΘΗ
ΝΑΙΣΤΑΠΟΥΦΛ
ΝΥΕΝΤΗΓΛΥΚΥ

5 ΤΑΤΗΚΕΜΟΝΗ
ΑΣΥΝΚΡΙΤΩΘΥ
ΓΑΤΡΙΠΡΟΜΟΙ
ΡΩ

Φλ. Ἀσιατικὸς
καὶ Ἰουλία Ἀθη-
ναῖς Πάπου Φλ.
Νύσῃ τῇ γλυκυ-
5 τάτῃ κὲ μόνη
ἀσυνκρίτῳ θυ-
γατρὶ προμοί-
ρῳ.

Var. Lect.

Line 6 fin. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* read ΟΥ.

Line 7 init. “ “ “ “ omit Γ, and the Ρ after
the Π.

No. 266.

Shahr. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883,
p. 138; *Journal of Philology*, XI. p. 148. *Copy.*

A.

ΜΝΗΜ·ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑ Δ
ΠΥΛΑΔΟΥ ΤΟΔΕ
ΤΕΥΞΕΝΑΡΕΙΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΟΣΚΑΙΦΙΛΙ
5 ΚΑΙΓΕΝΕΙΕΝΓΥΤ

B.

ΛΕΥΤΕΡΟΣΑΥΘ·ΕΤΑΡΩΝ
ΠΡΟΦΕΡΩΝ
ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ
ΟΙΚΕΙΟΣΦΙΛΙΗΝ
ΙΔΕΠΑΡΩΝΥΜΙΗΝ

C.

Φ Α Ι Δ Ρ Ο Σ Δ / Υ Τ
 Ε Π Ι Τ Ο Ι Κ Ι Τ Ρ Ι / Τ Ο Σ
 Φ Ι Λ Ι Η Δ Α Ρ Α Π Ρ Ω Τ Ο Σ
 Δ Ε Ι Μ Α Τ · Α Ε Ι Μ Ν Η Σ Τ Ο Ν
 15 Σ Η Μ Α Φ Ι Λ Ξ Ε Τ Α Ρ Ψ

D.

Τ Ε Τ Ρ Α Τ Ο Σ Α Υ Μ Ε Μ Φ Ι Σ
 Ο Υ Τ Ο Ι Τ Α Φ Ο Ν
 Ε Ξ Ε Τ Ε Λ Ε Σ Σ Α Ν
 Τ Ε Σ Σ Α Ρ Ε Σ Ε Κ Π Ο Λ Λ Ψ Ν
 20 Μ Ν Η Μ Ο Ν Ε Σ Ε Υ Σ Ε Β Ι Η Σ

Μνημ' Ἀσκληπιάδ[η] Πυλάδου τόδε τεύξεν Ἀρείων
 Πρῶτος καὶ φιλί[η] καὶ γένει ἐγγύ[ατος].
 Δεύτερος αὖθ' ἐτάρων προφέρων Ἀσκληπιόδωρος
 Οἰκείος φιλίην [ῆ]δὲ παρωνυμίην.
 Φαῖδρος δ' [α]ὖτ' ἐπὶ τοῖσι τρίτος, φιλίῃ δ' ἄρα πρῶτος,
 Δείματ' αἰμύνηστον σῆμα φίλῳ ἐτάρῳ.
 Τέτρατος αὖ Μέμφις · Οὗτοι τάφον ἐξετέλεσαν,
 Τέσσαρες ἐκ πολλῶν μνήμονες εὖσεβίης.

Var. Lect.

Line 1. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* omit the point, and do not indicate a break at the end.

Line 5. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* read ΚΑ ·, and omit / at the end.

Line 6. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* omit the point.

Line 11. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* read ΔΑΥΤ, and do not indicate a break in line 12.

Line 14. The *Journal* and *Bulletin* omit the point.

No. 267.

Shahr. Stele in the mill. Length, 0.72 m.; width, 0.30 m.
*Copy.*¹

ΙΑΣΩΝΑΠΙ
 ΩΝΟΞΑΒΗ
 ΝΑΙΔΙΓΛΥ
 ΚΥΤΑΤΗΛΟΥ
 ΓΥΝΕΚΙΚΑΙ
 ΕΑΥΤΩΛΝΗ
 ΛΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Ἰάσων Ἀπί-
 ωνος Ἀθη-
 ναῖδι γλυ-
 κυτάτη μου
 γυνεὲ καὶ
 ἑαυτῷ μνή-
 μης χάρις.

No. 268.

*Shahr. In a house. Length, 0.45 m.; width, 0.23 m. Copy.*²

ΑΥΡΗΔ
 ΙΣΤΟΧΗ
 ΔΙΗΤΗΓΛ
 ΥΚΥΤΑΤΗ
 ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ΩΝ; line 2, ΩΝΟΞ; line 4, ΤΗ; line 5, ΝΕ; line 6, ΤΩ, ΝΗ; line 7, ΗΞ.

² Ligatures occur: line 3, ΤΗ; line 4, ΤΗ.

Ἀὐρ. ᾠδ-
 ιστος Ἡ-
 δίῃ τῇ γλ-
 υκυτάτῃ
 θυγατρί.

The ruins of Comana are by no means extensive. Chief among them are the temple, the ruins of the theatre, and a highly ornamental portal.

Comana was once so rich in temples and brilliant edifices that it bore the name of the "Golden." Even in the time of the first crusaders it was *pulcherrima* and *opima*. For the line of march of the first crusade, see Ritter, *Klein-Asien*, II. p. 265-272.

July 21. Shahr to Hadjin, 8 h. 12 m. We turn our faces toward the south. This day was rich in topographical results, and the map of Tchihatcheff was found to be wrong in almost every particular; see the map accompanying this volume. Hadjin is on the right, not on the left side of the Seihûn, as is the case on Tchihatcheff's map. Hadjin is a modern town, inhabited solely by Armenians. It is in a great hole in the mountains, many hundred feet below the level of the surrounding country. Every available spot is occupied by a house, and we could not even find a place large enough for our camp. Hadjin is a seat of the American missionaries, whose hospitality we enjoyed during our stay, and whom we left with many regrets.

July 22. Hadjin to a point west of Kilissedjik, 7 h. 6 m. We ascend from Hadjin to the plateau in 1 h. 10 m., and in 3 h. 17 m. from Hadjin we reach the bluff of the great cañon of the Seihûn (Sarus). The cañon is fully one thousand feet deep. The bluffs are almost perpendicular, so that, as one stands on the edge and looks down, it seems scarcely possible for a living being to descend and ascend; yet it may be done. The descent from the top of the bluff to the river bed occupied 37 m. The ascent of the eastern bluff occupied 41 m. Leaving the eastern bluff we travel for 2 h. 35 m. in the direction of Kilissedjik, which point we had hoped to reach, but finding ourselves hopelessly lost, and night having set in, we encamped.

July 23. From our camp 1 h. 59 m. west of Kilissedjik to Göksün, 5 h. 8 m. Kilissedjik is simply an Avshar Yaïla. We found here two tombs of the Graeco-Roman period. The country east of the Seihûn is wooded until within a short distance of the plain of Göksün.

I.

ROMAN MILLIARIA AT COCUSSUS.

The Roman millaria given below are about eight feet high and three feet in diameter at the base, tapering off to a very thick, blunt point at the top. They are accordingly cone-like in shape. The stones are all very rough and unpolished, and the surface is full of elevations and indentations. It is obvious that inscriptions on such a rugged, uneven surface are very difficult to read, and that, without some practical experience in field epigraphy, one would stand before them absolutely helpless. Impressions of such inscriptions are altogether worthless, as trial has proved to me conclusively.

No. 269.

Göksün (Cocussus). Milestone in the western cemetery. Cf.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 145;

Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 36, No. 74; my Pre-

liminary Report, p. 20, No. 13. Copy and impression.

I M P
 CAES
 DIVISEVERINEP
 DIVIMANTONINI
 5 FIL.
 MAVRANTONINO
 PIOFELICIAVG
 MILIARESTITVTA
 PERMVLPofELLI
 10 VMTHEODORVM
 LEG AVG
 PR PR

P Λ Γ

Imp(eratori)
 Caes(ari),
 divi Severi nep(oti),
 divi M. Antonini
 5 fil(io),
 M. Aur. Antonino
 Pio Felici Aug(usto)
 milia restituta
 per M. Ulp(ium) Ofelli-
 10 um Theodorum
 leg(atum) Aug(usti)
 pr(o) pr(aetore).
 ρλγ'

Line 1 fin. The *Bulletin* omits P.
 Line 2 fin. " " adds A.
 Line 3 fin. " " reads III E and omits P.
 Line 5. " " omits entirely.
 Line 9 fin. " " reads O K E L I.

Compare Nos. 274, 313, 326, 345.

The emperor is Elagabalus.

This is the one hundred and thirty-third milestone. Note that the numerals of all the stones, with the single exception of the one-hundredth, are in Greek.

Nos. 270-271.

Göksiün. Milestone in the western cemetery. Stone very rough and inscription hard to read. Preliminary Report, p. 21, No. 14. Copy and impression.

A.

S A L U A L
 X I M I A N O
 L V I C A E S

B.

ANTONIVSGORDIA
 5 NVS ORILISIMVS
 ESARRESTITVIT
 PERCVSPIDI
 AMINIVMSE
 VERVMLEGETPR
 10 PRETOREM
 P M A

This is the one hundred and forty-first milestone.

For the restoration of *A*, see Nos. 318, 323, etc.

For the restoration of *B*, see Nos. 302, 315, and *C.I.L.* VIII. 10342, 10343, 10365.

A mate to this inscription was copied by Mr. Ramsay about six miles to the northeast of Comana, and was published by Mr. Waddington in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 144, from which it was transferred to *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 37, No. 77. Mr. Waddington suggests that the fragmentary condition of these inscriptions is probably due to the shortness of the reign of the emperors Pupienus and Balbinus, which, lasting only three months, was no doubt already a thing of the past before the repairs of the roads were completed by the legate Severus. It seems clear that Severus had already caused the inscriptions of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar to be engraved on the stones when the news of the deaths of the emperors reached him. Then before putting the milestones in place he caused the names of Pupienus and Balbinus to be erased [not because the names of the emperors had been abolished, but solely for the sake of historical accuracy], changing RESTITVERVNT to RESTITVIT, but leaving to Gordianus III. the title of *Nobilissimus Caesar*, notwithstanding the fact that he was now emperor. Professor Mommsen, in *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 37, No. 77, calls attention to the erasure of the names of these two emperors in Britain in *C.I.L.* VII. 510: *Deleta autem sunt omnino non iussu Gordiani, sed errore provincialium longe a turbis illis remotum.*

Mr. Waddington points out further that after the death of Maximinus a certain *Cuspidius Celerinus* proposed to the senate to confer the imperial purple upon Pupienus and Balbinus (Capitolinus, *vita Maximini*, 26). It is not improbable, therefore, that our legate, Cuspidius Flaminus Severus, was a son or other family connection of *Cuspidius Celerinus*, and that the province of Cappadocia was bestowed upon him in return for the services rendered by his father.

At a later date the inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure of the names and titles of Pupienus and Balbinus. Only a fragment of this inscription now remains, but it is sufficient to enable one to restore it with certainty.

A.

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
Diocletiano et M.
Aur(elio) Val(erio) Maximiano
P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis) et
Flavi(o) Val(erio) Constantio
et G]al(erio) Val(erio)
[Ma]ximiano
[nob](ilissimis) Caes(aribus).

B.

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar)
M. Clodius Pupienus
Maximus et Imp(erator)
Caes(ar) D. Caelius
Calvinus Balbinus
Pii Fel(ices) Aug(usti) et M.]
Antonius Gordia-
nu[s n]obilissimus
[Ca]e[s]ar restitu(erun)t
per Cuspidi-
[um Fla]minium Se-
verum leg(atum) et [pro-]
pretorem.

ρμα'

Nos. 272-273.

Göksün. Milestone in the southern cemetery. See my Preliminary Report, p. 21 No. 15. Copy.

IMP

CAESAR CIVL
VERVSMAXIMINV

CAESSNC

5 GAIOLIA LI

DLLEIIANO

ETINVICTO NV

NOBILISSIMVSCAESAR

VIASETPONTESVETV

10 TATECONLABSASRES

TITVERVI T

PER

LEG

AVGG PR PR

15 XII PMA

This is the one hundred and forty-first milestone.

This stone has two inscriptions, the one engraved on top of the other. The *restitutores* of roads and bridges during the reign of Diocletian-Maximian under *C. Julius Flaccus Aelianus* made use of the old *Milliaria*, and caused inscriptions of Diocletian-Maximian to be engraved on them without any regard for the already existing inscriptions. Thus, as in this inscription and in others below, two or even three inscriptions are found so mixed up that it requires both patience and ingenuity to disentangle them.

To inscription *A* belong lines 1-3 and 8-15 inclusive, as well as the ET at the beginning of line 7. After this ET there followed in the original inscription of the Maximini the name of *C. Julius Verus*

Maximinus, the younger, which was afterwards erased. The *restitutores* of Diocletian-Maximian utilized the space thus made vacant for their own purposes, inserting INVICTO, etc.

Inscription *A* originally read as follows :

Imp(erator)
 Caesar C. Jul(ius)
 Verus Maximinu[s]
 [Pius Felix Aug(ustus)
 trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) (V?)]
 et [C. Jul(ius) Verus Maximinus]
 nobilissimus Caesar
 vias et pontes vetu-
 [s]tate conlabsas res-
 titueru[n]t per [Licinium
 Serenianum] leg(atum)
 Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore).
 ρμα'

Compare Nos. 293, 309.

For a restoration of the fragmentary inscription *B*, which is contained in the lines 4-7 inclusive, compare Nos. 270, 288, 301, 318, 323, 324, 327.

Nos. 274-275.

Göksün. Milliarium in the southern cemetery. See my Preliminary Report, p. 22, No. 16. Copy.

IMPCAESAR

DIVISEVERI

NEPDIVIM

Λ/ITONINIFIL

5 MAVRANTON

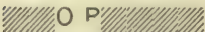
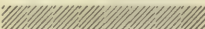
NOI

FE

LICIAVG

SIS

10 MILIARE
 STITVTA PER
 MVLPOFEL
 LIVMTH

14 


This inscription must be divided into two, of which *A* is contained in lines 1-6 and 10-14 inclusive, and is preserved almost entire. Inscription *B*, lines 7-9, is so fragmentary that a restoration cannot be attempted.

A.

Imp(eratori) Caesar(i),
 divi Severi
 nep(oti), divi M(arci)
 [An]tonini fil(io),
 M. Aur(elio) [A]nton[i]-
 no [Pio Felic(i) Aug(usto)]
 milia re-
 stituta per
 M. Ulp(ium) Ofel-
 lium Th[e]-
 [od]o[rum leg(atum)
 Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 276.

Göksün. Milliarium in the southern cemetery. Badly worn and wholly illegible with the exception of a few letters and the numerals. See Preliminary Report, p. 22, No. 17. Copy.

LEG
 PR PR
 P A

It is the one hundred and thirtieth milestone from Melitene.

No. 277.

*Göksün. Milliarium in the southern cemetery. See
Preliminary Report, p. 22, No. 18. Copy.*

I M P



A V R

R I B

C O S A P P

T E S V E T T V S T A

N L A P S A S R E S T I T V

I T Δ P K E

The AVR in line 4 is not sufficient to authorize a restoration. It seems probable, however, that the inscription is that of an emperor other than those mentioned on known millaria of Cataonia or Melitene.

The last letters PKE look like numerals [125], but the matter is not certain, because the letters are too small and in the wrong place, if one may judge by the analogy of all the other numbered millaria of Cataonia.

No. 278.

*Göksün. Quadrangular cippus. Bulletin de Correspondance
Hellénique, 1883, p. 146. Copy and impression.¹*

A Y P H A I O I P W M A

N O C K A I K E Λ C I A N H

A C K Λ H T T I Δ H T W

A C Y N K P I T W Y I W

5 K A I E M A Y T O I C

M N H M H C X A P I N

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, PH; line 2, NH.

Αὐρήλιοι Ῥωμα-
 νὸς καὶ Κελσιανῇ
 Ἀσκληπι(ά)δῃ τῷ
 ἀσυνκρίτῳ νιῷ
 5 καὶ ἐμαντοῖς
 μνήμης χάριν.

- Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads ΗΛΙΟΙΡΩΜΑΛ.
 Line 2. “ “ reads NOC . . . CACIAN.
 Line 3. “ “ reads . C in init.
 Line 4. “ “ reads . NKI'I.
 Line 5. “ “ reads . A in init.
 Line 6. “ “ reads . M in init.

No. 279.

Göksün. Epistyle block in the cemetery. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 147, No. 36. Copy.¹

ΜΑΤΟΔΕΣΤΑΤΙΑΜΝΗΜΗΙΟΝΗΛΙΟΛΩΡΩ—
 ΤΕΥΞΑΠΟΘΕΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΩΔΥΣΜΟΡΟΣΩΚΥΜ

[Σῆ]μα τόδε Στατία μνημήϊον Ἡλιο(δ)ώρῳ
 τεῦξα πόσει γλυκερῷ δύσμορος ὠκυμ[όρφ].

- Line 1 end. The *Bulletin* reads ΛΙΟΛΟ . . .
 Line 2 end. “ “ reads CKYM . .

No. 280.

Göksün. Round column in the eastern cemetery; broken in two in the centre. Copy.²

¹ In line 1 the fourth letter from the end is certainly Λ by error for Δ.

² A cross seems to have been erased from the beginning of the first line.

ΟΡΟΙΤΗCΑ
 ΚΑΙΘΕΟΤ
 ΜΑΡΙΑ
 Χ

ὄροι? τῆς ἀ[γίας?]
 καὶ θεοτ[όκου]
 Μαρία[s].

No. 281.

Göksiin. Quadrangular cippus in the western cemetery.
Copy.

ΝΟΦΛΗΛΙ
 ΟΔΩΡΩ
 ΤΩΚΥΡΙΩ
 ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙ
 ΦΛ·ΗΛΙΩΝ
 ΚΑΙΦΛΑΣΚΛΗ
 ΠΩΤΟΣ

Νο? Φ[λ]. Ἑλι-
 οδώρῳ
 τῷ κυρίῳ
 πάτρωνι
 Φλ. Ἑλίῳ
 καὶ [Φλ]. Ἀσκλ[η]-
 πι[όδ]ωτος.

No. 282.

Göksün. In the Mussafir Oda of an Armenian house. *Stele surmounted by a gable.* Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 147, No. 37. *Copy.*¹

† ΕΝΘΑ ΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕΝΕ
ΓΩΘΕΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΕΝΕΙ
ΘΕΟΥΛΑ ΝΑΓΝΟΣ
ΤΕC

+ [Female bust] +

5 ΑΓΙΑΛΛΟΣΜΑ
ΝΑΝΥΧΑΓΑΠΗ
ΤΗΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΚΑΙΕ
ΑΥΤΩΙ

Ἐνθα κατακίμεν ἐ-
γὼ Θεόδωρος
θεοῦ [ᾶ]ναγνοστές?

5 Ἀγίαλλος Μα-
νᾶ Νύση ἀγαπη-
τῇ θυγατρὶ καὶ ἐ-
αυτῶι.

- Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads EN . . . S . . . P . . . Ε.
Line 2. " " reads ΔΠ for ΔΟ.
Line 3. " " reads ΕΟΥ ΝΔΓΝ.
Line 4. " " reads ΓCC.
Line 5. " " reads ΑΠΑΛΛΟΣΜΑ.
Line 7. " " reads Ο for Θ, and ΙΑΙC for ΙΚΑΙΕ.
Line 8. " " reads WY.

¹ The inscription below the bust was carved by a different hand from the one above the bust.

No. 283.

Göksün. *Small quadrangular cippus in the eastern cemetery.*

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 146,

No. 34. *Copy.*

ΑΥΡΑΛΕ
 ΖΑΝΔΡΟΣ
 ΚΕΚΥΡΙΛΑ
 ΝΙΚΕΙΑΤΩ
 5 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑ
 ΤΩΗΜΩΝ
 ΥΪΩΜΝΗΜ
 ΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Αὐρ. Ἀλέ-
 ξανδρος
 κὲ Κύριλ(λ)α
 Νικεΐα τῶ
 5 γλυκυτά-
 τῳ ἡμῶν
 υἱῶ μνήμ-
 ης χάρις.

Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads ME for ΛΕ.

Line 2. “ “ reads Z for Ζ.

Line 6. “ “ omits N at the end, and does not indicate a break.

Line 7. The *Bulletin* reads Υ · ΩΜΜΑ.

Line 8 is omitted entirely by the *Bulletin*.

No. 284.

Göksün. Flat slab with an immense cross now heven off. In the southern cemetery. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕΩΤΗΘ
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑΜΝΗΜΗΘΩΜΑΘ
ΟΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ

*Ενθα κατακίτε ὡ τῆς
μακαρία(ς) μνήμης Θωμάς
ὁ φιλόχριστος.

No. 285.

Göksün. On a large epistyle block in one single line. In the southern cemetery. Copy.

ΕΙΜΕΝΓΑΡΜΑΚΑΡΕΜΕΡΟΤΩΝΚΡΕΙΝΟΝΤΕΣΑΝΑΘΝΩΝΤΑΝΑΚΟΙΤΙΝΕΗΝΧ

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ μάκαρες μερόπων κρέοντες ἀνασσουν πάσαν ἀκοιτων ἔην Χ

No. 286.

Göksün. Quadrangular block in the southern cemetery. Copy.¹

ΗΙCΑΝΤΕΜΤ
ΕΥΞΕCΥΝΑΥ
ΗCΕΝΑΤΕΙΛΗΝ

¹ In line 3, HN are in ligature.

July 24. Göksün to Tasholuk, 0 h. 52 m. Tasholuk is the site of an old town. The plain of Göksün (Cocussus) is remarkable both for its exuberant fertility and for its springs and rivers. Immense springs, sufficient in themselves to form a respectable stream, rise on every hand.

July 25. Tasholuk, *via* Deïrmen Deresi, Kiredj Oghlu, and Göksün, to Yalak, 7 h. 32 m.

No. 287.

Deïrmen Deresi. Large quadrangular cippus. Height, 0.60 m.; width, 0.54 m. See my Preliminary Report, p. 19. Copy.

ΕΠΙΝΕΡΟΝΑΤΡΑΙΑ
ΝΟΥΚΑΙΣΑΡΟCCΕ
ΒΑΣΤΟΥΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ
ΚΟΥΔΑΚΙΚΟΥΕΤΘ
ΔΙΙΕΠΙΚΑΡΠΙΩ
ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΤΙΑ
ΛΕΥCΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩ
ΝΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ

Ἐπὶ Νέρονα Τραῖα-
νοῦ Καίσαρος Σε-
βαστοῦ Γερμανι-
κοῦ Δακικοῦ ἔτ(ους) θ'
Διὶ Ἐπικαρπίῳ
Καπίτων Τιλ-
λεὺς ἐκ τῶν ιδιω-
ν ἀνέθηκεν.

The name Τιλλεὺς occurs in an inscription of Comana published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 137, where it is compared with Τιλλιβόρας, the brigand (Lucian, *Alexandr.* 2).

This inscription was erected in the ninth year of Trajan. It informs us that Zeus Epikarpios was worshipped here ; indeed, in so fertile a plain, we should naturally expect to meet with the cult of some god of the harvest.

In 2 h. 47 m. from Tasholuk we regain Göksün, and pass on, going up the valley of the Tölbüzek Su, and reaching Mehemet Beikieui in 1 h. 22 m. from Göksün.

II.

MILLIARIA ON THE ROMAN ROAD FROM COMANA TO COCUSSUS.

On this excursion from Göksün to Yalak, which is only six miles from Shahr, we found a number of millaria, and thus were enabled to trace the Roman road from Comana to Cocussus in its entire length.

Nos. 288-289.

Mehemet Beikieui, one hour to the northeastward of Göksün.

Milliarium defaced by the action of water. In the cemetery. See my Preliminary Report, p. 23, No. 19. Copy.

I M P
Y I D I O C L E T I A N O
P C I U V I I
A C
T I T
M P
I E

Two inscriptions, the one of Diocletian-Maximian, the other of Elagabalus [perhaps], are hopelessly mixed up together. The restorations must be the same as in the other inscriptions of those emperors in this series. Compare No. 323 especially.

Nos. 290-291.

Mehemet Beikieui. In the cemetery. See my Preliminary Report, p. 23, No. 20. Copy.

- A.* I M P C A E S
 A R M A R C V
 V L P H I L I P P V S
 F E L I X I N V I C T V S
- 5 V G E T M A R C V S
 H I L I P P V S N O B I L I S S I
 V S C A E S A R V I A
 P O N T E S V E T V
 E C O N L A P S A S R
- 10 S T I T V E N I P E R A
 O N M M E M M I V M H I
- B.* E T F U A L
 C O N S T A N T
 N O B C A
 15 S C

The uncial text contains the remnants of two inscriptions. Fragment *A*, comprising lines 1-11 inclusive, is almost complete, the cognomen and titles of the legate alone being wanting. Inscription *B* [lines 12-15 inclusive], while much more fragmentary than *A*, still contains sufficient data to make its restoration certain.

A.

Imp(erator) Caes-
 ar Marcu[s]
 J]ulius Philippus
 [Pius] Felix Invictus
 [A]ugustus et Marcu[s]
 [Jul(ius) P]hilippus nobilissi-
 [m]us Caesar via[s]
 [et] pontes vetu[s-]

[tat]e conlapsas r[e-]
 stituerunt per [An-]
 [t]on(iu)m Memmium H[ie-]
 [ronem leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
 pr(o) pr(aetore)].

B.

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
 Diocletiano
 et M. Aur. Val. Maximiano
 P(iis) F(elicibus) invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)]
 et F[(lavio)] Val(erio) Constant[io
 et Gal. Val. Maximiano]
 nob(ilissimis) Ca[es(aribus)].

The three villages, Mehemet Bei, Mahmud Bei, and Taher Bei, are all inhabited by Circassians. There are two uninscribed millaria at Mehemet Beikieui. Half an hour south of Kürdkieui there is a milliarium almost entirely buried, and it was impossible for us to unearth it.

No. 292.

Dürdkieui (called Kekli Oghlu on the old map), four hours to the northward of Göksiün. The stone never had numerals. See Preliminary Report, p. 24, No. 21. Copy.

C A E
 A R M A R C V
 P H I L I P P V S P I V S F
 N V I C T V S A V G
 5 A R C V S I V L P H I L I P P
 B I L I S S I M V S C A E S
 A S E T P O N T E S V E T
 T E C O N L A P S A S R E S
 R A P E R A N T O N V
 10 M I V M H I E R O N E M
 E G A V G G P R
 P R

- [Imp(erator)] Caes-
 ar Marcu[s] Jul(ius)]
 Philippus Pius F[elix]
 [I]nvictus Aug(ustus) [et]
 5 [Ma]rcus Jul(ius) Philipp[us]
 [no]bilissimus Caes[ar]
 [vi]as et pontes vet[us-]
 [ta]te conlapsas res[titue-]
 [runt] per Anton[i]u[m] Mem-]
 10 mium Hieronem
 [l]eg(atum) Aug(ustorum) pr(o)
 pr(aetore).

The RA at the beginning of line 9 is problematic.

The name of this legate, Antonius Memmius Hiero, is now known with accuracy from this inscription. It occurred, indeed, in an inscription published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 142, No. 30, whence it was inserted in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 38, No. 79, but it was in so fragmentary a condition that it had to be restored by conjecture.

From the ONEM of that inscription Mr. Waddington conjectured [*Seneci*]onem, and suggests that the same name must be restored in an inscription of Tavium, published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 26. This inscription was also copied by me. But certainly *Hieronem* must now be read instead of *Senecionem*, and in case the two inscriptions make mention of one and the same person, as seems likely, then his full name is M. Antonius Memmius Hiero.

No. 293.

Kürdkieui. See Preliminary Report, p. 24, No. 22. Copy.

I M P C A
 E S A R I G A
 I O I V I I O V E
 R O M A
 [uncut space]

M I N O % P I O
 F E L I C I % A V G
 T R I B % P % G E
 L I C I N N I V M
 S E S E I M I A N
 V I . L E G % A V G
 P R P R

P H

Imp(eratori) Ca-
 esari Ga-
 io Ju[li]o Ve-
 ro Ma[xi-]
 mino Pio
 Felici Aug(usto)
 trib(unicia) p(otestate) [p]e[r]
 Licinnium
 Se[ren]ian-
 u[m] leg(atum) Aug(usti)
 pr(o) pr(aetore).

ρλη'

This is the one hundred and thirty-eighth milestone. There are also two uninscribed stones at Kürdkieui.

No. 294.

Kürdkieui. Stele. Copy.

Μ Α Ρ Κ Ε Λ Λ Ο C
 Μ Ε Ν Α Ν Δ Ρ Ι Δ Ι
 Τ Η Χ Ρ Η C Τ Η
 Γ Υ Ν Ε Κ Ι Κ Α Ι
 C Y N K P I T W
 A Y T W

Μάρκελλος
 Μενανδρίδι
 τῇ χρηστῇ
 γυνεὲ καὶ
 [ἀ]συνκρίτῳ
 [καὶ ἐ]αυτῷ.

A short distance northeast of Kürdkieui the watershed is reached.

No. 295.

Yalak, two hours from Shahr. In the cemetery. Near it is a defaced milliarium. See my Preliminary Report, p. 25, No. 23. Copy.

A R C
 L I P P V S
 S S I M V S
 S A R V I A S E T P
 O N T E S V E T V
 S T A T E C O N L
 P S A S R ~~ST~~ I
 E R V N
 N I V X
 I V M
 M V C
 M

[Imp(erator) Caesar
 Marcus Jul(ius) Philippus
 Pius Felix Invi(ctus) Aug(ustus) et M-]
 arcu[s Jul(ius) Phi-]
 lippus [nobili-]
 ssimus [Cae-]
 sar vias et p-
 ontes vetu-

state conl[a-]
 psas r[e]st[itu-]
 erun[t per Anto-]
 niu(m) [Memm-]
 ium [Hieronem]
 [leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)]
 [pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 296.

*Yalak. In the cemetery. See Preliminary Report, p. 25,
 No. 24. Copy.*

C A E S A
 L I
 O C
 U I D A E
 O U
 L C I S A
 P O N
 O N L A P S A S

Possibly this is to be restored as an inscription of Constantinus and Licinius, but the indications are too slight to justify it.

No. 297.

*Yalak. In the cemetery. Preliminary Report, p. 25,
 No. 25. Copy.*

C I A C Y Π A T O
 O C T A C O Δ O Y C
 T O I O I O Y
 N T I C T
 P M Δ

.....
 [δημαρχικῆς ἐξου]σίας ὑπατο[ς τὸ . . .]
 [πατὴρ πατρίδ]ος τὰς ὁδοὺς [καὶ]
 [γεφύρας]
 [διὰ πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀ]ντιστ[ρατήγου . . .]

ρμδ'

This is the only milliarium with a Greek inscription found by me. I made an impression of the stone, but it has been lost with the exception of the numerals. This is the one hundred and forty-fourth milestone.

No. 298.

Yalak. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Copy and impression.¹

ΧΑΙΡΕΤΩ ΟΙΣ
 ΟCOTY Μ
 ΡΕΙCΕΠΙ
 Ρ ΟΙΟ C
 5 ΠΑΙΔΕCΗΓΕΙ
 ΡΑΝΜΕΜΝΗ
 ΜΕΝΟΙΩCΑ
 ΓΑΘΟC
 χαῖρε

 ἐπὶ

 παῖδες ἡγει-
 ραν μεμνη-
 μένοι ὡς ἀ-
 γαθός.

¹ The vacant places in line 4 were never incised. In line 6, NH are in ligature.

The *Antonine Itinerary* for the whole Antitauran region seems to be hopelessly confused, and its inconsistencies will perhaps never be satisfactorily explained. On p. 210 we read : —

A Coduzalaba	
Comana	XXVI
Siricis	XXIII

while on page 211 we have the following : —

Item a Caesarea Anazarbo CCXI., sic :

Arasaxa	XXIII
Coduzalaba	XXIII
Comana	XXIII
Siricis	XVI
Cocuso	XXV

Now the milliaria given above show that the Roman road between Comana and Cocussus went, as one would naturally expect, by Yalak, Kürdkieui, and Mehemet Beikieui ; and as the whole distance between Shahr and Göksün is reckoned as eight hours, there is plainly something wrong in the statements of the *Antonine Itinerary*. Both Yalak and Kürdkieui are sites of small ancient towns ; but the most important of these was at Yalak, and at Yalak I am inclined to place Siricae. In that case the *Antonine Itinerary* would be nearer the truth if it were emended to read : —

Comana	XXIII
Siricis	VI
Cocuso	XV


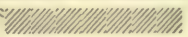

Let it be noted that this, besides being a direct route, is the only natural road-bed between Comana and Cocussus : on the northeast lies the Bin Bogha Dag, and on the southwest the Yuvadja Dag. It is wholly unreasonable to suppose that the Romans would neglect the only natural road-bed to carry a road over the huge mountains just mentioned.

July 26. Yalak to Mehemet Beikieui, 3 h. 35 m. We return in the direction of Göksün.

July 27. Mehemet Beikieui, *via* Kotchos, to Gökstin, 4 h. 37 m. We traced the Tölbüzek Su to its source, which is about three-quarters of an hour west of Mehemet Beikieui, at the foot of Yuvadja Dag. Here innumerable springs gush from the mountain side, and the water from them is sufficient to form a large swift river of the purest, coldest water.

No. 299.

Kotchos. On the slope of Yuvadja Dag, in a cemetery near a Yaïla, about two hours from Mehemet Beikieui. A pine-tree has grown around the stone, the beginning of the inscription being buried in the tree. Copy.


 Γ Λ Ψ 
 Ι Δ Ρ Ι C Y M B Ι Ψ
 A N T I X P H C T
 Ω C K A I A M Ε M
 Π Τ Ω C M N H
 Μ Η C X A Ρ Ι N

.
 [τῷ α-]
 (ν)δρὶ? συμβιῶ-
 [σ]αντι χρηστ-
 ῶς καὶ ἀμέμ-
 πτως μνή-
 μης χάριν.

No. 301.

Ibidem. See Preliminary Report, p. 27, No. 27. Copy.

MAXIMIAN
NOB CAE
SS

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
Diocletiano et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano P(iis) F(elicibus)
Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis) et Fl. Val.
Constantio et Gal. Val.]
Maximian[o]
nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus).

Nos. 302-304.

Ibidem. See Preliminary Report, p. 27, No. 28. Copy.

IM P
MAV
MPER
C A C MAXIM
5 COANTOR
GORLNOGCAE
LICIAVCVTO
RESTIT SVNT
PERCVSPIΔIM
10 MINIJMSEVERVM
CATVMPOPRAC
FOA

At first sight the difficulties of this inscription seem to be insurmountable, but they disappear by the help of the elucidations given

above under No. 271. The original inscription was that of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar, the close of which is found in lines 8-12 inclusive, and which read originally as follows :

A.

[Imp. Caes. M. Clodius Pupienus
 Maximus et Imp. Caesar
 D. Caelius Calvinus
 Balbinus Pii Felices Augusti
 et M. Antonius Gordianus
 nobilissimus Caesar]
 restit[uerunt]
 per C[u]spidium [Fla-]
 minium Severum [le-]
 [g]atum p(r)o pr[ae]-
 to[re].

Then after the erasure of the names of Pupienus and Balbinus a new inscription of Gordianus III., couched in terms different from those of the original inscription, was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure. As in Nos. 271, 316 the closing lines of the first inscription were allowed to stand, notwithstanding the fact that they were out of place both grammatically and historically. The remnants of this inscription are to be sought in lines 3, 5-7 inclusive, and must be restored somewhat as follows :

B.

[I]mper[atori] Caesari Mar-]
 c[o A]nto[nio]
 Gor[dian]o [Pio Fe-]
 lici Augu[s]to.

Lastly, line 4 is almost certainly to be restored as

GALVALMAXIMIANO

and consequently we have before us an inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius Maximianus. To this inscription belong lines 1-2, 4, and the latter part of line 6. It must be restored as follows :

C.

[Imp. Caess. Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val. Maximiano P(iis) F(elicibus)
Inui(ctis) Aug(ustis) et Fl. Val. Constantio et]
Gal. Val. Maximiano
nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus).

In this cemetery there is still a fourth milliarium, deeply imbedded.

In a cemetery 1 h. 5 m. east of Göksün there are two more milliaria; one nearly buried, the other erect but illegible. It was impossible for us to get at half-buried stones that were distant from a village: to raise one out of a hole is generally the work of half a day for four men in a country where levers are not to be had.

No. 305.

In an old cemetery by the roadside, one hour and forty minutes to the eastward of Göksün. See Preliminary Report, p. 28, No. 29. Copy.

P E R M E M M

If the name of the legate was Antonius Memmius Hiero, then the inscription stood in the name of the Philippi.

No. 306.

Ibidem. Erect. See Preliminary Report, p. 28, No. 30. Copy.

TI MAXI ONTIM
MXII COS IIIIP IBO
IM AVBE ANTONINYS
I T
PEPHYLIYM FLACICYMIAEWAYM EO

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar) L. Septimius Severus
 Pius Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
 Par]t[h(icus)] Maxi[(mus), P]onti(fex) M[ax(imus), trib(uniciae)
 pot(estatis)- ?]
 [I]m(perator) XII, Co(n)s(ul) III[I], p(ater) p(atriciae), Proco(n)s(ul),
 [et] Im[p](erator) [C(aesar) M. A]u[r]e[l.] [A]ntoninus [Aug(ustus)
 et P. Septimius Ge]t[a nob(ilissimus) Caes(ar) restituerunt]
 pe[r] (C). (I)ulium Flac(i)cum(i) Ae[li]a[num leg(atum)
 pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 307.

Ibidem. Erect. See Preliminary Report, p. 28, No. 31. Copy.

I M
 L S E
 P I V S
 P A R T I
 I M P X I
 U A V R
 E T L I S E
 P E R C I V L

Im[p(erator) Caes(ar)]
 L. Se[ptimius Severus]
 Pius [Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
 Part[h(icus) Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae)
 pot(estatis) VI],
 Imp(erator) XI, [Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atriciae), Proco(n)s(ul) et
 Imp. Caes. M]. Aur[el(ius) Antoninus Aug(ustus)
 et [P.] Se[ptimius Geta nob(ilissimus) Caes(ar) restituerunt]
 per C. Iul(ium) [Flaccum Aelianum leg(atum)
 pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 308.

Ibidem. Erect. See Preliminary Report, p. 28, No. 32. Copy.

DIOCLETIA
ET AN
IT AIU
CONSTATIO
ETCAIUM
MAXIMIANO
NR

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)]

Diocletia[no]

et [M. Aurel(io) Val(erio) Maximiano

Piis Felici(bus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)

e]t [Fl]a[v]i(o) V[al(erio)]

Consta[n]tio

et [G]a[l]. V[(al)].

Maximiano

[nobb. Caess.].

No. 309.

Ibidem. Erect. See Preliminary Report, p. 29, No. 33. Copy.

AE S
C OIVL
ROMAXIMI
PIO FELICIA
VG TRIBPPERLI
CINNIVMSERENI
ANVNLEGAVG
PRPR

PKB

[Imp(eratori) C]aes(ari)

C[ai]o Iul[io]

[Ve]ro Maximi[no]

Pio Felici A-

ug(usto) trib(unicia) p(otestate) per Li-
cinnium Sereni-

anum leg(atum) Aug(usti)

pr(o) pr(aetore).

ρκβ'

This is the one hundred and twenty-second milestone from Melitene.

In the cemetery by the roadside 20 m. southeast of Kanlū Kavak we found no less than twenty-six millaria, many of which were never inscribed. The inscribed stones cost us a day and a half of hard work in deciphering and copying the inscriptions.

No. 310.

Kanlū Kavak. Milliarium in the old cemetery which is on the main road leading from Göksiin to Yarpuz, and about twenty minutes to the southeastward of Kanlū Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 29, No. 34. Copy.

M P

S P I

I C T V

A R C V S

N O B I L I S S I M

- S A R V I A S E T P O

T SVETVSTATE

C O N L A P S A S R E S T I T V E

P E R A N T O N I V M M C

M I V M H I E R O N E M

L E G A V G

P R P R

[I]mp. [Caes.]
 [M. Iuliu]s P[hilippus Pius]
 [Felix Inv]ictu[s Aug(ustus)]
 [et M]arcus [Iulius Philippus]
 nobilissim[us]
 [Cae]sar vias et po-
 [n]t[e]s vetustate
 conlapsas restitue[runt]
 per Antonium M[em-]
 mium Hieronem
 leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
 pr(o) pr(aetore).

No. 311.

*Kanlı Kavak. Ibidem. See Preliminary Report, p. 30,
 No. 35. Copy.*

V
 M

 E
 5 I C I
 V N I
 I O N
 P R P R

 P K

This is the one hundred and twentieth milestone from Melitene.

The ON in line 7 seems to indicate that the name of the legate was *Antonius Memmius Hiero*, but it is not advisable to restore the inscription on the strength of these two letters alone.

No. 312.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 30, No. 36. *Copy.*¹

\ N I / / / / / NO
 / / / / / L I S S I M O C A S A
 C A T C L E M E N T
 C R C R C R O V I N C I A
 5 I M P
 P K E

.....

..... [nobi]lissimo Ca[e]sa[ri]

[per] Cat(ium) Clement[em]

[leg(atum) Aug(ustorum) p]r(o) [p]r(aetore) [p]rovi[n]cia[e]

ρκ[ε']

No. 313.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 30, No. 37. *Copy.*

I M P
 D I V I S E V E R I
 N E P D I V I M A N
 T O N I N I F I L
 M A V R
 N O P I O F E L I C I
 A V G
 M I L I A R E S T I T V T A
 M / / / / / P O F E L L I V M
 T H E O D O R V M
 L E G A V G P R P R
 M I K I

¹ I have a note to the effect that I was doubtful while in the presence of the stone as to whether line 5 should read IMP or IHP.

Imp. [Caes(ari)],
 divi Severi
 nep(oti), divi M. An-
 tonini fil(io),
 M. [A]ur(elio) [Antoni-]
 no Pio Felici
 Aug(usto)
 milia restituta [per]
 M. [Ulp]. Ofellium
 Theodorum
 leg(atum) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore).
 M(ιλια) [ρ κ[ε' or η']

This must be the one hundred and twenty-fifth or else the one hundred and twenty-eighth milestone from Melitene, as only E or H can be restored as the missing numeral.

No. 314.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 31, No. 38. *Copy.*

P R P R

Nos. 315-316.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 31, No. 39.
Copy and impression.

I M P

CAESARIMA.
 RCOANTONI
 OGORΔIANOPI
 5 OFELICIAVGVS
 TORESTITVERV
 NTPERCVSPIΔ
 IVMFSAMINI
 VMSEVERVM
 10 LEGATVMPROP
 PΛΕΞTOREM

In the light of Nos. 271, 304, this inscription becomes plain, and falls into two inscriptions. The name of the legate Cuspidius Flaminus Severus fortunately is preserved here in full, and from it we learn that the original inscription was one of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar. What is now left of it is contained in the lines 6-11 inclusive, with exception of the TO at the beginning of line 6, which belongs to the second inscription. The original inscription read as follows :

A.

[Imp(erator) Caesar M.
Clodius Pupienus Maximus
et Imp. Caes. D. Caelius
Calvinus Balbinus
Pii Felic(es) Aug(usti) et
M. Antonius Gordianus
nob(ilissimus) Caes(ar)]
restitu-
erunt per Cuspid-
ium F(l)amin-
ium Severum
legatum prop-
[ra]etorem.

After the erasure of the names of Pupienus and Balbinus the new inscription of Gordianus III. Augustus was incised, and is preserved intact in lines 1-5 inclusive, to which must be added the TO at the beginning of line 6. It reads :

B.

Imp(eratori)
Caesari Ma-
rco [A]ntoni-
o Gordiano Pi-
o Felici Augus-
to.

No. 317.

Kanlı Kavak. Two inscriptions are so inscribed on and over each other that it is perhaps impossible to disentangle them, but the lines given below can be read. See Preliminary Report, p. 31, No. 40. Copy.

IM-
CAES MARCVS
IVLP HILIPPVS
PIVS FELIX

Im[p](erator)
Caes(ar) Marcus
Iulius Philippus
Pius Felix

- 5 [Invi(ctus) Aug(ustus) et
Marcus Iulius Philippus
nob(ilissimus) Caesar
vias et pontes vetus-
tate conlapsas restitui-
10 erunt per Antonium Memmium
Hieronem leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].

Nos. 318-319.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 31, No. 41. Copy.

A. IMPP
OC TIAI
ET IALTIVIAL
MAXIMIANO
5 PPFFINUAUG
ET FIA TIAI

CONSTANTIO
 ET  AI
 CAES
 10 MAXIMIANO
 SEVERVS

[A blank, apparently uncut space.]

B. HMAXPONTMAXTRIBPOTVIO
 IPXICOSIIPPPROCOSETIMPCAES
 MAVREL·ANTONI
 NVSAVG [name erased]
 5 [name erased] TITVERVNT
 PERC·IVLIVMFLAC
 CVMAELIANVMLEGPRPR

I have a note to the effect that lines 8, 9, 10 of *A* are written together, and are so mixed up as to be exceedingly doubtful.

By some mistake, which I am unable to explain, line 11 of inscription *A* does not appear in the *Preliminary Report*.

It must be noted especially that lines 9 and 11 of inscription *A* certainly belong to inscription *B*, which see below.

A.

Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
 [Di]oc[le]tia[no]
 et [M]. A[ur(elio)] Val(erio)
 Maximiano
 P(iis) F(elicibus) Inv(ictis) Aug(ustis)
 et F[la]vi(o) Va[l](erio)
 Constantio
 et [Gal](erio) [V]a[l](erio)
 Maximiano
 [nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus)].

B.

[Imp(erator)] Caes[ar

L. Septimius] Severus

[Pius Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),

Parth](icus) Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae)

pot(estatis) VI,

I(m)p(erator) XI, Co(n)s(ul) II[I], p(ater) p(atriae),

Proco(n)s(ul) et Imp(erator) Caes(ar)

M. Aurel(ius) Antoni-

nus Aug(ustus) [et P. Septimius Geta

nob(ilissimus) Caesar res]tituerunt

per C. Iulium Flac-

cum Aelianum leg(atum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

Nos. 320-321.

*Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 32, No. 42.**Copy and impression.*

I M P P

D I O C L E T I A N O

I M P C A E S ^T M A V R U A LL S E P T I M I V S ^{MAXIMIANO} S E V E R V S A V G5 P I V S P E R T I N A X ^{P P L E I N V} A V G A R A B I A D I A B

P A R T H M A X P O N T M A X T R I B T I O T V I

I M P X I C O S I I I P P P R O ^{O I C T} C O S E T I M P C A E SM A V R E L A N T O N I N V S ^{E T C A I V A} A V G N OE T L S E P T ~~////~~ V S N O B B C A E S S ~~////~~ E S T I T V E R V N T

10 P E R C . I V L I V M F L A C C V M A E L I A N V M L E G P R P R

The two inscriptions are badly confused on the stone, inasmuch as the later inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius Maximian (B) has been incised over the older inscription of L.

Septimius Severus (*A*) in such fashion as to make the whole unintelligible at the first glance. It is impossible to present the inscriptions accurately in uncial text, but I have tried to give at least an approximate idea of the truth.

Let us endeavor to disentangle the inscriptions !

Lines 1 and 2 belong wholly to *B*. Of line 3 IMPCAES belongs to *A*, and MAVRVAL to *B*. Besides this a T was inserted after the E of CAES, and the ET thus obtained belongs to *B*.

MAXIMIANO was inserted between lines 3 and 4, and belongs to *B*. All of line 4 belongs to *A* excepting the closing AVG, which belongs to *B*, and follows the PP[F]E~~///~~INV which is inserted between lines 4 and 5. In this line the A of AVG has been so carved as to resemble a ligature with the closing S of SEVERVS.

Lines 5, 6, 7 belong wholly to *A*, only perhaps at the close of line 6 a disturbing effect has been produced by the incision of something belonging to *B*. The letters between lines 6-7 and 7-8 belong to *B*. The NO at the close of line 8 probably originally followed the name of P. Septimius Geta in line 9, that being the only theory upon which I can account for its presence, which is certified by the impression.

Lines 9, 10 belong to *A*, with the exception of the NObbCAESS in the middle of line 9, which belongs to *B*, and was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure of the name of Geta.

After these preliminary explanations it will be clear that the inscriptions must be restored to read as follows :

A.

Imp(erator) Caes(ar)

L. Septimius Severus

Pius Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),

Parth(icus) Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae),

[pot](estatis) VI,

Imp(erator) XI, Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atriae), Proco(n)s(ul),

et Imp(erator) Caes(ar)

M. Aurel(ius) Antoninus Aug(ustus)

et (P). Sept[imi]us [Geta] no[b](ilissimus) [Caes(ar) r]estituerunt

per C. Iulium Flaccum Aelianum leg(atum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

B.

Impp. [Caess.]

Diocletiano

et M. Aur. Val.

Maximiano

5 P(iis) F(elicibus) Inv(ictis) Aug(ustis)

[et Flavi(o) Val(erio)

Constantio]

et [G]a[l]. Va[l].

[Maximiano]

10

nobb. Caess.

Inscription *A* belongs to the year 203 A.D., and inscription *B* falls between 293 A.D. [the year in which Constantius and Galerius were made Caesares] and 305 A.D. [the year in which the Augusti Diocletian and Maximian abdicated].

Nos. 322-323.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, *p.* 32, *Nos.* 43 and 44. *Copy and impression of A. Copy of B.*

A.

I M

RCAESMA

RCVSIVLP

HI LIPPVSPIV

5 SEE LIXINVI

CTVSAVGE

TMARCVS

IV L IVSPHI

LIPPVSNO

10 BI L ISSIMVS

CAESARVIA

SETPONTE

/ ETVSTAT
 N L APSAS
 15 VER
 A

On the other side of the stone.

B.

IMP P E C N A ,
 D I O C L E T I A N O
 E T M A U R U A L
 M A X I M I A N O
 5 P P F F I N U I A U G
 U I U A I
 C O N S T A N T I O
 E T C A I A E
 M A X I M I A N O
 10 N O B B C A E S S

A.

Im-

(p)(erator) Caes(ar) Ma-
 rcus Iul(ius) P-
 hilippus Piu-
 5 s (F)elix Invi-
 ctus Aug(ustus) e-
 t Marcus
 Iulius Phi-
 lippus no-
 10 bilissimus
 Caesar via-
 s et ponte-
 [s v]etustat-
 [e co]nlapsas
 15 [restit]uer-

[unt per] A-
 [ntonium
 Memmium
 Hieronem
 20 leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
 pr(o) pr(aetore)].

B.

Impp. [Caess.]
 Diocletiano
 et M. Aur. Val.
 Maximiano
 5 P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)
 [et Fla]vi(o) Va[1](erio)
 Constantio
 et [G]a[1. V]a[1].
 Maximiano
 10 nobb. Caess.

No. 324.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 33, No. 45. *Copy.*

A X

5 P P F F I N V I A V G
 E T F L A V I V A L
 C O N S T A N T I O
 E T C U A L E N
 M A X I M I A N O
 10 N O B B C A E S S
 P

[Impp. Caess.]
 Diocletiano
 et M. Aur. Val.
 M]ax[imiano]
 5 P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)

et Flavi(o) Val.
 Constantio
 et [G](al). Vale[ri](o)
 Maximiano
 10 nobb. Caess.
 ρ? . . .'

Nos. 325-327.

Kanlı Kavak. Milliarium with three inscriptions inscribed on and over each other. After much labor I succeeded in disentangling them. See Preliminary Report, p. 34, Nos. 46-48. Copy and impression.

A.

IMPCA
 ESARQVIVIVSTREBO
 NQALLVSETIMPCAES
 ARQVIVIVS VELDVMI
 5 NIANVS VOLVSIANV
 PIIFELICINVICTIAVQGVIAS
 ETPONTESVETVSTATECON
 LAPSASRESTITVERVNTPERA
 VERQILIVMMAXIMVMVC
 10 VQGPRPR

B.

8 RESTITVTA
 ERMULP
 10 OFELLIUM
 THEODORV
 MLEGAVG
 PRPR

M

C.

IMPPCC
 DIOCLETIANO
 ETMAVRULI
 MAXIMIANO
 5 PPFFINVIAUG
 ETFLAU!VAL
 CONSTANTIO
 ETCAIUAL
 MAXIMIANO
 10 NOBBCESS

A.

Imp(erator) Ca-
 esar G. Vi[v]ius Trebo-
 n(ianus) Gallus et Imp(erator) Caes-
 ar G. Vivius Veldumi-
 5 nianus Volusianu[s]
 Pii Felic(es) Invicti Aug(usti) vias
 et pontes vetustate con-
 lapsas restituerunt per A(ulum)
 Vergilium Maximum v(irum) c(larissimum)
 10 [leg](atum) [A]ug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

B.

[Imp(eratori) Caes(ari),
 divi Severi nep(oti),
 divi M. Antonini
 fil(io),
 5 M. Aur. Antonino
 Pio Felici Aug(usto)
 milia]
 restituta
 [p]er M. Ulp(ium)

10 Ofellium
 Theodoru-
 m leg(atum) Aug(usti)
 pr(o) pr(aetore).
 [ρ]μ.?

C.

Imp(eratoribus) C(aesaribus)
 Diocletiano
 et M. Aur. V(a)l.
 Maximiano

5 P(ius) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustus)
 et F[l]av[i](o) Val.
 Constantio
 et [G]a[l]. Val.
 Maximiano
 10 nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus).

No. 328.

Kanlū Kavak. A quadrangular cippus in the cemetery has a defaced inscription, of which only ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ is to be deciphered.

July 30. Kanlū Kavak, *via* Aristülū and Kizildjik, to Kayadibi, 6 h. 37 m. Between Kanlū Kavak and Yarpuz no milliaria were found. Indeed, all seem to have been transported from this whole region to the cemetery of Kanlū Kavak to serve as tombstones. The road of to-day traverses a rough and inhospitable country, but at Kayadibi the plain is again reached.

July 31. Kayadibi, *via* Nadin and Altash, to Yarpuz, 6 h. 56 m. The Gökstın Su was crossed twice to-day; it is a large stream here. Leaving Ertchin we cross the low Atlas Dagħ to Yarpuz.

No. 329.

Yarpuz (Arabissus). In the cemetery. So superscribed as to be hopelessly illegible. See Preliminary Report, p. 35, No. 50. Copy.

NOBILISSIMI
CAES

No. 330.

Yarpuz. In the cemetery; erect; illegible. See Preliminary Report, p. 36, No. 51. Copy.

CONLAP

No. 331.

Yarpuz. Used as a step in the Djami. It is much worn, and the letters are very uncertain. Copy.

TAVITSETAN
NUSXXECIT
REPOIT
ESTIESCU
IUTCUT
ITAINCN
NKR
IRIETEI
BITASTEOL
LVMCIII
PERINTT
ASVAB
ERITWOSVIT

No. 332.

Yarpuz. Stele with immense cross in the Armenian church. Copy.

† ΟΤΑΣΔΩΡΕΑΣΤΟΥΘΥΠΛΟΥΣΙΑΣ
ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΚΤΟΝΠΟΛΥΜΟΧΘΟΝ
ΒΙΟΝΡΑΟΤΕΡΟΝΠΑΡΑΔΡΑΜΩΝ:ΕΝ
ΘΑΔΕΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕΙΦΙΛΑΓΡΙΟΣΕΙΣΤΗΝ
5 ΤΟΥΟΙΚΕΙΟΥΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΤΑΦΥΓΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΙΝ†

Ὁ τὰς δωρεὰς τοῦ θεοῦ πλουσίας
δεξάμενος κ(ἐ) τὸν πολύμοχθον
βίον ῥαότερον παραδραμῶν ἐν-
θάδε κατακίμει Φιλάγριος εἰς τὴν
5 τοῦ οἰκείου προστάτου καταφυγῶν
ἀντίληψιν.

Line 4. κατακίμει stands for κατακέιμαι.

No. 333.

Yarpuz. On a sarcophagus in the court of the Armenian church. A large cross divides the inscription in two. On either side of the upright bar of the cross is represented a peafowl. Copy.

ΩΕΒΛΑΒΕCCTA
ΟCΠΡΕCΒΥCΤΕΡΟC
ΑΖΜΑΝΤΟCΕΝΘΑ
ΕΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕ

Ὡ ἐβλαβέσ(σ)τατ-
ος πρεσβύτερος

*Αζμαντος ἐνθά[δ-]
ε κατακίτε.

Line 1 stands for δ εὐλαβέστατος.

Line 2. The form πρεσβύτερος occurs here for the first time, so far as I can find out.

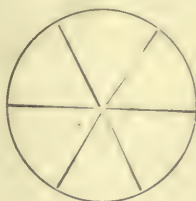
Line 3. *Αζμαντος is a native name hitherto unknown.

Line 4. κατακίτε for κατακείται.

No. 334.

Yarpuz. In the wall of the Djami. Copy.

ΟΥ
ΛΞΙΤΟΝ
ΙΗΞΟ
ΔΟΡΕ
ΟΙΚΟΥ



ΚΕΒΟΗΘΗ
ΔΟΥΛΟΝ
ΙΟΥCΤΙΝΟ

Κ(ύρι)ε βοήθη [τὸν]
δοῦλόν σ[ου]
Ἰουστῖνο[ν].

No. 335.

Yarpuz. Stele in the wall of a house. Copy.

ΜΑΑΤΙΝΑΤΩ
ΑΝΔΡΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

Μᾶ Ἀτινάτω
ἀνδρὶ μνή-
μης χάρις.

No. 336.

Yarpuz. Stele with large cross in an Armenian house. Copy.

ΕΠΑΥCΑΤΟΗΛΟΥ
ΟΥΘΕΟΥΜΑΡΙΑ
ΗΜΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΩΚΔ
ΡΑCΚΕΥΗ†

[*Ενθα?] ἐπαύσατο ἡ [δ]ού-

[λη τ]οῦ θεοῦ Μαρία

. . . . η μῆ(ν) Ὀκτωβρίῳ κδ'

[ἡμέρᾳ Πα]ρασκευῇ.

Καταπαύω is used intransitively in the Septuagint version of Genesis ii. 2.

Arabissus, now Yarpuz, was once an important place, to judge by the remains still extant, which, however, are mostly Christian.

The afternoon of this day was spent in an excursion to Ziyaret Serai, 1 h. 10 m. east of Yarpuz.

Ziyaret Serai is a Seldjukian palace or villa, now falling into decay.

No. 337.

In the old cemetery between Emirli and Ziyaret Serai.

See Preliminary Report, p. 35, No. 49. Copy.

IMPTRIBPOTVIA
ET NTE
SR STITVERVN
CIVLI OCI
5 AVG PR

C

The name of the legate is probably C. Julius Flaccus Aelianus, and consequently the inscription belongs to Septimius Severus. Still the data are too insignificant to make this certain.

All the other milestones copied by me have Greek numerals. This one alone having the Latin C, it being the one hundredth milestone from Melitene.

No. 338.

Inscribed on a panel smoothed out on the face of the rock on the mountain side, south of and immediately above the cemetery mentioned in connection with the last inscription. There is no means of telling how much of the panel has been broken away.

ΑΟΥΙCOC
 ΟΥΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΚΑΙΠΑΠΕΙ
 ΥCΗC
 5 ΟΔΟΥ
 ΦCΕΤΟΥC
 ΕΚΤΙC
 ΤΕΛΟC
 CΩ
 10 ΙΕΙΡΙΟΥ
 ΓΟΡΟC
 ΚΗΤΟΥ%

. ου Μαρία
 καὶ Παπει
 ὁδοῦ
 ἔτους
 ἔκτισ-
 α ἀμπ]ελος
 σω

At Yalak the one hundred and forty-fourth milliarium (No. 297) was found. By a glance at the numerals of the milliaria between Yalak and Yarpuz it will be seen that the numerals diminish steadily along this road, a fact which proves conclusively that distances in the Trans-Antitauran region were measured from Melitene as the starting-point.

From Gökstın the Gökstın Su goes down a narrow valley, and does not flow south of Beirtüt Dagħ, as it is made to do on the old map constructed from von Moltke's hurried ride.

August 1. We undertook a journey in a northerly direction, with Khurman Kalesi as an objective point. The time from Yarpuz, *via* Khunu and Norshun, to Indjiler was 4 h. 40 m.

No. 339.

Khunu. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Copy.

ΑΓΝΟΤΑΤΩΠΟΝ
ΡΙΟCΙΗCΧΑΡΙΝΤΟ
ΟΙΚΟΥΟΛΥΜΠΟ
ΑΝΕCΤΗCΑC

Ἀγνωτάτῳ Πο[ν?]
ρι όσίης χάριν το[ῦ]
οἴκου Ὀλύμπο[ν]
ἀνέστησα(ς?)

Arrived at Indjiler we find that we have lost the road to Khurman Kalesi, and are advised to take a short cut through the mountains. After wandering about in the uninhabited mountains until midnight we reluctantly camped out.

August 2. We left camp at peep of day, and for a wonder found Khurman Kalesi at 4 o'clock A.M. Not being able to find food for man or beast, we had to leave immediately for Tanir. The inscriptions, for which we had undertaken the journey, were found afterwards (Nos. 352-354). The time from Khurman Kalesi, *via* Tanir, Norshun, and Merki, to Yarpuz was six hours. Tanir is the site of an old town; no doubt the name is a corruption of ΠΤΑΝΔΑΡΙΞ.

No. 340.

Merki. Stele. Copy.

A M M H
 Z H Θ Ω I
 T Ω I Y Ω I
 M N H M H C X A
 P I N

*A[μ]μη
 Ζήθωι
 τῶι ὑῶι
 μνήμης χά-
 ριν.

We remained a day in Yarpuz to allow our horses to recruit, and to recruit ourselves.

August 4. Yarpuz to Albistan, 3 h. 56 m.

IV.

MILLIARIA ON THE ROMAN ROAD FROM ARABISSUS TO
 MELITENE.

No. 341.

In an old cemetery one hour and four minutes east of Yarpuz.

See Preliminary Report, p. 36, No. 52. Copy.

I
 ' RESTIT
 PER
 CIVLIVMFLAC
 CVMÆELIANVMLEGPRPR
 MIL P

[Imp. Caes.
 L. Septimius Severus
 Pius Pertinax Aug. Arab. Adiab.
 Parth. Max. Pont. Max. trib. pot. VI.
 Imp. XI, Cos. III. p.p., Procos. et Imp. Caes.
 M. Aurel. Antoninus et P.
 Septimius Geta nob. Caes.] restit[uerunt]
 per
 C. Iulium Flac-
 cum Aelianum leg. pr. pr.
 Mil(ia) P.

If the P be a Greek numeral, as is likely, then this is another one hundredth milestone, but it is noteworthy that this is the only stone with MIL in Latin.

No. 342.

In an old cemetery one hour and forty minutes east of Yarpuz.

See Preliminary Report, p. 36, No. 53. Copy.

IMP%CAESAR
 AVREL
 [Space overwritten.]
 %POTEST%COS
 UIASETPONT
 5 UETTUSTAT
 APSASREST
 T%


A restoration cannot be attempted on the sole authority of line 2, and the inscription is probably that of an emperor not mentioned on any of the known millaria of Cataonia.

I had been suffering from fever ever since our disastrous journey to Khurman Kalesi, and here the fever had reached such a pitch that I had to abandon work for to-day. The two millaria in the cemetery of Isgin (Nos. 343-344) were copied by Mr. Haynes.

No. 343.

*Isgin. In the cemetery. Copied by J. H. Haynes. See
Preliminary Report, p. 37, No. 54.*

EROCOS


 TIMPCAES·M·AVREL·

ANTONINVS·AVG

ETI^uSEPTIMIVS

GEIACAESRESTIT

VERVNT·PEP·C·IVLIVM

ELACCV^oM·AELIANVM

LE PR PR

[Imp. Caes.

L. Septimius Severus

Pius Pertinax Aug. Arab. Adiab.

Parth. Max. Pont. Max. trib. pot. VI

Imp. XI, Cos. III, p.p. P]rocos.

[et] Imp. Caes. M. Aurel.

Antoninus Aug.

et [L]. Septimius

Ge[t]a Caes. restit-

uerunt per C. Iulium

[F]laccum Aelianum

le[g]. pr. pr.

No. 344.

*Isgin. In the cemetery. Copied by J. H. Haynes. See
Preliminary Report, p. 37, No. 55.*

CAES

TRIBPOTEST

ASRESTIT

Rev. Henry Marden has found a Hittite inscription at Isgin. My excuse for not having found it myself is that I was very ill, and lay in agony in an Oda in Isgin for the greater part of the day.

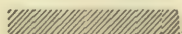
We found nine milliaria at Albistan, some of which were never inscribed, and the rest, with the single exception of No. 345, are wholly illegible.

No. 345.

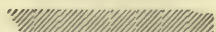
Albistan. In the cemetery. See Preliminary Report, p. 37, No. 56. Copy.

CAES

EP



NICA



RESTITVTA

POFELLI

VMTHEODORVM

AVG·PRPR

[Imp.] Caes.

[divi Severi n]ep.,

[divi M. Antonini

fil.

M. Aur. Antonino

Pio Felici Aug.

milia] restituta

[per M. Ul]p. Ofelli-

um Theodorum

[leg.] Aug. pr. pr.

Nos. 346-347.

See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 142, No. 30: Sur une colonne, dans un champ, à un demi-mille anglais des deux inscriptions précédentes; lettres très-

frustes. Copie de M. Ramsay. *See also* Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 584, No. 1366.

CAIUAN
MAXIMIANO
OBIIIC

—3—

CONIAIJA
5 R TITVERVIT
R \NTONIVX
X X I V X
ONE X V C I E G
A \ G P R P R

10

P N B

This inscription I did not see, as my line of march did not lie along the valley of the Sarus above Comana.

The new light thrown upon the history of Cataonia by my milliarium makes it certain that this inscription must be divided into two, the restoration of both of which being beyond question. I venture to insert it here mainly in order to clear up the doubts and questions raised by Mr. Waddington in the *Bulletin* as cited above.

The original inscription (*A*), remnants of which are lines 4-10, stood in the name of the Philippi Augusti. Mr. Waddington points out that in case the inscription belongs to Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and Constantius and Maximian Caesares, as line 2 would seem to indicate, then the title *vir clarissimus legatus Augusti pro praetore* is historically inaccurate, inasmuch as from the times of Diocletian on the province was governed only by a *praeses* or *Consularis*. But my Nos. 290, 292, 294, 310, etc., make it perfectly clear that the stone held two inscriptions, the oldest of which, being in the name of the Philippi, might well enough give the governor the title *vir clarissimus legatus Augusti pro praetore*. From the same inscriptions it is clear that Mr. Waddington's conjecture of *Senecio* as the name of the legate is wrong, and that the name is Antonius Memmius Hiero.

The inscriptions read originally as follows :

A.

[Im-
(p). Caes. Ma-
rcus Iulius P-
hilippus Piu-
s Felix Invi-
ctus Aug.
et Marcus
Iulius Phi-
lippus no-
bilissimus
Caesar via-
s et pontes
vetustate]
con[l]a[ps]a[s]
r[es]titueru[n]t
p[er A]ntonium
[Me]mmium
[Hier]onem [l]eg.
A[u]g(ustorum) pr. pr.

B.

[Impp. Caess.
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano
P. F. Invi. Augg.
et Flavi. Val.
Constantio
et G[a]l. V[al]
Maximiano
[n]ob[b]. C[aess].

No. 348.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, *p.* 140, *No.* 27:

Sur une colonne, près de l'endroit où la voie romaine devait entrer dans la ville. Copies de MM. Clayton et Ramsay. *See also* Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, *p.* 36, *No.* 75.

I C V E
 O A X I M I N O
 P I O F E L I C I
 V I C T O A V G
 P M T R I B
 P O T E S T P P

I insert this here because the milestones found by me (see Nos. [272], 293, 309) make its restoration certain.

[Imp. Caesari Gaio]
 I[ulio] Ve[r-]
 o [M]aximino
 Pio Felici
 [In]victo Aug.
 p(ont). m(ax). trib.
 potest. p(atri) p(atriae)
 [per Licinnium
 Serenianum
 leg. Aug. pr. pr.]

The following inscription is inserted for the same reason.

No. 349.

See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, *p.* 140, *No.* 28: Dans une maison, à 5 milles anglais au N.E. de Char. Copie de M. Ramsay. *See also* Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, *p.* 37, *No.* 76.

CAESG
 IVLIO%\
 MAXIM
 PIO%FELIC
 INVICTO
 %P%M%T
 POTES

 PER

 LEGAVGPR
 MP N Γ

[Imp.]
 Caes. G[aio]
 Iulio [Vero]
 Maxim[ino]
 Pio Felic[i]
 Invicto [Aug.]
 p. m. t[rib].
 potest.
 p(atri) p(atriae)
 per [Licinnium
 Serenianum
 leg. Aug. pr. pr.
 M P N Γ

Owing to my severe illness we were detained three days in Albistan, during which time kind attentions were showered upon us by Rev. and Mrs. Henry Marden, American missionaries of Marash.

Henceforward no milliaria were found. I am wholly unable to account for this fact, as there are only two possible roads from Albistan to Melitene, one of which we traversed on the way out and the other on our return. It may be safely affirmed, however, that the Roman road did not go by way of Kōz Agha and Pulat, since this whole road is much too difficult. Had the Roman road gone this

way, it could not have avoided the abrupt pass of Ola Kaya, and it is exactly this pass that makes it necessary to look for it elsewhere. The only other route is that by way of Derinde, and thence down the Tokhma Su to Malatia (the ancient Melitene).

August 8. Albistan to Yenikieui, 5 h. 29 m. There is a badly defaced Hittite inscription in the cemetery of Kütchük Yapalak. We traverse the great plain of Albistan. North of Böyük Yapalak we enter a narrow valley, which gradually ascends to the plateau on which Yenikieui is situated.

No. 350.

Ashagha Yapalak. In the cemetery. Letters very faint and blurred. Copy.

H Δ E M E T □ N Δ Y
 Δ I □ Δ □ T □ N Ξ H
 C H M A Δ A Δ - Λ I I
 T H N Δ E Π Π A I C Π □

August 9. Yenikieui, *via* Arslan Tash, to Kōz Agha, 6 h. 12 m. We visited Arslan Tash and got photographs of the lions, discovered by von Moltke. They once stood on either side of a gateway just as the Assyrian Cherubim did. The Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia discovered similar lions at Arslan Tash in the Serudj Ova, a day's journey southeast of Biredjik in Mesopotamia. These Mesopotamian lions are of much better workmanship, and besides are better preserved. But the two pairs of lions belong, no doubt, to the same epoch.

The road southeast of Böyük Yapalak traverses an open rolling country; it is barren, for the most part, there being no means of irrigating it.

August 11. Kōz Agha to Pulat, 9 h. 11 m. A journey of great difficulty, especially east of the Soghud Su, where the ascent to the pass of Ola Kaya Dagħ begins. The country is very rough. The mountains are volcanic. The time from Kōz Agha to the summit of the pass of Ola Kaya is 7 h. 35 m. The descent is very abrupt, and in places progress is almost impossible. In 1 h. 28 m. from the summit of the pass we reach the plain of Pulat.

No. 351.

Pulat. Stele by a fountain. Copy.

ΔΙΟΔΟΤΕΚΝΟΥ
 ΗΛΙΑΔΙΟΥ ΑΡΟΥΤΗ
 ΦΙΛΟΤΕΚΝΩ ΜΗΤΡΙ

Διόδοτος Τικέρνου
 Ἡλιάδ(ι)ου Ἀρούτῃ
 φιλοτέκνω μητρί.

August 12. Pulat to Kalaïk, 8 h. 19 m. Thirty-nine minutes north of Pulat we reach the low watershed, and thenceforth go down a small arm of the Sultan Tchai, which we cross a short distance east of Tchutlu. The eastern bank of the Sultan Tchai is a great bluff, which is ascended in 21 m. We then find ourselves on a great elevated plateau, which is broken by the two rivers west of Kalaïk. Kalaïk is situated on the western bluff of the river, and about six hundred feet above the river. A very large canal of ice-cold water flows through Kalaïk, and goes all the way to Malatia. It is this canal which furnishes the city of Malatia with its abundant supply of water. Besides this it irrigates the whole intervening country, which is a veritable garden spot. A great variety of fruit trees grow on every hand, and the fruit of Malatia is celebrated far and wide.

August 13. Kalaïk to Malatia, 1 h. 46 m. We pass through the delightful forest of fruit trees that extend all the way to Malatia. Their cool refreshing shade is delightful to the traveller after a journey of weeks through a treeless country. The new city of Malatia is reckoned as the half-way station on the overland route from Constantinople to Baghdad. It is a wide-awake business town, and in this respect it differs very materially from the ordinary Turkish town. When the Egyptians were at war with the Sultan a large number of Turkish troops were quartered for an indefinite period on the people of old Malatia, which stood on the site of Melitene. This was more than the long-suffering inhabitants could bear; so they abandoned their old homes to the soldiers, and built a new city among the gardens seven or eight miles southwest of Melitene. After the war-troubles were over the people still clung to their new abodes.

August 14. Malatia, *via* Melitene, to the junction of the Tokhma Su with the Euphrates, opposite Sheikh Hassan, 3 h. 16 m., and return to Malatia. Melitene is now a mass of ruins; among them many fine specimens of the ornamented architecture of the Seldjuks are conspicuous. The whole country between Melitene and the Euphrates is exceedingly fertile.

August 15. Malatia to Sara Hadji, 8 h. 37 m. West of Arga we cross a mountain to Kürdkieui; then comes a wild gorge and a steep ascent to Sara Hadji on the mountain side. Here our whole party escaped being murdered only by a miracle, and man and beast hungered until the night of the following day.

August 16. Sara Hadji to Mühde, 8 h. 45 m. Leaving Sara Hadji we reach the summit of the mountain in 43 m. Then we descend to another Kürdkieui, situated in a wild gorge, then another great mountain is crossed, and finally the Tokhma Su is reached at Bel-i-Gedik. At this point the river flows through narrows for half a mile. A perpendicular wall of rock, three or four hundred feet high, is on either side of the river. Consequently the road has to climb the little mountain. Once across this mountain we go up the open valley of the Tokhma Su to Mühde, where we halt a day to recruit ourselves and horses after our long fast. The whole mountain country between Arga and the Tokhma Su is inhabited solely by Kurds, an inhospitable, murderous set of filthy villains, who still preserve all the ferocious characteristics of their ancestors, the ancient *Καρδοῦχοι*, of whom Xenophon has little good to report in the *Anabasis*.

August 18. Mühde, *via* Derinde, to Yenikieui, 6 h. 22 m. The valley between Mühde and Derinde is very fertile. An hour east of Old Derinde the valley contracts to a gorge, and New Derinde stretches out on both sides of the river for the whole distance between this point and the Derinde of the old map. Old Derinde was abandoned like Old Malatia, and for the same reason. It is now a grand mass of ruins. Derinde means "*in* or *at* the gorge." Professor Kiepert regards the name as a popular interpretation of the ancient name *Δελινδός*. At Old Derinde the river has cut its way through the solid rock, which rises perpendicularly to a height of three or four hundred feet on either side of the river. The width of the pass through which the river thus flows is about fifty feet. On the right bank is the almost impregnable castle, probably dating from the time of the early Turks; at the foot of the castle and west of it lies the abandoned town.

Ashta is also situated in a gorge. The top of the eastern bluff corresponds with the general level of the surrounding plateau. Up to this point the country is difficult and our progress slow. When 2 h. 13 m. out from Derinde we found a small lion in black basalt by the roadside. Photographs were taken, but it was just growing dark, and they did not succeed well. After leaving the lion a heavy thunderstorm overtook us; my men got separated into four parties, each of which got lost. It was about midnight when we were all together again at Yenikieui. It would have been a sad night for some of us, but for the generous exertions of our good Zaptieh Halil.

August 19. Yenikieui to Böyük Tatlar, 6 h. 49 m. We cross a mountain between Yenikieui and Ketchi-Maghara. Thenceforward the country is open and rolling.

August 20. Böyük Tatlar to Örtülü, 6 h. 14 m. The country between Böyük Tatlar and Kereikieui is very rough and mountainous. From Kereikieui we go down the gorge of the Khurman Su to Khurman Kalesi. Khurman Kalesi is a proud castle, possibly of early Turkish origin, situated on a crag just at the junction of the Maragos Tchai with the Khurman Su.

Nos. 352-354.

On the living rock twenty-three minutes northwest of Khurman Kalesi. See my Preliminary Report, p. 39, Nos. 57, 58, 59. Copy. Photographs of B and C.

Inscription *A* consists of eight heroic hexameters; *B*, of two hexameters; and *C* is an elegiac distich. *B* and *C* cannot be reached without artificial help, which everywhere in Turkey it is difficult to obtain. Of these two we got photographs. Inscription *A* can be reached, but only with danger to life or limb. The letters are immense, and the surface covered by the inscription is so great that only a few letters in each line can be read at a time; this done, one must climb down and then up again, it being impossible to move horizontally along the face of the rock. Copying the inscription was very laborious work, as I had to remove my shoes and support myself by my toes. First the moss was removed from the letters, then the inscription was copied, and lastly the copy was verified.

A.

ΑΚΙΛΛΙΟΥΧΕΙΡΙΣΟΦΟΥΑΛΞΑΝ
 ΔΡΟΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ —
 ΤΗΣΔΕΚΟΡΗΣΚΟΠΙΗΣΠΟΤΑΤΗΛΙΒΑΤΟΙΟΘΟΡΟΥΣΑ
 ΑΘΑΝΑΤΩΝΒΟΥΛΗCΙΝΥΠΕΚΦΥΓΕΝΑΡΚΤΟΝΑΤΗΜΩΝ
 5 ΔΙΧΘΑΔΙΗΙCΚΩΜΗCΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥΑΡCΙΝΟΟΥΤΕ —
 ΟΥΤΟCΑΡΙΓΝΩΤΟCΠΡΕΙΩΝΟΡΟCΑCΤΥΦΕΛΙΚΤΟC
 ΕΠΛΕΤΟΔ'ΑΡCΙΝΩΙΜΕΝΕΔΕΘΛΙΑCΑΡΡΟΜΑΗΝΑ
 ΤΩΙΔ'ΑΡΕΠΙΤΡΟΧΟΗCΙΔΙΔΥΩΠΟΤΑΜΩΝCΟΒΑΓΗΝΑ
 ΠΙCΤΟΙΔ'ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙCΕΤΑΡΟΙΤΕΛΟΝΩΝΦΙΛΟΤΗΤΑ
 10 ΑΡΡΗΚΤΗΝΠΑΓΟCΟΥΤΟCΑΠΑΓΓΕΛΛΟΙΚΑΙΕΠΕΙΤΑ

B.

ΤΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΧΕΙΡΙCΟΦΟΥ —
 ΕΝΝΕΑΤΟΙΠΕΤΡΗΘΕΝΕΠΙΚΡΗΝΗΝCΟΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ
 ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΟΝCΤΑΔΙΟΙΚΟΡΑΚΟCΠΟΤΑΜΟΙΟΠΑΡΟΧΘΑC —

C.

ΤΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΧΕΙΡΙCΟΦΟΥ —
 ΕΓΓΥΘΙΤΟΙCΟΒΑΓΗΝΑΚΑΙΑΙΓΛΗΝΕΤΑΛΟΕΤΡΑ
 ΗΝΔΟΛΙΓΟΝCΤΕΥCΗCΙCΛΟΥCΕΛΕΚΚΑΜΑΤΟΥ —

A.

Ἀκιλλίου Χειρισόφου Ἀλεξάν-
δρου τοῦ καὶ Φιλιππίου.

- Τῇσδε κόρη σκοπιῆς ποτ' ἀπ' ἡλιβάτοιο θοροῦσα
ἀθανάτων βουλῇσιν ὑπέκφυγεν ἄρκτον ἀπήμων·
5 διχθαδίης κώμησι Φιλιππίου Ἀρσινόου τε
οὗτος ἀρίγνωτος Πρείων ὄρος ἀστυφέλικτος.
ἔπλετο δ' Ἀρσινόῳ μὲν ἐδέθλια Σαρρομάηνα,
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ προχοῇσι δύω ποταμῶν Σοβάγηννα
πιστοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοις ἔταροι πέλον, ὧν φιλότητα
10 ἀρρήκτην πάγος οὗτος ἀπαγγέλλοι καὶ ἔπειτα.

B.

τοῦ αὐτοῦ Χειρισόφου.

Ἐννέα τοι πέτρηθεν ἐπὶ κρήνην Σοβαγῆνων
καλλίροον στάδιοι Κόρακος ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας.

C.

τοῦ αὐτοῦ Χειρισόφου.

Ἐγγυθί τοι Σοβάγηννα καὶ αἰγλήεντα λοετρά·
ἦν δ' ὀλίγον σπεύσῃς [λ]ούσ[εα]ι ἐκ καμάτου.

These inscriptions may be translated as follows :

A.

“Epigram of Acilius Chrisophus, the son of Alexander ; also
called Philippus.”

Once upon a time, by the counsels of the Immortals, a girl rushed down from this lofty crag and escaped unhurt from a bear. To the two villages of Philippus and Arsinous this well-known Prion is a boundary not to be disturbed. The home of Arsinous was Sarromaëna ; that of Philippus was Sobagena, at the confluence of two rivers. They were faithful comrades, and may this rock declare their unbroken friendship even to future ages.”

B.

"Of the same Chirisophus.

It is nine stadia from this rock to the fair-flowing spring of Sobagena, on the bank of the river Korax."

C.

"Of the same Chirisophus.

Near by is Sobagena with its bright clear baths. If you will hasten a little, you may bathe yourself after your toil."

Line 3 of *A*. By consulting my *Preliminary Report* on this journey, p. 39, it will be seen that I inserted in the uncial text the letter C in brackets, thus [C], meaning to indicate thereby that this C was not on the rock. At first it was my intention to give only the uncial text of the inscriptions, as I had done throughout the *Report*, but as I attached importance to them, I afterwards inserted the minuscule text as well. I then forgot to erase the [C] of the uncial text.

The readings of Professor Allen (*Preliminary Report*, p. 41, top) are all undoubtedly correct except [ῥ]ώμησι and ὄρος, which are clearly wrong. The inscriptions are of prime importance for the topography of this region.

A girl, when pursued by a bear, had rushed down over the almost perpendicular crag, which raises its proud head to a height of about 1500 feet. By a veritable miracle she escaped unhurt, and as a lasting memento of this great escape, two friends, Philippius and Arsinous, one possibly her father, had these inscriptions engraved on the rock. From the inscriptions it is clear: 1°, that Khurman Kalesi occupies the site of Sobagena, the village of Philippius, inasmuch as it is situated at the junction of the Maragos Tchai with the Khurman Su; 2°, it is clear that the ancient name of Khurman Su was the *Korax*; 3°, it is clear that Sarromaëna, the village of Arsinous, must have occupied the site of Maragos, which name may even be a corruption of Sarromaëna; 4°, it is clear that the mountain bore the name of Prion. Thus from these inscriptions we locate and give names to two villages, a river, and a mountain. The rock on which *A* is inscribed is certainly "a boundary not to be disturbed," and

nine stadia is about the true distance (23 m.) from Khurman Kalesi to the rock which bears inscription *B*.

Leaving these inscriptions, we go up the little valley of the Maragos Tchai past Maragos to Topak Tash (not Toprak Tash). Here we leave the gorge, and ascend a great mountain to an elevated plateau inhabited by inhospitable Kurds.

August 21. Örtülü to Savoghlán, 9 h. 34 m. We descend by a rough mountainous road to the valley of the Seihûn. The valley is of respectable size here, and contains a number of villages. The name of the district is Saris. We were just 1 h. 16 m. in crossing the valley from mountain to mountain. In crossing the mountain west of the valley of the Seihûn 1 h. 15 m. are taken up. Thenceforward we go down a narrow valley until the open country is reached in the neighborhood of Bagtchekieui.

August 22. Savoghlán to Seresek, 6 h. 0 m. Fifty minutes west of Savoghlán we ford the Zamantia Tchai in the neighborhood of Kizilkhan. Ekrek is probably the site of an ancient town. At Karadaghi there is a good Seldjuk Khan. Seresek is the ancient Arasaxa.

August 23. Seresek to Talas, 5 h. 27 m.

August 25. Talas, *via* Kaisariye, to Indjesu, 6 h. 17 m.

August 26. Indjesu to Ürgüp, 5 h. 9 m. We travelled all day in a rain, so that our progress was slow. Leaving Indjesu, we cross a ridge, and in 2 h. 37 m. we are down at Akkieui, at the head of the very fertile valley that leads hence to Ürgüp. Ürgüp is a prosperous town, well built of the soft volcanic tufa. The whole region of country between Ürgüp and Tatlar is in reality an extinct volcano.

August 27. Ürgüp to Udjessar, 2 h. 16 m. Martchan is the centre of the cone formations and of the rock-cut dwellings. The scenery is wonderful beyond all description. We spent this day and the most of August 28th in securing a large number of photographs of the cones and rock dwellings. The character of the rock-cut dwellings of Martchan and Udjessar is the same as that of those at Selme and Soghanlı Dere, already described above. Only here they are more abundant, and the volcanic character of the country is much more marked.

August 28. Udjessar to Nevshehir, 1 h. 10 m. Nevshehir is a large and prosperous town, with excellent mosques and theological schools.

August 29. Nevshehir to Tatlar, 2 h. 49 m. The country between the two places is one vast and barren lava-field.

August 30. Tatlar to Hadji Bektash, 5 h. 53 m. The Halys is wide, but not deep, at the point where we forded it. North of Salanda we crossed a spur of Khirka Dagħ to the great plain of Hadji Bektash, the headquarters of the Dervishes and the tomb of Hadji Bektash himself. We were entertained with distinction by the Dervishes. There are great salt-mines in the neighborhood.

September 1. Hadji Bektash to Karaseñir, 7 h. 29 m. It was my purpose to explore the unknown region between Hadji Bektash as well as could be done on a straight march. The results are laid down in the map of Northern Cappadocia which accompanies this volume.

The country northeast of Hadji Bektash, as far as Tchroprun Oghlu is mostly level. Here we go down the gorge of a little river to Doiduk, then cross a ridge to Kazaklı, from which point we traverse a plain to Karaseñir.

September 2. Karaseñir to Hadji Shefa'atli, 5 h. 27 m. Between Karaseñir and Kediler the country is undulating; at Kediler the plain of Pashakieui is entered.

September 3. Hadji Shefa'atli to Yerkieui, 5 h. 48 m. Fourteen minutes east of Hadji Shefa'atli is the junction of the Kara Su with the Kanak Su; henceforward the united stream is called the Delidje Irmak. At this point it enters a cañon, which continues as far as Öyük, where it enters the plain. This cañon is so abrupt and precipitous that the road cannot follow it, but ascends to an elevated plateau, on which are the villages Djafali and Adjikoyun. From this point there is a gradual descent to the cañon, which is still impassable, and the road crosses a series of ridges on the right bank of the river to Öyük.

September 4. Yerkieui to Böyük Nefezkieui, 4 h. 42 m. We travelled very rapidly from Boyalik to Böyük Nefezkieui.

No. 355.

Boyalik (called also Medjidie). Panel in a slab. Copy.


ΕΝΘΑΔΕΚΑ
ΤΑΚΙΤΕΟ
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC
ΓΥΜΝΑCΙC
ΚΥΡΙΕΕΛΕΗ
CΟΝΤΟΝΔΟΥΛΟ
ΝCΟΥ

Ἐνθάδε κα-
τακίτε ὁ
μακάριος
Γυμνάσις.
Κύριε ἐλέη-
σον τὸν δοῦλό-
ν σου.

At Küтчük Nefezkieui there is a large spring, which is the chief source of the stream up which we came from Khatibinkieui. The spring was formerly used as Baths, the ruined walls of which still stand. At Kötlak there are many architectural remains, but no inscriptions, so far as I could discover.

No. 356.

Böyük Nefezkieui (Tavium). Roman milliarium in a cemetery between Böyük Nefezkieui and Assara, and immediately west of the Acropolis of Böyük Nefezkieui. See Preliminary Report, p. 43, No. 60. Copy.

IMP
 NERVACAESARAV
 PONTMAXTRIBPOTESVII
 COSIIIPPRESTITVIT
 PERPOMPON  M
 BASSVMLEGPROPR

P M Ī A

Imp(erator)
 Nerva Caesar Au[g](ustus)
 Pont(ifex) Max(imus) trib(uniciae) potes[t](atis) II
 Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atriae) restituit
 per Pompon[iu]m
 Bassum leg(atum) pro pr(aetore).
 P(assum) m(ille) I, α'.

The number of miles is given in both Latin and Greek, as seems to be indicated by the horizontal bar over the Ī. This becomes certain when the milestone found by Professor Hirschfeld at Iskelib [see Hirschfeld's article *Tavium* in the *Sitzungsberichte der königl. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1883, Vol. LIII. p. 1256, and *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 39, No. 81] is compared with the inscription given above. It, too, records a repair of roads by this same legate Pomponius Bassus and its numerals

M I L . P . L $\overline{\text{X X X}}$
 $\overline{\text{II}}$

are certainly bilingual.

Two other inscriptions of this legate are known [see *C.I.L.* III. 309, and *Journal of Philology*, 1882, p. 155 = *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 39, No. 82].

For a discussion of the date when T. Pomponius Bassus governed Galatia, Cappadocia, Pontus, etc., see *Journal of Philology*, 1882, pp. 155, 156; *Bullettino dell' Istituto*, 1844, p. 125 sqq., 1862, pp. 67, 68; *Annali dell' Istituto*, 1844, pp. 14 and 40; Eckhel, *Doct. Num.*, III. p. 190; Mionnet, *Suppl.* 7, pp. 632, 665, 669; Perrot,

de Galat. prov. Rom., p. 111. Pomponius Bassus is mentioned as *προσβευτῆς* in an inscription of Ephesus recently published in the *Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Institutes in Athen*, 1885, p. 401.

The above inscription (No. 356) is one of the most important discoveries of the journey. The ancient Tavium was the *ἐμπόριον τῶν ταύτη*. It was of prime importance geographically, because it was the centre from which diverged seven roads, five of which are given in the Peutinger Table, and the remaining two in the Antonine Itinerary. Distances along these roads were measured from Tavium; consequently it was of the highest importance to discover the real site of Tavium, for on it depends the geography of the whole country between Ancyra and Amasia. Tavium has been located by different scholars at Tchorum, Böyük Nefezkieui, Boghazkieui; but until recently those best entitled to an opinion had settled on Böyük Nefezkieui as the true site, but always, be it understood, without any documentary proof. In November, 1883, Professor Gustav Hirschfeld, of Königsberg, published an article "*Tavium*" in the *Sitzungsberichte der Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, in which he declined to accept for Tavium any of the sites hitherto suggested. He attempts to show that Tavium must be sought on the left bank of the Halys, and that its site is occupied by *Iskelib*, a degree north of Böyük Nefezkieui. In January, 1884, Professor Heinrich Kiepert published in the *Sitzungsberichte* (as above) his *Gegenbemerkungen zu der Abhandlung des Hrn. G. Hirschfeld über die Lage von Tavium*, from which it appears that he is very loath to give up the site of Böyük Nefezkieui as that of Tavium; but he finally suggests Aladja, or a point immediately southeast of Aladja.

Now my inscription (No. 356) is the first milestone from somewhere, and as distances in this region were reckoned from Tavium, it necessarily follows that it is the first milestone on the Roman road from Tavium to Ancyra, and consequently Tavium is located beyond dispute at Böyük Nefezkieui. But to make the matter doubly sure there is still another point to be taken into consideration. In the cemetery of Tamba Hassan, a village just two hours north of Böyük Nefezkieui, Mr. Haynes found Roman millaria, one of which bore the badly defaced inscription No. 377. Now, as I understand it, Tamba Hassan is none other than the *Tomba* or *Tonea* of the

Peutinger Table, the first station on the Roman road from Tavium to Comana in Pontus. Hirschfeld points out that Tomba and Tonea are two names for the same place. It must be noted that the distances, as given by the Peutinger Table, viz. Tonea XIII and Tomba XVI MP. from Tavium, do not agree accurately with my identification, and I should rather look for VIII instead of either XIII or XVI. The Table is almost certainly in error, and the identification both of Tavium and Tomba remains fixed.

It has been stated that the ruins of Böyük Nefezkieui are too insignificant to represent Tavium. This is not the case. It is true that at the village itself there are only comparatively small fragments; but the cemeteries, both of Kötlak and the one in which No. 356 was found, are full of architectural fragments, and the last-mentioned cemetery has scarcely any other stones in it except cippi, columns, and fragments of epistyles, all of considerable weight and size. A future traveller will no doubt find the hot springs in the region of country between Böyük Nefezkieui and Yozgad.

I found only Roman coins at Böyük Nefezkieui, of the Caesarean coinage. The soil is very fertile, and yields abundant harvests of wheat; and the people plant nothing else.

No. 357.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Ornamented epistyle of white marble.

See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 26, whence it was inserted in the Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 28, No. 42. Copy.

PERATOR VI CO
Γ

[Im]perator VI Co[(n)s(ul)].

No. 358.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Stele in the wall of a house. Copy.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, WN, MH; line 4, MH.

ΥΦΙΝΑΑΣΚΛΗ
 ΔΗΣΥΝΒΙΩΛΙ
 ΥΡΓΩΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΙ
 ΜΗ ΣΧΑ
 [wreath] PIN

[‘Ρο]υφῶνα Ἀσκλη-
 [πιά]δη? συνβίω Λι-
 [κο]ύργω Νικομηδί-
 [ου? μνή]μης χάριν.

From the following inscriptions it is clear that Tavium was a stronghold of Christianity.

No. 359.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Black stone. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑ
 ΚΙΤΕΗΔΟΥ
 ΛΗΤΟΥΧΥ
 ΤΟΥΑΛΥΠΙΑ

Ἐνθα κατα-
 κίτε ἡ δού-
 λη τοῦ Χ(ρισ-)
 τοῦ Ἀλυπία.

No. 360.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

ΤΟΥΘΥ
 ΘΕΟΔΩ
 ΡΟCΟ
 ΖΟΥΒΛΟ
 C†

Ἐνθα κατα-
κίτε ὁ
δοῦλος]
τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
Θεόδω-
ρος ὁ
Ζοῦβλος.

No. 361.

Böyük Nefezkieni. Cory.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑ
ΚΙΤΕΗΔΟΥΛΗ
ΤΟΥΘΥ
ΠΕΛΑΓΙΑ

*Ἐνθα κατα-
κίτε ἡ δούλη
τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
Πελαγία.

No. 362.

Böyük Nefezkieni. Cory.

†ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑ
ΚΙΤΕΗΔΟΥΛΗ
ΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ
ΘΕΩΔΟΤ
†

*Ἐνθα κατα-
κίτε ἡ δούλ[η]
τοῦ θεοῦ
Θεωδότ[η].

No. 363.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

† Κ Υ Μ Η Ε
Α Λ Υ Π Ι Α C
Δ Ο Υ Η C $\overline{X Y}$

†

Κύμησ(ις)
Ἀλυπίας
δοῦ(λ)ης Χ(ριστο)ῦ.

Κύμησις stands for κοίμησις.

No. 364.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

Ε Ν Θ Α Κ Α
Τ Α Κ Ι Τ Ε
Ο Δ Ο Υ Λ Ο C
Τ Ο Υ $\overline{\Theta Y}$
Γ Ε Ο Ρ Γ Ι C

*Ενθα κα-
τακίτε
ὁ δοῦλος
τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
Γεόργις.

No. 365.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

//////Θ Α
Κ Α Τ Α

Κ Ι Τ Ε Ο Δ
 Ψ Λ Ο C
 Τ Ψ Θ Υ
 Δ Α Ν Ι
 Η Λ
 †

[Ἐν]θα
 κατα-
 κίτε ὁ δ-
 οῦλος
 τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
 Δανι-
 ἡλ.

No. 366.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

Ε Ν Θ Α Κ Α
 Τ Α Κ Ι Τ Ε
 Ο Δ Ο Υ Λ Ο C
 Τ Ο Υ Θ Υ Π
 Λ Ο C Π Ρ Ο
 Τ Ο Π Ρ Ε C
 Β Υ Τ Ε Ρ Ο C

Ἐνθα κα-
 τακίτε
 ὁ δοῦλος
 τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ Π[αῦ-]
 λος προ-
 τοπρεσ-
 βύτερος.

No. 367.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

† Ε Ν Θ Α
 Κ Α Τ Α Κ
 Ι Τ Ε Ο Δ Υ
 Λ Ο Σ Τ Υ

 Θ Υ Γ

Ε Ρ Μ Α

Ν Ι Ξ

*Ενθα

κατακ-

ίτε ὁ δοῦ-

λος τοῦ

θ(εο)ῦ Γ-

ερμ[α-]

[νοῦ].

No. 368.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

Ε Ν Θ Α
 Κ Α Τ Α
 Κ Ι Τ Ε
 Ο Δ Ο Υ
 Λ Ο Σ
 Τ Ο Υ Θ Υ
 Σ Τ Σ
 Φ Α Ν Ο Σ

*Ενθα

κατα-

κίτε

ὁ δοῦ-
 λος
 τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
 Στ[έ]
 φανος.

No. 369.

Böyük Nefezkieni. Copy.

Ε Ν
 □ Α 'Κ Λ
 Τ Α Κ Ι
 Τ Ε Η Δ □ Υ
 Λ Η Τ □ Υ
 □ Υ □ Τ Ε
 Φ Α Ν Ι Σ

Ἐν-
 [θ]α κα-
 τακί-
 τε ἡ δού-
 λη τοῦ
 [θ](εο)ῦ Στε-
 φανίς.

No. 370.

Böyük Nefezkieni. Copy.

/// Ν Θ Α Κ Α
 /// Α Κ Ι Τ Ε Ο
 /// Χ Λ Ο C T Χ
 /// Ε Χ Ε Υ Δ
 /// Μ Ι C †

[*E]νθα κα-
 [τ]ακῖτε ὁ
 [δ]οῦλος τοῦ
 [θ]εοῦ Εὐ[δ-]
 [ά]μης.

No. 371.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copied by J. H. Haynes.

Ε Ν Θ Α
 Κ Α Τ Α Κ Ι Τ Ε
 Η Δ Ο Υ Λ
 Η
 † Ο Υ Θ Ε Ο
 Υ Ι Ω Α Ν Ν
 Ι Α

*Ενθα
 κατακῖτε
 ἡ δούλ-
 η
 [τ]οῦ θεο-
 ῦ Ἰωανν-
 ία.

The form Ἰωαννία is a new form of the name.

No. 372.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copied by J. H. Haynes.

† Ε Ν Θ Α Κ Α
 Τ Α Κ Ι Τ Ε Ο
 Α Ο Υ Λ Ο C

*Ενθα κα-
 τακίτε ὁ
 [δοῦ]λος
 [τοῦ θε(εο)ῦ]

No. 373.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copied by J. H. Haynes.

E N
 K A
 K I T
 O Y Λ
 H A
 A

*Εν[θα]
 κα[τα-]
 κίτ[ε]
 [ῆ δ]ουλ-
 η κ.τ.λ.

No. 374.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Black stone in the wall of a house. Copy.¹

Γ Α Ρ Ε Η Π Ι Μ Α Λ Α Ν
 Γ Ε Γ Γ Ι Δ - - -
 Λ Α Ε Α Ε Λ Ι Α Ι Ο Ε Υ
 Ο Ε Μ Ν Η Α Ρ Ι Ν

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ΗΠ; line 4, ΝΗ.

No. 375.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Epistyle block of white marble. Copy.

ΣΟΦΟΥΑΠΟΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ

No. 376.

Böyük Nefezkieui. Copy.

P I C

September 5. Böyük Nefezkieui to Boghazkieui, 4 h. 52 m. The road traverses a mountainous country. We got photographs of the ancient and well-known rock sculptures.

No. 377.

Tamba Hassan. The stone is partly embedded in the ground in the cemetery. Copied by J. H. Haynes.

I S S I

R

I A

E N E O

O

C P O T

O

September 6. Boghazieui to Öyük, 4 h. 34 m. The ancient sculptures were photographed.

September 8. Öyük to Ashagha Beshbunar, 5 h. 46 m. The results henceforward were purely chorographic, and have been laid down in the map of Northern Cappadocia.

September 9. Ashagha Beshbunar to Ulaklü, 8 h. 20 m. The plain of Sungurlu comes to an end immediately west of Aghabunar,

from which place the country is hilly to the Delidje Irmak. At Taobas we ascend a large mountain, which turns out to be the bluff of a great elevated plateau which extends from this point westward to the Kizil Irmak (Halys).

September 10. Ulaklü to Yalüm, 7 h. 14 m. In 6 h. 14 m. we reach the bridge over the Halys. The gorge through which the river flows abounds in vineyards, the ripe fruit of which was being converted into raisins. Hence a rough ascent of one hour to Yalüm.

September 11. Yalüm to Arablar, 9 h. 51 m. We traverse a rough country for 5 h. 41 m., when we reach the wagon road from Angora to Kaledjik.

No. 378.

Ortakieui. In the cemetery. See Preliminary Report, p. 45, No. 62. Copy.

IMPCAESVAI
SEVERO
ROPIOFEL·IN
VICTOAVG·TRIB
5 POTIIICOSI

M P

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) [M]. A[ur](elio)
Severo [Alexand-]
[r]o Pio Fel(ici) In-]
victo Aug(usto) trib(uniciae)
5 pot(estatis) II Co(n)s(ul) I
M(ilia) P(assuum)? or else $\mu\lambda\iota\alpha$ ρ' .

A mate to this inscription, found at Tchañly Kaya, an hour south of Ancyra, is *C.I.Z.* III. 316. The date of both is 223 A.D.

If the reading of line 6 be $\mu\lambda\iota\alpha$ ρ' , then this is the one hundredth milestone from Tavium on the road to Ancyra.

September 12. Arablar to Angora, 0 h. 58 m. At Angora we were compelled to consider our journey finished, scientifically speaking. It was necessary for Mr. Haynes to reach Nicomedia by a certain day, in order to take the evening train for Constantinople, and our one thought thenceforth was to travel westward as rapidly as possible. For the sake of completeness I give the time from Angora to the railway terminus at Ismid.

September 13. Angora to Ayash, 7 h. 34 m.

September 14. Ayash to Kavun Ovası Tçiftlik, 8 h. 59 m.

September 15. Kavun Ovası Tçiftlik to Nali Khan, 7 h. 16 m.

September 16. Nali Khan to Köstebek, 5 h. 54 m.

September 17. Köstebek to Torbaltı, 8 h. 40 m.

September 18. Torbaltı to a Khan, 8 h. 31 m.

September 19. Khan to Sabandja, 9 h. 43 m.

September 20. Sabandja to Ismid, 5 h. 33 m.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

No. 12 has been published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1888, p. 346.

No. 21. Those who may be interested in "descent reckoned *μητρόθεν*" will find a treatment of the subject in Treuber's *Geschichte der Lykier*, p. 117 sqq.

Page 26, May 31. I have ascribed the identification of Apollonia to Paris and Holleaux, but Waddington located Apollonia at Medet before them.

No. 32. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887. The *Journal* is inaccessible to me, and I have not seen Smith's article.

No. 34. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 35. Published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 365. In his uncial text, lines 10-12, he reads:

Γ Α Λ Ω Ν Ι Α
 Ε Β Α Σ Τ Η Ι Ι Η Τ Γ Λ Κ Α
 Α Ι Ο Ι ' Β Υ Ι

and transcribes lines 9-12 as follows:

Σεπ-

τιμίῳ Γέτα νίῳ? τῶν
 μεγάλων [Β]α[σιλέων καὶ Ἰουλίᾳ
 Σεβαστῇ μητέρα (sic) Καστρων.
 Ἀ[π]ὸ [Κ]ιβύρας Μιλια δυνάδεα?

No. 36. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 37. Published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 363. In line 1 he reads A; in line 3, end, NA; in line 6, init., KAI.

Page 38, June 6. Ramsay says that Yimru Tash is the true name. I cannot agree with him.

Nos. 43, 44 (46). Ramsay writes that he verified the numerals of these inscriptions in 1886, and thinks that the date is PTTB.

Nos. 56-58. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

Nos. 62-63. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 64. Ramsay (in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 363) identifies Θεὸς Σώζων with Σαβάζιος. The god Σώζων is named on coins of Antiochia ad Maeandrum also.

It should be noted that if the era be the Asiatic, then the date of the inscription is either (TKZ) 243 or (TZ) 223 A.D.

No. 65. Published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 362.

If the era be the Asiatic, then the date is 168 A.D.

Nos. 72-75. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887. I have not seen his article.

No. 82. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 83. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 84. Ramsay now identifies the ancient site near *Einesh* with "Tymbrianasa, the modern name being the second half of the ancient name."

ADDENDA.

No. 379.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On the base or capital of a column." See *Mittheilungen d. K. Deutsch. Arch. Instituts, Athenische Abtheil.*, 1886, p. 203, and *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1886, p. 456.¹

ΡΙΟΥΛΙΟΝ-Ι-ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ
 ΑΣΙΑΣΥΙΟΝΟΥΕΛΙΝΑΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝΙΠΠΕΑΡΩ
 ΜΑΙΩΝΤΩΝΕΚΛΕΚΤΩΝΕΝΡΩΜ·ΙΔΙΚΑΣΤΩΝ
 ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΝΤΩΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝΠΑΤΕΡΑΙΟΥΛΙ·
 5 ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΣΥΓΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΥΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΡΩΜΑΙ
 ΩΝΙΕΡΕΑΔΙΑΒΙΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΟΣΤΟΥΛΑΡΑΣΙΟΥ

[Γ.] Ἰούλιον, [Γ.] Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου ἀρχιερέως
 Ἀσίας υἱὸν, Οὐελίνα, Φίλιππον, ἱππέα Ῥω-
 μαίων τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν ἐν Ῥώμ[η]ι δικαστῶν
 ἐπίτροπον τῶν Σεβαστῶν, πατέρα Ἰουλί[ου]
 5 Φιλίππου συγκλητικῶν στρατηγῶν Ῥωμαί-
 ων ἱερέα διὰ βίου τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λαρασίου.

See the note to the following inscription.

Var. Lect.

Mittheilungen reads: line 1, ΠΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΦΑΝΟΥΙΟΥ;
 line 3, ΜΑΙΟΝ and ΡΩΜΗΔ; line 4, end, ΙΟΥΛ.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines 2, ΠΠΠΕ; 3, ΝΕ bis.

No. 380.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. It was found in the house of de la Chapelle, and published by Mr. Pappa Konstantinou in the 'Αμάλθεια of Smyrna, April 27-29, 1884.

ΙΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ
ΤΟΝ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ

[Γ.] Ἰούλιον Φίλιππον
ἐπίτροπον τ[ῶ]ν Σεβασ-
τ[ῶ]ν, πατέρα Ἰουλίου
[Φιλίππου συγκλητικοῦ κτλ. See last No.].

Concerning C. Iulius Philippus, see the exhaustive study of Lightfoot, *Apostolic Fathers*, Part II. Vol. I. pp. 612-618, and *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. I. pp. 100-104.

From these two inscriptions (Nos. 5 and 6) it is clear that another member must be added to this distinguished family, and that the family tree is as follows :

C. Iulius Philippus, Chief-priest and Asiarch.
|
C. Iulius Philippus, Roman Knight and *procurator Augustorum*.
|
Iulius Philippus, Roman Senator and Priest of Zeus Larasios.

No. 381.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "In the house of Hadji Halil. Published in the 'Αμάλθεια, April 27-29, 1884, No. 489." See also Lightfoot, Apostolic Fathers, Part II. Vol. I. p. 617, note.

ΔΙΙΛΑΡΑΣΙ
ΩΞΕΒΑΣΤΩ
ΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΚΛΑΥ
ΔΙΩΞΜΕΛ
ΤΩΝΟΙΕΡΕΥΞ
ΑΠΟΚΑΤΕ
ΞΤΗΞΕΝ

Διὶ Λαρασί-
ῳ Σεβαστῷ
Εὐμενεῖ Κλαύ-
δι(ο)ς Μελί-
των ὁ ἱερεὺς
ἀποκατέ-
στησεν.

Lightfoot, *loc. cit.* (see also Vol. I. p. 444), points out that the Emperor *Hadrian* is here identified with *Zeus Larasios*, the patron God of Tralleis, and that *Claudius Melito* is perhaps the same person mentioned in *Papers of the American School*, Vol. I. pp. 100, 102, 103, which last corresponds with Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1652 c.

No. 382.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a quadrangular cippus of Breccia, found in the house of Mehemet Effendi in Merkeme Mahalesi; published in the *Ἀμάλθεια*, October 18-30, 1885, No. 860." See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 515.

ΩΙΧΑΙΡΕΙΝΑΡΙΞΤΕΑ
ΛΟΕΓΕΓΡΑΦΕΙΤΕΥΤΕ

ΜΑΤΙΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟΙΣ
 ΧΟΥΠΕΡΙΟΡΙΞΜΟΥΣ
 5 ΟΜΕΝΩΝΔΕΚΑΤΗΝΑ
 ΔΙΥΜΑΣΠΟΕΙΝΤΑΝΤ
 ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΙΣΥΝΤΟΙΣ
 ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝΔΕΚΑΤΗΝΤΩ
 ΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΙΤΩΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ
 10 ΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΩΝΚΑ

[Βασιλεὺς ὁ δεῖνα τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμ-]
 ωι χαίρειν. Ἀριστέα [. ἄλ-]
 [λ]ο ἐγεγρά[φ]εῖτε ὑπέ[ρ] ἐν τῷ γράμ-]
 [μ]ατι γεγραμμένοις [. Ἀν-]
 [τιό]χου περιορισμοὺς
 5 [ο]μένων δεκάτην ἂ
 δι' ὑμᾶς ποεῖν πάντ[α] Ἀ-]
 πόλλωνι αἱ σὺν τοῖς
 βασιλικὸν δεκάτην τω[. Θε-]
 μιστοκλεῖ τῷ στρατηγ[ῶι]
 10 . . γεγραμμένων κα[. , . . .]

Like No. 4 this inscription is a fragment of a letter of Antiochus (? see No. 4, lines 3-4), king of Syria, in regard to the people of Hiera Kome and the sanctuary of Apollo.

No. 383.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "Quadrangular block near the house of Ibrahim Aga." See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1887, p. 218.¹

¹ Ligatures occur in line 4, MH; line 7, HN; line 12, NH.

ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΟΔΗ
 ΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟΝ
 ΎΣΤΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΓΕ
 ΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΕΤΙΜΗΣΑΝ
 5 ΛΟΥΚΙΛΙΑΝ ΓΛΟΥ
 ΙΟΥ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑ ΛΑΥ
 ΙΚΗΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙ
 Ν ΔΙΑ ΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΕ
 ΝΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΤΙ
 10 ΜΙΑΣ
 ΠΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΣΟΣ ΧΡΥ
 ΣΕΡΩΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΙ
 ΣΑΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΣΑΣ
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΛΟΙΠΑΣ ΑΡΧΑΣ
 15 ΚΑΙ ΛΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΤΕΛΕΣΑΣ
 ΤΗΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ

[Η] βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆ-

μος καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν

[σ]ύστημα τῆς γε-

[ρο]υσίας ἐτίμησαν

5 Λουκιλίαν Γ(αίου) Λου[κ]ι-

[λ]ίου θυγατέρα Λαν-

[δ]ίκην τὴν ἀρχιέρει-

[α]ν διὰ τὰς τοῦ γέ-

ους αὐτῆς φιλοτι-

10 μίας·

Πό(πλιος) Αἴλιος Βάσσος Χρυ-

σέρως στεφανηφορ[ή-]

σας, ἀρχιερατεύσας

καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἀρχὰς

15 [κ]αὶ λιτουργίας τελέσας

τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα.

Concerning the name Λανδίκη, see No. 27.

No. 384.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "Near the house of Joannes Minaretoghlu."

ΟΙΕΝΘΑΣΙΑΔΗΜΟΙΕΤΗΜΗΣΑΝ
ΔΗΜΗΧΑΙΡΕΜΟΝΟΣΚΑΛΛΙΝΟΗΝ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΝΙΕΡΗΑΝΤΗΣΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΟΣΥΠΟΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΤΩΝΕΦΕ
ΞΙΩΝ

Οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ δῆμοι ἐτίμησαν
Δημῇ Χαιρέμονος Καλλινόην
γενομένην ἱέρειαν τῆς Ἀρτέμι-
δος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἐφε-
σίων.

No. 385.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a quadrangular block, whose height is 0.73 m.; width, 0.84 m.; thickness, 0.28 m. Ten lines are erased at the top." See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 326.

Κ
Τ
Τ
Ρ.ΞΤ.Ξ
ΑΥΤΟΝΠΑΡΕΧΟΜ
ΤΟΙΞΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΟΙΞ ΧΙΕ
ΚΑΘΟΛΟΥΤΕΕΠΙΜΕΛΟΜΕ[ΝΟΙΞ]ΠΡΟΣΕ
ΚΑΙΛΥΣΙΤΕΛΗΤΕΡΙΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝΤΗΠΑΤΡΙ[ΔΙ
ΑΝΤΕΧΟΜΕΝΟΣΑΕΙΤΗΣΠΑΡΑΤΩΝΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ
ΜΑΝΤΟΥΑΓΑΘΟΥΣΤΩΝΑΝΔΡΩΝΟΠΩΞΚΑΙΟΙ

ΓΙΝΩΝΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ
 ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩ ΣΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΧΙ
 ΠΑΤΡΙΔΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΔΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΗ ΝΕΙΚ
 Τ ΓΕΝΗ ΠΑΣΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΔΩ
 ΣΑΣΘΑΙ ΤΗ ΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΙΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΚΟΝ
 ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΤΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΑΓΡΑΨΑΙ

. [ἵνα φανῇ]
 [ἴσον ἐ]αὐτὸν παρεχόμε[νος πᾶσιν τοῖς δικαζομένοις καὶ]
 τοῖς διαφερομένοις
 καθ' ὅλου τε ἐπιμελομέ[νοισ] προσε
 καὶ λυσίτελῃ περιεποίησεν τῇ πατρί[δι]
 ἀντεχόμενος ἀεὶ τῆς παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν
 μαν τοῦ(ς) ἀγαθοῦς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ὅπως καὶ οἱ
 γίνονται πρὸς τὸ τὸν δῆμον εὐεργετ[εῖν]
 καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν [εἰκόνι] χ[αλκῇ ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν τῆς
 πρὸς τὴν]
 πατρίδα, στῆσαι δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν εἰ[κόνα ἐπὶ στυλίδος
 μαρμαρίνης]
 πᾶσιν τὸν ἐν τῷ δω[. ποιή-]
 σασθαι τῇ[ν] ἀναγγελίαν τῆς εἰκόν[ος τοὺς θυσιάζοντας
 ὑπέρ?] ²
 τοῦ δῆμου τῷ βασιλεῖ, ἀναγράψαι [τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε
 εἰς στήλην]
 [καὶ στῆσαι ἐν ἐπιφανεστάτῳ τόπῳ?]

No. 386.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou. "In the village Acharkieui (one
 hour distant from Tralleis), in the house Kütchükoghlu
 Hussein. See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique,
 1886, p. 518.

ΤΟΥΤΑΥΤΟΝ
 ΜΑΡΚΟΥΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ
 ΕΤΑΡΑΟΥΚΑΙΓΥΝΑΙ
 ΥΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΩΝΚΑΙΕΚΤΟ
 5 ΡΕΜΜΑΤΩΝΕΛΗΛΥ
 ΤΑΥΤΟΝΑΠΟΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ
 ΔΕΚΝΟΥΧΡΕΓΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥΟΝΗΞΥ
 ΛΟΥΚΑΘΩΣΤΑΕΝΓΡΑΦΑΠΕΡΙΕΧΕΙ
 ΖΩΞΙΝ

[Ὁ βωμὸς καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτὸ]ν
 [μνημεῖον] Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
 [γυμνασι]ά[ρχου κ]αὶ γυναι-
 [κὸς αὐτοῦ] καὶ τέκνων καὶ ἐκ[γ]ό-
 [νων καὶ θ]ρεμμάτων ἑλλην-
 [θότων πρὸς αὐ]τὸν ἀπὸ διαδοχῆς
 Δέκ[μ]ου [Φ]ρεγελλανίου Ὀνησύ-
 λου, καθὼς τὰ ἔνγραφα περιέχει.
 Ζῶσιν.

Var. Lect.

The *Bulletin* marks line 1 as certain; in line 3, *Bulletin* omits ΠΑΟΥ; in line 4, *Bulletin* marks ΟΥ as certain, and reads ΓΟ at the end; in line 6, *Bulletin* marks ΑΥ as certain.

No. 387.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "In the house of Hassan Tchaush, in Furmalı Sokaki (= street); published in the *Ἀμάθεια*, April 27-29, 1884, No. 489." See *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1886, p. 455.

ΑΣΙΑΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣΚΑΙ
 ΙΟΝΥΞΟΝΤΕΧΝΙΤΑΙΕΤΙΜΗ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΝΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
 ΟΝΤΠΡΟΑΝΑΓΕΛΕΝΤΑΤΗΣΞΥ
 ΝΟΔΟΥΑΡΧΙΕΡC

[Τῶν βαφέων ἡ?]

[ἐργ]ασία καὶ ὁ δῆμος καὶ [οἱ]
 [περὶ? Δ]ιόνυσον τεχνῖται ἐτίμη-
 [σαν] Ἀπολλώνιον Δημητρίου
 [τὸ]ν προαναγ[ρα]φέντα? τῆς συ-
 [νόδου] ἀρχιερ[έα].

The restoration of lines 1-2 is merely tentative. For ἡ ἐργασία τῶν βαφέων, see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1886, p. 519. For ἡ συντεχνία τῶν λυνύφων, see *Papers of American School at Athens*, I. p. 97. The guilds seem to have been well organized at Tralleis.

No. 388.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a block of marble in the house of the blacksmith Salih, in the street Tchatal Tcheshme." *The left side is broken away.*¹

ΑΣ
 Λ . Ο C Π Ρ Ο Φ Α C E I
 \ I A
 Ο Η Ν Α Υ Ψ Ρ Ι Ξ Α Θ Η Ν Α
 5 Θ Η Ν Α Γ Ο Ρ Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ Τ Ε
 Τ Ο Υ Ν Ο Μ Ι Μ Ο Υ Ε
 Τ Η Ν Θ Η Κ Η Ν Δ Ψ Ξ Ε Ι
 Υ Ν Υ Ξ Α Ξ Τ Ψ Τ Α Μ Ε Ι Ψ
 Ψ Τ Ε Ι Δ Ι Ψ Η Μ Ψ Ν

¹ In line 11 NH are in ligature.

10 Ξ' \ Ξ

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑΟΥΓΕΝΗΣΕΤΑΙ

ΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΠΕΤΕΘΗΕΙΣΤΑ

Ζ Ω Ξ Ι Ν

.

. προφάσει

.

. . . . 'Αθ]ηνᾶ χωρὶς 'Αθηνᾶ[s]

'Αθ]ηναγόρου τοῦ τε-

. . . . τοῦ νομίμου εἰ-

. . . . τὴν θήκην δώσει

. τῷ ταμείῳ

. εἰδίων ἡμῶν

.

. . . γράμματα οὐ γενήσεται.

[Τούτου ἀντί]γραφον ἀπετέθη εἰς τὰ

[ἀρχεῖα].

Ζῶσιν.

No. 389.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 456.

■■■■■ΙΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΝΔΙΤΤΟΝ

■■■■■ΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΣΑΝΤΑΠΑ

■■■■■ΤΟΥΚΑΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΗΣΑΝ

ΤΑΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣ

. . . . [Μ]ένανδρον, δι(ς) τὸν

. ἀσιαρχήσαντα πα-

. του καὶ στρατηγῆσαν-

τα τῆς πόλεως.

No. 390.

*Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou.*

Θ Ε Ω Ν Ε Υ Θ Π Ο Λ Ε Θ Σ
Α Υ Ρ Η Λ Ι Α Ε Υ Φ Ρ Ο Σ Υ Ν Ε Α Ε
Γ Ρ Α Μ Μ Α Τ Ε Υ Σ Α Σ Τ Ο Υ Τ Ο
Κ Α Θ Ε Ι Δ Ρ Υ Σ Ε Τ Ο Ν Θ Ε

θεῶν πόλε[ω]ς
Αὐρηλίας Εὐφροσυν[η]
γραμματεύσας τουτο
. . . . καθείδρυσε τὸν.

No. 391.

*Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou.*

Σ Ξ Τ Ε Ι Μ Α Ρ Χ Σ
Ο Π Ω Λ Η Σ
Υ Ν Η Η Γ Η Ξ Ι Π Ι
Ξ Κ Α Ι Χ Ρ Η Ξ Τ
Χ Α Ι Ρ Ε Ι

. . . . Τείμαρχ[ον]
. . . . πωλης
. . . . γυνή 'Ηγησίπ[πη]
[ἄλυπε?] καὶ χρηστ[έ]
χαῖρε(ι)?

No. 392.

*Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou.*

Α Γ
Α Ι Π Ο Λ
Ν Δ Α Μ /
Ρ Ω Τ Ο Ν Α Ι
5 Κ Α Ι Τ Η Ε Γ Υ Ν
Φ Ι Λ Α Ε
Δ Ι Α Τ Α Ε Υ Π Ε Ρ
Τ Ο Π Λ Η Θ Ο Ο Σ
Χ Α Ι Ε Τ Ε Κ Ν Ω Ν
10 Π Ρ Ο Χ Ρ Ε Ι Δ Ι Ε Κ
Τ Τ Ο Ι Ε

4 [πρ]ῶτον α
καὶ τῆς γυν[αικὸς Ἀρετα-?]
φίλας
διὰ τὰς ὑπὲρ
τὸ πλῆθος
τέκνων.

No. 393.

*Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou. "In the house of Kirli Hussein.
Quadrangular block."*

Ε Θ Η Ξ Ι Α Ν
Α Γ Α Θ Ι Ν Ο
Ε Ξ Τ Η Ξ Ε
Μ Α Ν Δ Ρ Ω Ν
Α Ρ Τ Ε Μ Ι Δ Ω Ρ Ο Ν

ἐτησίαν
ἀγαθ(ῆ)ν [. . . ἀν-]
έστησε
ἀνδρῶν
Ἀρτεμίδωρον.

No. 394.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a piece of marble built into a wall in the place called *Dede Kuyusu*." Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 327.

ΝΙΚΗΞΑΝΤΑΑΝΔΡΑΣΔΟΥ
ΚΟΡΙΑΞΙΑΤΑΛΛΗΝΥΛΕΙΤΟ
ΦΙΛΟΤΕΚΝΟΣΗΡΩΔΟΥΞΝΙΜΙΟΞΕΠ

No. 395.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "The most of the inscription has been hewn away by a stonemason, the following letters alone being left."

ΠΡΟΠ
ΜΑΞΙΙ
ΚΡΑΤ
ΥΠΑΤ
ΠΡΕΞ
ΥΙΟΝΛ
ΜΕΞΞΛ
ΛΑΜΙΤ
ΑΝΘΥ

προπ
 Μαξι[μ . . . αὐτο-]
 κρατ[ορ
 ὑπατ[ο
 πρεσ[β
 υἱὸν
 Μεσσ[αλ
 λαμιτ
 . . . ἀνθυ[πατ]

No. 396.

Nysa. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a quadrangular block, which was brought from Sultan Hissar and is now in Aktchekieni, one hour distant from Sultan Hissar; published in the 'Ἀμάλθεια, January 26-27, 1884, No. 426." Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 454.¹

ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
 ΕΤΙΜΗΕΑΝΚ̄·ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΝ
 ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΝΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΝ
 ΑΝΔΡΑΑΓΑΘΟΝΗΡΩΔΙΑΤΕ
 5 ΗΘΟΣΚΑΙΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΤΑΣ
 ΕΚΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΕΙΣΤΗΝΠΑ
 ΤΡΙΔΑΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣΑΞΙΟΝ
 ΠΑΣΗΣΕΤΙΜΗΕΑΝΑΣΤΗ
 ΓΑΝΤΟΣΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑ
 10 ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΥΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣΤΟΥ
 ΘΡΕΨΑΝΤΟΣΑΥΤΟΝΑΝΤΙ
 ΤΗΣΙΔΙΑΣΑΥΤΟΥΤΗΣΠΑ

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 4, ΤΕ; 11, ΝΤ.

ΝΗΓΥΡΙΑΡΧΙΚΗΣΤΙΜΗΣΚΑ
ΘΩΣΚΑΙΗΒΟΥΛΗΣΥΝΕ
ΧΩΡΗΣΕΝ

15

Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
ἐτίμησαν Κ(οῖντον) Καικίλιον
Ἡρακλείδην νεώτερον
ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἥρωα διὰ τε
5 ἦθος καὶ παιδείαν καὶ τὰς
ἐκ προγόνων εἰς τὴν πα-
τρίδα φιλοτιμίας, ἀξίον
πάσης τιμῆς, ἀναστή-
σαντος τὸν ἀνδριάντα
10 Καικιλίου Εὐτύχους τοῦ
θρέψαντος αὐτὸν ἀντὶ
τῆς ἰδίας αὐτοῦ τῆς πα-
νηγυριαρχικῆς τιμῆς κα-
θὼς καὶ ἡ βουλὴ συνε-
. 15 χώρησεν.

No. 397.

Nysa. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "Built into the wall of a Turkish Djami; published in the Ἀμάλθεια, January 26-27, 1884, No. 426." See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 520.¹

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΗΘΝ
ΑΠΕΛΛΑΝ
ΧΕΙΛΙΑΡΧΟΝ
ΛΕΓΙΩΝΟΣΤΡΙ

¹ Line 5, HN are in ligature.

5 ΤΗΣ ΚΥΡΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ
 ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ
 ΠΑΤΕΡΑ
 ΚΑΤΑΛΙΠΟΝΤΑ ΤΗ
 ΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΗ
 10 ΕΙΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΥΣ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ
 ΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΑΠΕΛΛΑ * $\int Z$

Ἀὐρηλία[νὸν]
 Ἀπελλᾶν
 χειλῖαρχον
 λεγιῶνος τρί-
 5 τῆς Κυρηναϊκῆς
 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
 πατέρα
 καταλιπόντα τῇ
 ἱερωτάτῃ βουλῇ
 10 εἰς κλήρους ἑαυτοῦ καὶ
 τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀπελλᾶ (δηνάρια) , ζ.

Var. Lect.

Line 1, *Bulletin* reads ANC ; line 11, end, *Bulletin* reads ΛΛΑ · Z.

No. 398.

Nysa. In December, 1886, M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou wrote to me concerning an inscription now in the village Aktche, near Nysa, as follows:

Εἰς τινα Τουρκικὴν οἰκίαν ἀνεκάλυψα ἐν ψήφισμα ΝΥΞΑΕΩΝ
 ἐκ τριάκοντα καὶ πλέον γραμμῶν ἀναφερόμενοι εἰς τὴν ἐποχὴν
 ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ τινος, ἴσως αὐτὸν ὃν ἀναφέρει ὁ Στράβων (12. 555
 and 14. 649. See also Cicero, *pro Flacco*, 22, 52: Ubi erant illi
 Pythodoro, Archidemi, Epigoni, ceteri homines apud nos noti, inter

suos nobiles? Cf. *Papers of the American School at Athens*, I. p. 96). 'Η ἐπίρροια τῆς ἀτμοσφαίρας ἔχει βλάψει τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς καὶ δι' ἐμὲ ἡ ἀντιγραφὴ καθίσταται δύσκολον ἄνευ σφαλμάτων.

I mention this inscription here in the hope that some traveller may be induced to hunt it up, and secure a copy before it be totally defaced by the weather.

ERRATA.

The following errors have been found in the WOLFE EXPEDITION
TO ASIA MINOR:—

- No. 23, line 1, read (Σ)ύμμαχ(ο)ν
 No. 26, line 2, read Ἀμοῦκιν
 No. 47, line 1, read Παππᾶ
 No. 50, line 5 end, read Α[ῖτ]ο-
 No. 57, line 1, read Ναννᾶς; and in line 6, read Ἀππᾶς
 No. 59, line 1, read Ναννᾶ
 Page 47, line 9, for 72 read 68.
 No. 91, line 3 init., read ἦς
 No. 97, note, read Σβηνῶμις
 No. 123, line 3, read Νῆνιν
 No. 141, line 1, read Ὁ δεῖνα
 No. 144, line 7, read τ[α]λασιφρονι
 No. 150, line 1, read ἀνέστη-; and in line 5, read μν(ήμης)
 No. 174, line 3, read μ[ήποτε?]
 No. 178, note, read *Palaea Isaura*.
 No. 187, line 3, read Ἀρμενι[ακοῦ]
 No. 190, line 6, read ἐπ[α]ρ-; and in line 10, read ε[ὕ]ργετην
 No. 269, line 3, read π[α-]
 No. 284, line 2, read [ρκιζόμεθα δὲ] Μῆνα καταχθόνιον εἰς
 Page 190, line 6, read Kizil Ören Dagħ; and in line 11, read
 Kötchkieui,
 No. 317, line 1, read Ἀναβουρέων; and in line 7, read εὐ]εργέτην
 Page 194, line 13, read Εὐβοσία; and instead of 337 read 339.
 No. 320, line 6, read [τέκ]νοις
 No. 322, line 2, read χαλκε[ὺς]
 No. 332, line 1, read ἱερ[έ]ων
 No. 335, line 2, read κρ[άτ]ους

Page 213, *D*, line 7, put a colon at the end of the line.

Page 214, line 21, read οὐρανίας.

Page 214, line 27, put a colon at the end of the line.

Page 214, line 32, read ἐξέιται, and put a colon at the end of the line.

No. 343, line 4, read Ἀλεξ[ά]νδ-

No. 345, line 2, read Στά-

No. 351, read ἀνεικήτοις

No. 352, after *Yalovavadj-Sofular* insert the words (*Antiochia Pisidiae*).

No. 365, line 12, read *Ciminiae*.

No. 366, line 14, read δόντ[os] ; in line 16, read δόντος ; in line 8φ, read Τίτος

No. 373, line 37, read Καλου(ή)νιος

No. 375, line 11, read Σουσίλου

No. 376, line 7, read Ὀλυνποκ[ω-]

No. 380, line 11, read ἀν[έ]στη-

Page 272, read Ναζουλεύς

No. 399, line 2, read [αν]οῦ Ἀδριανοῦ

No. 401, line 5, read σίνης

Nos. 404-405, line 1, read ὁ δῆμος

No. 409, uncial text, line 1, read ΘΕΟΙΞ

No. 417, line 10, read Δαρείος

No. 429, line 1, read ἐτίμη-

No. 443, line 1, read Αὐρηλῆς

No. 444, line 4, read [μνή-]

No. 449, line 5, read [έ]τέλεσ[α]ν

No. 468, line 3, read [Μ]ενέ[μα]χος

No. 472, line 13, read πατρικ[ῆ].

Page 342, *C*, line 5, read φ

No. 489, line 7, read [γλ]υκν[τά-]

No. 499, line 6, read εἰδία

No. 517, after the words *Ulu Borlu* insert the word (*Apollonia*); and in line 11 init., for τῶν read νῶν

No. 548, line 4, read Τυμβριαδέ(α)s

No. 550, line 1, read [θν-]

No. 570, line 2, read μνή-

No. 609, line 4, read Τατία

Page 429, instead of 353 read 354 ; instead of 354 read 355 ; instead of 355 read 356.

Page 430, instead of 368 read 369 ; instead of 369 read 370 ; instead of 372 read 373.

No. 633, read *About one*

No. 640, line 1, read αἰώνιον

Page 448, in the fourth line from the bottom insert the word *way* after the word *some*.

No. 275, lines 7-8, read πεπαύσθαι



ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

January, 1888.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1887-1888.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building has now been erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the Government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, will be ready for occupation early in 1888. During the first months of 1887-88, the School has been accommodated in temporary quarters in the city.

The new building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which will be used as a library and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These will be assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library.

The Library now contains about 1,500 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships, which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which has distinguished it from the older German and French schools at Athens, has been the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director has been sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent; and it has now been decided to begin the next year (1888-89) with a new organization. A Director will henceforth be chosen for a term of five years, while an Annual Director will also be sent out each year by one of the Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) Dr. CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of New York, now Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum of Art at the University of Cambridge, England, has been chosen Director of the School for five years beginning in October, 1888; and he has accepted the appointment on the condition that a sufficient permanent fund be raised before that time to support the School under its new organization. It is therefore earnestly hoped and confidently expected that the School will henceforth be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled. In the mean time the School has been able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of some service to classical scholarship in America. It has sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical archæology in American Colleges than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous;

but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of professors who have been resident a year at Athens under favorable circumstances, as annual directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classic antiquity.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School is in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, which was originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, disburses the annual income of the School, and has power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and the Annual Director of the School are *ex officio* members of the Managing Committee.

III. The Managing Committee meets semi-annually, in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee is the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He presents a report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School is under the superintendence of a Director. The Director is chosen and his salary is fixed by the Committee.

The term for which he is chosen is five years. The Committee provide him with a house in Athens, containing apartments for himself and his family, and suitable rooms for the meetings of the members of the School, its collections, and its library.

2. Each year the Committee appoints from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School an Annual Director, who resides in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operates in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of the Director, the Annual Director acts as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director superintends personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He conducts no regular courses of instruction, but holds meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He makes a full report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The school year extends from the first of October to the 1st of June. Members are required to prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest time for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, are admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the instructors in Classics of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons desiring to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for instruction. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Each member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a thesis or report, embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These theses, if approved by the Director, are sent to the Managing Committee, by which each thesis is referred to a sub-committee of three members, of whom two are

appointed by the Chairman, and the third is always the Director under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this sub-committee, the thesis or report may be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he receives a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XI. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students and enjoy the privileges of the School.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS. 1882-1888.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell & Upham, 283 Washington Street, Boston.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Bulletin I. Report of William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

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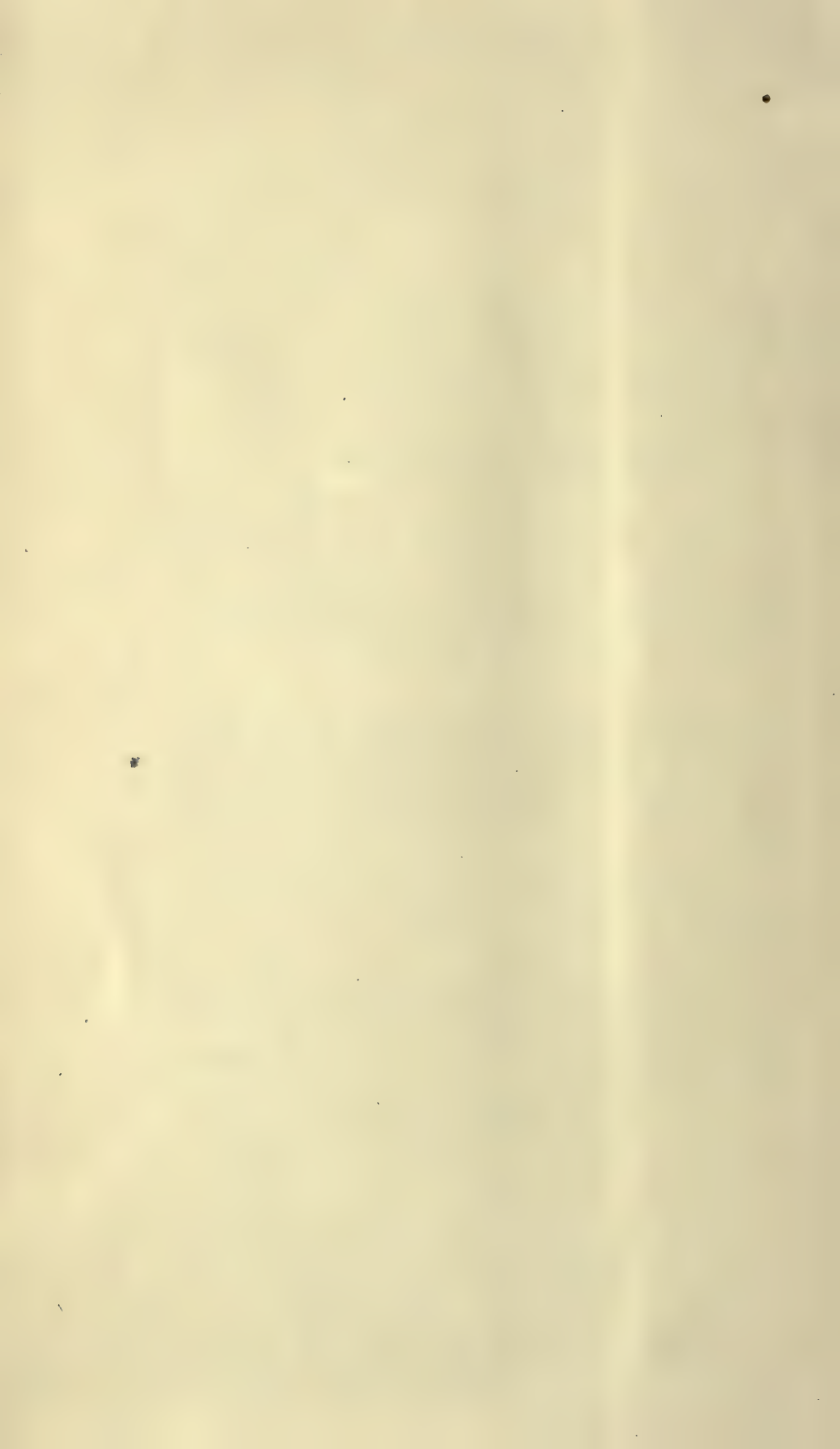
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